



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 Khagrachari Pourashava**

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

April 2025

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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

\$ 1.00 = BDT 105.4

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

II. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

NOTE{S}

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

PREFACE

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

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

DISCLAIMER

This draft Environmental Screening Report (ESR) of Khagrachari 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.

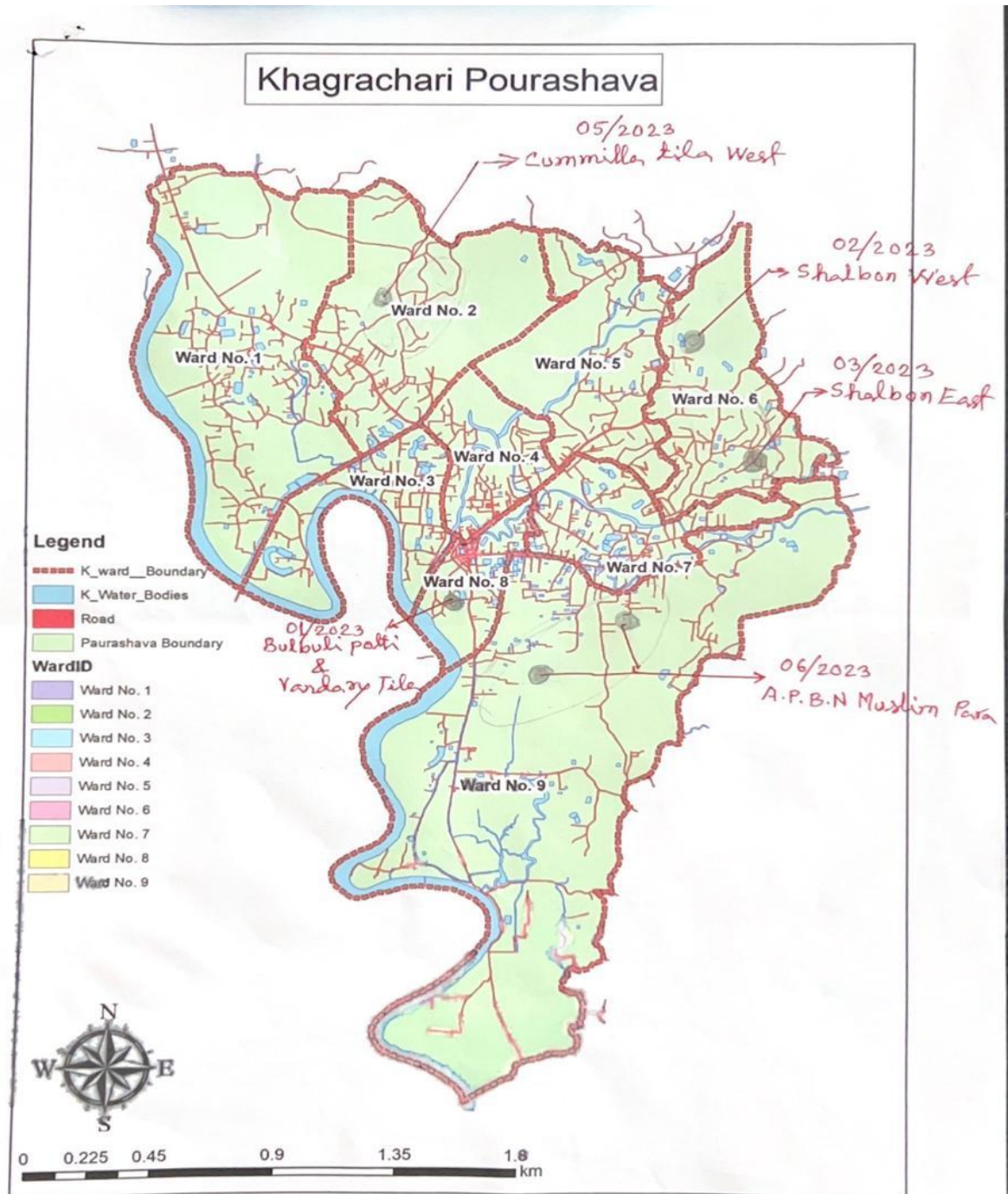
B. Proposed LINs

6. Khagrachari Khagrachari Pourashava lies between 23.38° to 23.44° north latitude and 91.44° to 92.11° east longitude. This Pourashava is located at Sadar Upazila of Khagrachai district under Chittagong Division. The Pourashava is located on the geographical boundary line of a municipality. It is bounded on the South by Matiranga and Guimara upazilas, on the East by Dighinala, on the north Panchari and on the west Mahalchari upazila. Khagrachari Pourashavas present area is 13.05 square kilometers and have of 58,875 nos. population. The density of population of 4,511 per Square Kilometer. The river Chengi flows through the outside boundary of Khagrachari municipality. During the monsoon season, the water level of this river increases and water logging occurred in ward no. 01, 07 & 09. The soil in this region is very fertile.
7. 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 Khagrachari Paurashava have been presented in this report (Bulbuli Potti and Vandari Tila LIN (Lot-01), Shalbon(West)Horinathpur LIN (Lot-02), Shalbon East LIN (Lot-03), Cumilla TilaWest(SabujBag,Ambagan,Arthomanob) LIN (Lot-04), APBN Muslimpara and Rupnagar LIN (Lot-05) the location of the proposed slums **Figure I.1.**

Figure I.1: Pourashava map and Location Map of Proposed LINS





IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING OF PROPOSED LINS

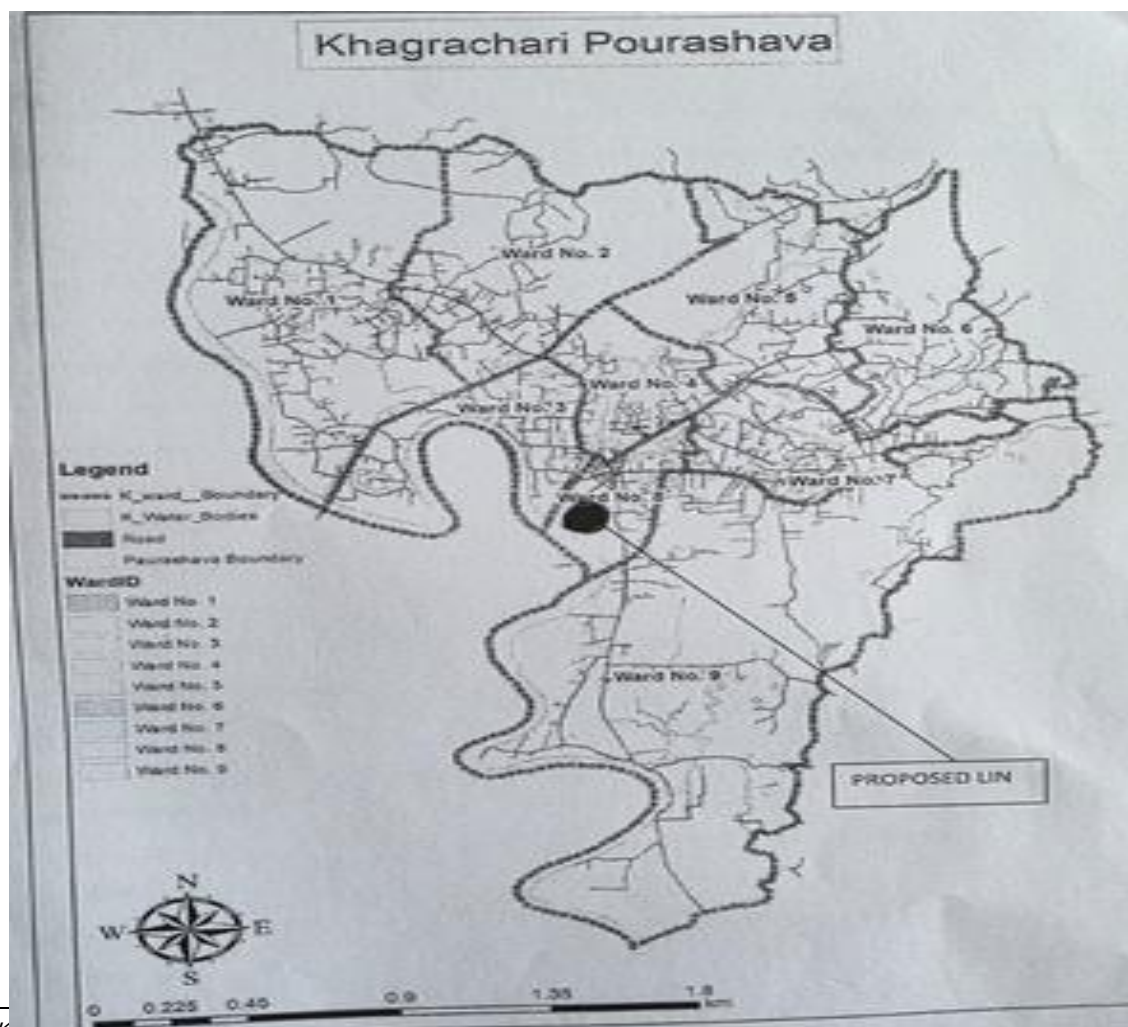
A. Bulbuli Potti and Vandari Tila LIN (Lot-01) (Ward- 08)

8. The LIN is situated in ward no. 08. There are 135 families with 437 members, of which 222 are males, and 215 are females. The land area is 1.2 acres, and the government & local people own the land. 35 families earn their livelihood as businessman, 14 families by rickshawpuller, 2 families by serviceholder and the rest by other means. The average income per head per month is less than BDT 4000.00. Most of the families live in katcha houses. They are deprived of most of the needed basic services. This LIN has an acute problem of inadequate sanitary latrines, inadequate facilities for drinking water, inadequate and deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/walkways, street lighting, dustbins, etc.

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

a. Location of the LIN

9. The Bulbuli Potti and Vandari Tila LIN Slum is situated in ward no. 08 under Khagrachari Paurashava of Khagrachari District; for the location of the slum in the Khagrachari Paurashava map attached below.



b. Description of Interventions

10. A description of the proposed interventions for Bulbuli Potti and Vandari Tila LIN Slum is given in.

Table IV.1: Description of Proposed Interventions of LIN

Sl. No.	Name of Package	Financial Year	Name of Scheme	Quantity	Unit (m/nos)	Engineer's Estimated Amount			Remarks
			Name of LIN: Bulbuli Potti and Vandari Tila						
			Name of works: Construction of 803.50 meter footpath, 495.00 meter RCC Drain in Bulbuli Potti and Vandari Tila LIN, ward no-08 under Khagrachari Pourashava.			Gross Amount (TK)	Salvage Amount (TK)	Net Amount (TK)	
1	IUGIP/KHAG/SI/01-05/2023 (Lot-01)		a) Construction of 803.50 meter footpath.	803.5	m	5,704,725.27		5,704,725.27	
2			b) Construction of 495.00 meter RCC Drain.	495	m	5,117,020.85		5,117,020.85	
			Total (Lot-01) Amount =			10,821,746.12		10,821,746.12	

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 no demanded tube wells in their area; refer to Appendix 1 for the typical design of a tube well.

(iii) Sanitations

13. There is no existing sufficient sanitary toilet facility in the LIN area. LIN dwellers are facing a scarcity of hygienic sanitation; refer to **Figure II.1** for the existing condition of toilet facilities. Hence, they have demanded the construction no 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 803.50 m of footpaths for their improved communication system within the LIN area. The proposed footpaths have been designed with cement concrete (CC) pavement over a prepared sub-base with crushed stone chips and/or

Single Layer Brick Flat Soling (BFS). The LIN area is connected to Pourashava roads. A typical design of the footpath is given in **Appendix 1**.

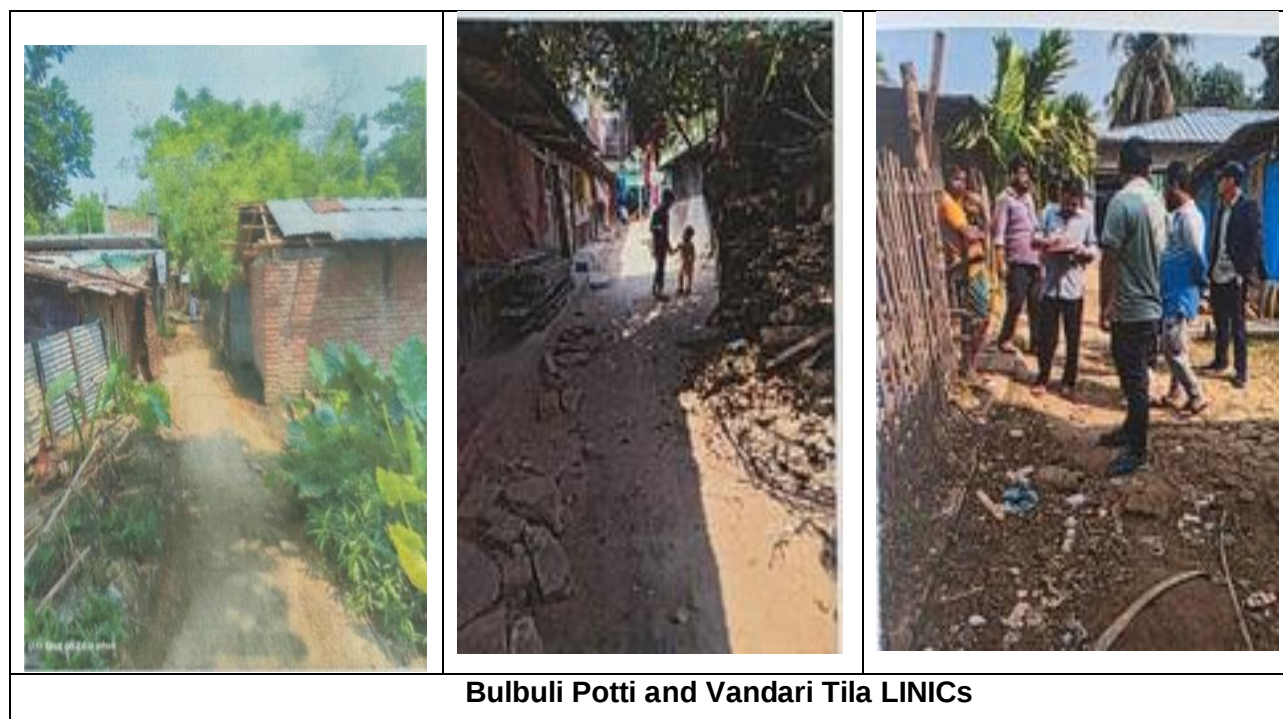


Figure IV.1: Existing Situation at **Bulbuli Potti and Vandari Tila LIN**

(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 no street lights in and around their LIN. Refer to **Appendix 1** for a typical design of the solar street light.

d. Baseline Information

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

16. The key baseline information on the **Bulbuli Potti and Vandari Tila LIN** area is depicted in below table:

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
1	Noise	Information specifically measuring the exact noise quality (decibel levels) in the Khagrachari district is limited, but generally, as a hilly, less-industrialized area compared to Dhaka, it experiences lower noise pollution. While the town center of LIN area of Khagrachari may have moderate noise, particularly near markets and transit areas, the surrounding rural and hilly areas are characterized by low noise levels, often meeting environmental standards for quiet, residential, and eco-sensitive areas. Noise pollution is primarily generated by vehicle movement, particularly in commercial areas like in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava, rather than industrial activities. While many cities in Bangladesh exceed the 55 dB residential limit, the rural areas of Khagrachari generally remain well within. Particular areas adjacent to the main road have some noise pollution created by movement of heavy vehicles near LIN. These vehicles generate noise in the LIN area but within tolerable limit in most cases.
2	Air	As of early May 2026, the air quality in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava is generally classified as Moderate. Current Air Quality Snapshot (May 2026): The air is acceptable for most people, but those who are unusually sensitive to air pollution should consider reducing prolonged or heavy exertion outdoors. The air quality, while not considered "poor," is higher than the maximum limit established by the World Health Organization (WHO). Air quality can fluctuate, with some reports noting it may be "Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups" at times depending on local conditions, such as dust or construction activity.

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
3	Ground water	Groundwater in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava is generally classified as fresh, soft, and suitable for drinking, though some samples show high Manganese (Mn) levels and occasional arsenic (As) contamination. The groundwater is suitable for irrigation with low Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR), though shallow aquifers are vulnerable to contamination from sanitation facilities. Key Groundwater Quality Aspects Suitability & Safety. Most groundwater samples are within safe limits for drinking, but some samples have exceeded permissible limits for Manganese and Arsenic. Groundwater is typically slightly acidic to neutral (pH 6.72–7.54). Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) are low (35–200 mg/L), categorizing it as fresh. The water is generally excellent for irrigation, with low (SAR) (0.36–3.40) and Electrical Conductivity (EC) (52–300 (μ)S cm^{-1}). Shallow tubewells are common, making them vulnerable to contamination from latrines and improper sanitation. Groundwater is extracted from sub-surface aquifers, with depth to water in the city ranging from 1–3 meters.
4	Surface water	Surface water in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava, particularly in the Chengi River, suffers from degradation due to silt runoff, poor sanitation, and unplanned management. While supporting moderate fish diversity, the river faces issues with high temperatures, acidic conditions, and lowered dissolved oxygen, rendering it generally poor for direct consumption. Surface water is contaminated, largely due to untreated sewage and runoff into the water bodies. Water temperatures frequently exceed Bangladesh standards and pH levels can be high. The Chengi River shows DO levels between 5.3 and 5.8 mg/l, which, while supporting aquatic life, indicates susceptibility to pollution.
5	Protected Area (PA)	While there are no formally designated "Protected Areas" (such as national parks or wildlife sanctuaries) directly under the jurisdiction in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava, the area features significant natural, protected, and managed sites that are popular tourist attractions. The primary natural area, often managed for conservation and tourism, Located on top of Alutilla Hill, this area acts as a protected

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		tourist site managed by the local administration, featuring a natural cave and dense forest. A Horticulture Heritage Park with a hanging bridge, managed by the Khagrachari Hill District Council. It is located 3 km from the Zero Point of the town. A popular hill-top view point known for scenic views, located in the hilly region surrounding the town. Offers panoramic views of the green hills and the Chengi River from Alutila Hill. The town is situated among the Chittagong Hill Tracts, with development restricted in some hilly areas.
6	Cultural Heritage	Khagrachhari Hill District, located in southeastern Bangladesh's Chittagong Division, is a scenic region within the Chittagong Hill Tracts, covering 2,749.16 sq km. Known for its indigenous culture (Chakma, Marma, Tripura), it features popular tourist spots like Sajek Valley, Alutila Cave, and Risang Waterfall. The district features an ethnically diverse population of 613,917. Key Aspects of Khagrachhari: Location: Part of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, bordered by India to the north. Administration: It is a special district governed by the Khagrachhari Hill District Council, established in 1989. Geography: It is known for its hilly terrain, forests, and the Chengi and Maini rivers. Tourist Attractions: Sajek Valley: A popular hill-top destination. Alutila Cave: A mysterious natural cave. Risang Waterfall: A scenic waterfall. Hajachora Waterfall and Kanglang Mount. Culture & Community: A diverse population with many small ethnic groups including Chakma, Marma, and Tripura, alongside Bengali communities. Festivals: The area is known for the Biju festival (or Biju), a major celebration for the indigenous communities. There is no Cultural Heritage in the project area. There would be no impact of cultural heritage on the project activities.
7	Physical Cultural Resources	Khagrachari Hill District in Bangladesh is rich in physical cultural resources that reflect its indigenous heritage, religious diversity, and historical background. Key resources include

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		natural sites with cultural significance, Buddhist temples, and colonial-era structures. Notable Physical Cultural Resources: Alutila Cave (Alutila Cave): A natural, mysterious cave located on the Alutila Hill, a major tourist attraction with historical and natural significance. Mong King's Palace (Manikchari Rajbari): The palace of the Chakma Circle (specifically, the Mong Circle) rulers. Debotar Pukur (Pond of God): A historically significant pond located atop a hill in Nunchari, elevated about 1,000 feet above sea level. Yonged Buddha Bihar: A prominent Buddhist temple. Panichari Buddha Sculpture: A significant cultural and religious site featuring a large Buddha sculpture. Centennial Banyan Tree: An ancient, large Banyan tree in Matiranga Upazila, known as a witness to history. Dighinala Maniker Dighi: A large historical pond excavated by King Gobinda Manikya of Tripura. Ramgarh Lake/Ramgarh Tea Garden: Sites associated with the historical development of the area. BDR Memorial (Ramgarh): A memorial marking the early history of the Border Guard Bangladesh. Khudra Nreegosthir Cultural Institute: An organization dedicated to preserving the cultural heritage of small ethnic groups. These sites are primarily concentrated around the town and upazilas, and many are managed in conjunction with the Khagrachari Hill District Council. There would be no impact of physical cultural resources on the project activities.

e. Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation

17. The review process will be greatly facilitated by comprehensive and detailed answers in this section. When completing this section, please state a specific reason [i.e., “there will be no impacts to environment because this project will not involve any disturbance”] and cite a source [i.e., local master plan, previous environmental assessment, correspondence with Pourashava Office, etc.] to support a response of “no impact (-)” or “potential to impact (+).”
18. The LIN toilets are being considered with two types of design: (i) Type A, and (ii) Type B. Type A is considered with septic tank whereas Type B considered with pit along with soak pit. The note from the Pourashava engineers taken that in many of the LIN area there is shortage of space for constructing septic tank where soak pit is designed with the pit. However, such soak pit has mitigation measure for ground or surface water contamination (e.g., sand and brick chips envelope on the bottom of pit). Moreover, municipality will ensure good maintenance for such toilets having soak pit.
19. The demolition, construction, and waste management activities in the LIN area may generate several short-term and localized environmental impacts. Dust from demolition, debris movement, and broken footpaths can impair air quality, while demolition and temporary camps may create unhygienic conditions. Noise from demolition is minimal. Since project activities are scattered and not near water bodies, the likelihood of surface or groundwater pollution is low. Pollution from construction work yards is minimal, requiring only limited environmental monitoring. Finally, urban construction activities such as excavation and earthmoving carry inherent occupational safety risks, particularly related to working at heights or in excavated areas, though these risks are reversible with proper mitigation. For these impacts, key mitigation measures include regular water sprinkling, covering stockpiles and trucks, and prompt removal of debris with safe temporary walkways to control dust and access disruption; enforcing good housekeeping, drainage, and solid-waste management in camps and work yards to avoid unhygienic conditions; scheduling and limiting noisy activities, and maintaining machinery; and strictly implementing OHS measures such as PPE use, barricading excavations, fall protection for work at height, clear signage, and regular safety briefing and supervision.

(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
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
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

Environmental issues/concerns/ components/ parameters/value	Potential impacts (+/-)	Description of impacts/problems	Environmental mitigation/enhancement measures	Responsibility
Solid Waste management	(-)	-Due to open dumping ambient environment will be polluted and will be breeding place of flies -Threat to human health and/or the environment -Due to bad odor, nuisance to sensitive receptors	- There is an existing sanitary landfill (SLF) of the Pourashava under IUGIP-III/AF and the waste management system will be connected with this system obviously. - The waste will soon be carried to the proposed SLF by Pourashava SWM system - Develop rodent and fly control plan - Ensure residual waste is not left in bins and allowed to decompose for a long time	PIU/LINIC
Community H & S - Walkway/drain - Toilet conditions - Drinking water quality (Tube well)	(-)	- The inhabitants may dump waste on the walkway - Bricks used in BFS, may be stolen when CC will wear out with the passage of time - Inadequate supply of water to toilet may spread bad odor - Improper use may spread germ - Irregular cleaning may create unhygienic condition - Epidemic may spread due to deteriorated quality of water	- Awareness to the inhabitants to discourage dumping of waste on the walkway - Ensure routine maintenance by the LINIC - Continuous supply of water will be provided - Awareness to user for proper use of latrine - LINIC will engage a person to clean and maintenance of Toilet and tube well regularly - Periodic maintenance of Tube well and Toilet will be done by Pourashava PRAP budget -Inspect soakwells periodically to determine filling levels. -Scheduled Dislodging: Arrange timely desludging before overflow occurs. --Use mechanical desludging systems instead of manual entry.Follow confined-space entry protocols if entry is unavoidable. -Train workers on safe handling of human waste and emergency procedures. -Transport and dispose of sludge only at approved treatment facilities	PIU/LINIC
Dustbin	(-)	- Improper use of dustbins - Irregular cleaning of dustbin may create bad odor and birth place of flies	- Awareness to the LIN dwellers for proper use of dustbins - LINIC will engage a person who will monitor the cleaning the dustbin regularly	PIU/LINIC
Environmental awareness Training/workshop/meeting for the community (Maintenance of Tube well, Toilet, Planted Tree, Solar Panel)	(+)	Increase environmental awareness among the community	-Twice a year Training/workshop/ meeting for maintenance of TW, Toilet, Planted Tree and Solar panel will be organized by LINIC/PIU and financed by Pourashava PRAP fund. -Provided training on maintenance of TW, toilet and Planted Tree, solar panel during preparation of Community Action Plan (CAP) - Inventory Management: Keep records of all solar street light components (panels, batteries, controllers). -Proper Storage: Store damaged or expired components safely in designated areas. -Authorized Disposal: Send batteries, panels, and electronic parts to licensed e-waste recyclers; do not burn or dump. -Staff Training: Train maintenance personnel on the safe handling, segregation, and reporting of e-waste. -Replacement Plan: Establish a system for replacing non-functional components and managing them as e-waste. -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.	- No trees, shrubs, or groundcover may be removed or vegetation stripped without the prior permission. - Prevent workers or any other person from removing and damaging any flora (plant/vegetation) and fauna (animal).	No need for monitoring due to short-term project	Pourashava
Existing provisions for pedestrians and other forms of transport	Footpath closure is not anticipated. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.	- Maintain safe passage for pedestrians during maintenance activities. - Notify affected sensitive receptors by providing sign boards informing nature and duration of maintenance activities and contact numbers for concerns/complaints. - Leave spaces for access between mounds of soil. - Ensure any damage to properties and utilities will be restored or compensated to pre-work conditions.	Duration of construction works	Pourashava
Worker's health and safety	Workers need to be mindful of the occupational hazards working in confined spaces such as closed drains. Potential impacts are negative and long-	- 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.	Duration of construction works	Pourashava/LINIC

Parameters/issues/criteria to be monitored	Problems	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Budget
	term but reversible by mitigation measures.	• Ensure that all site personnel have a basic level of H&S training. • Produce and implement a O&M and H&S plan which include measures as: (i) excluding the public from worksites; (ii) ensuring all workers are provided with and required to use personal protective equipment (reflectorized vests, footwear, gloves, goggles and masks) at all times; (iii) providing H&S training for all site personnel; (iv) providing fire extinguisher at construction site • Arrange for readily available first aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials and appliances • Disallow worker exposure to noise level greater than 85 dBA for duration of more than 8 hours per day without hearing protection. The use of hearing protection shall be enforced actively.		

g. Public Consultations

20. A public consultation meeting was held at **Bulbuli Potti and Vandari Tila** LIN on 01 March 2020. A total of 15 participants attended the meeting where 15 were female. 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 Khagrachari Paurashava.

Minutes of Public Consultation

Site : Bulbuli Potti and Vandari Tila LIN

Time : 10:00 AM

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

h. Grievance Redress Mechanism

25. 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:

26. Affected or aggrieved persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/ suggestions in writing and dropping them in complaints/suggestion boxes that have already been installed in the Pourashava or through telephones, e-mails, by post or by writing in the complaint register in the Pourashava office. The cost related to environmental grievance redress are included in social and resettlement cost estimates.

(i) Grievance Redresses Process

27. **1st Level Grievance:** Names and contact phone numbers of the PIU safeguard focal person will be posted on the construction site at visible location (construction site signboard) to provide first level of contact for quick resolution of the grievances. The LINIC and the PIU safeguard focal person can immediately resolve on-site the grievances in consultation with each other within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/ grievance.

28. **2nd Level Grievance:** The grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at field/ ward level will be reviewed by the grievance redress cell (GRC) with support from PIU designated safeguard focal person and MDSC regional environment and resettlement specialists. The GRC will attempt to resolve the complaints/ grievances within 15 days.

29. **3rd Level Grievance:** The PIU designated safeguard focal person will refer the unresolved or, the major issues to the PMU safeguard officer and MDSC safeguard specialists. The PMU, in consultation with the above-mentioned officer/ specialists, will resolve the issues within 30 days. Despite project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and assessing can go parallel.

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

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

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

i. Conclusion

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

- Environmental & sanitation conditions will be improved.
- LIN dwellers will have comfortable walkway and improved drainage.

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

B. Shalbon (WEST)Horinathpara LIN (Lot-06)

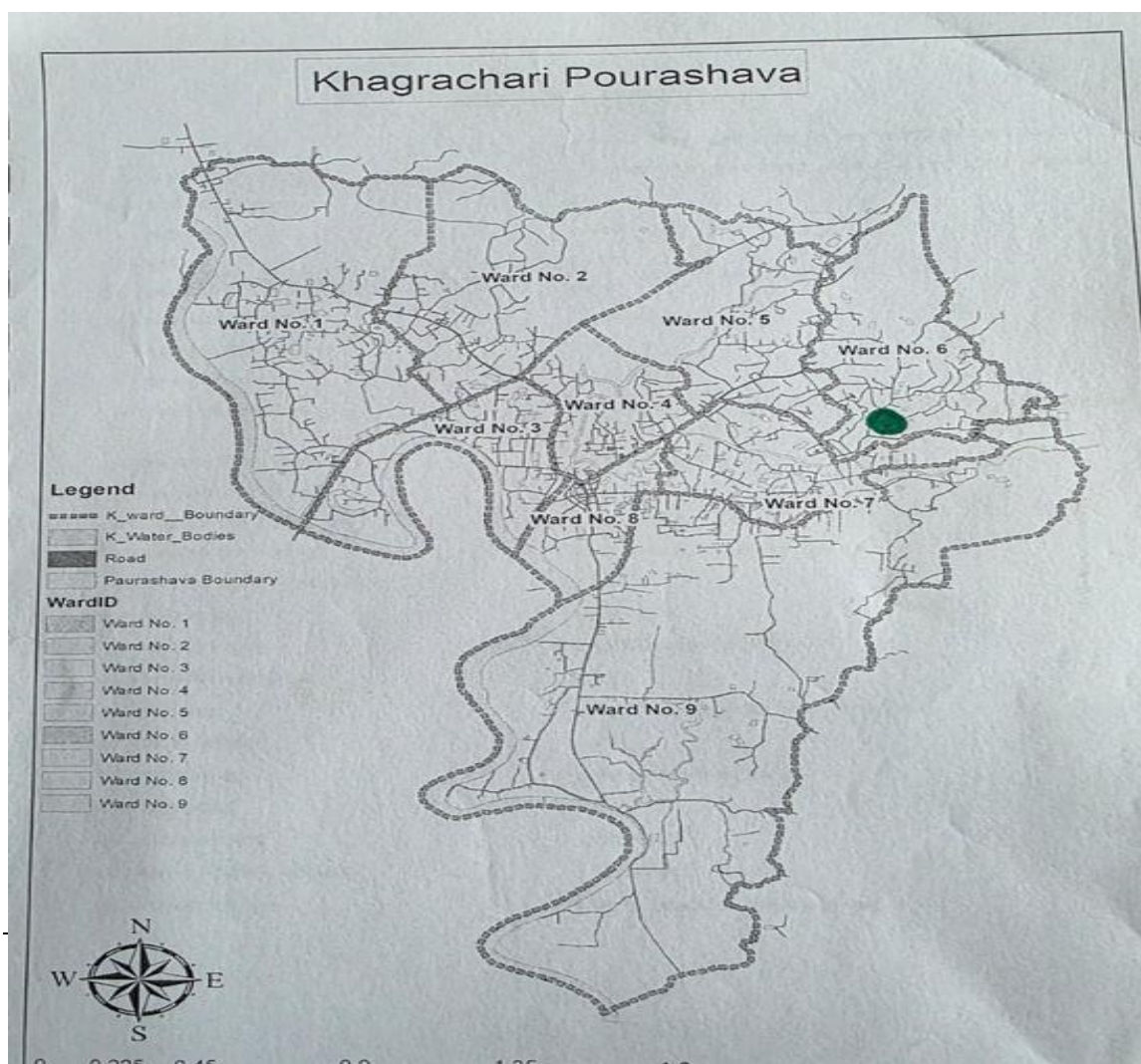
34. The LIN is situated in ward no. 06. There are 210 families with 632 members, of which 260 are males, and 372 are females. The land area is 2.00

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(Lot-02)

acres, and the government & local people own the land. 55 families earn their livelihood by business, 14 families by rickshaw puller, 25 families by serviceholder, 90 families by shopkeeper. The average income per head per month is less than BDT 3500.00. Almost all families live in katcha houses. They are deprived of most of the needed basic services. This LIN has an acute problem of inadequate sanitary latrines, inadequate facilities for drinking water, inadequate and deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/walkways, street lighting, dustbins, community space, etc.

a. Location of the LIN

The Shalbon (WEST)Horinathpara LIN is situated in ward no. 06 under Khagrachari Paurashava of Khagrachari District; for the location of the LIN in the Khagrachari Paurashava map is attached below.



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 : Shalbon (West) Horinathpara					
			Name of works: Construction of 494.00 meter footpath, 455.00 meter RCC Drain, 276.00 meter Walkway (Stair) in Shalbon (West) Horinathpara LIN, ward no-06 under Khagrachari Pourashava.					
1	IUGIP/KHAG/ SI/01-05/2023 (Lot-02)	a)	Construction of 494.00 meter footpath.	494	m	3,602,265.66		3,602,265.66
2		b)	Construction of 455.00 meter RCC Drain.	455	m	4,518,176.66		4,518,176.66
3		c)	Construction of 276.00 meter Walkway (Stair).	276	m	2,502,399.92		2,502,399.92
			Total (Lot-02) Amount =			10,622,842.24		10,622,842.24

c. Present Condition (Baseline Environment)

(i) Flooding/Water-clogging

35. 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

36. At present, the LIN people have some problem with the availability of drinking water. So, LIN dwellers demand for no 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

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

(iv) Access Roads/Footpaths

38. 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. 494 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.

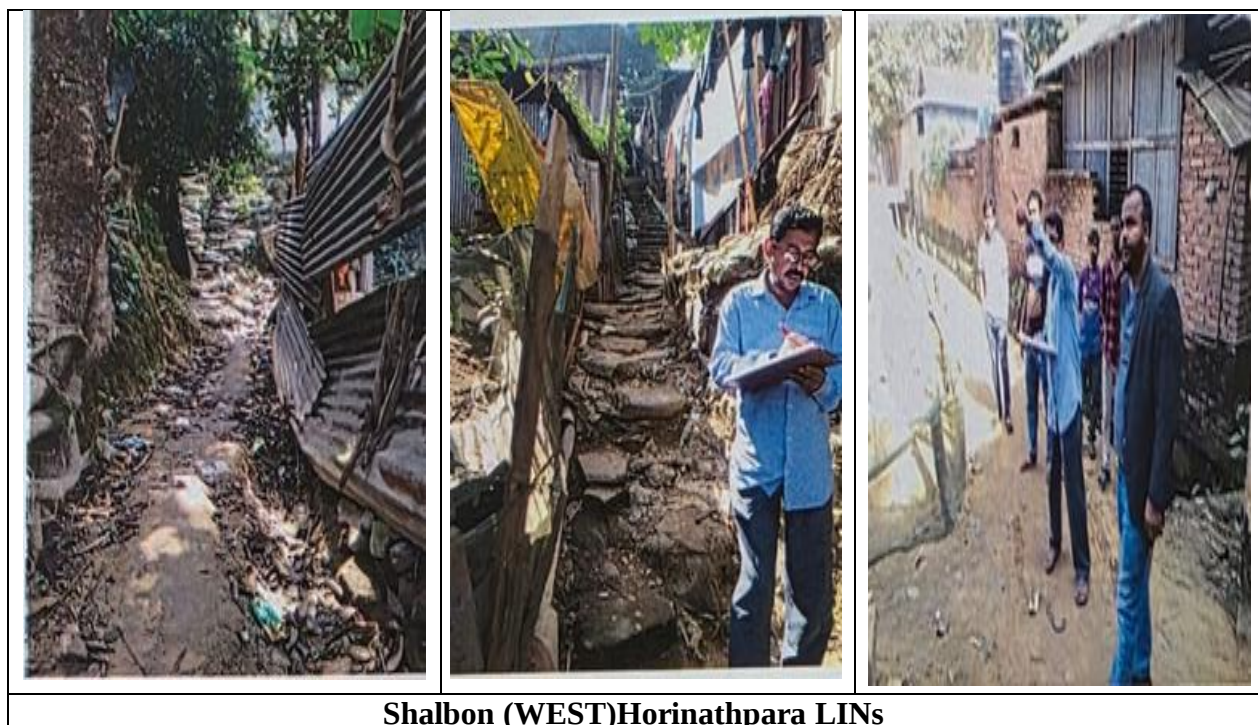


Figure IV.2: Existing Situation at Shalbon (WEST)Horinathpara LIN

(v) Solar Street Lights

39. There are insufficient numbers of street light in this LIN area therefore no provisions of light are proposed under this package.

(vi) Drain

40. The existing drains are earthen and are inactive. So, the LIN dwellers experience water logging especially during rainy season. The out fall of proposed drain is Pourashava existing drain (Section-3 site map) and the coming water to the proposed 455m drain 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. Baseline Information

41. The key baseline information on the Shalbon (WEST)Horinathpara LIN area is depicted in below table:

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
1	Noise	Information specifically measuring the exact noise quality (decibel levels) in the Khagrachari district is limited, but generally, as a hilly, less-industrialized area compared to Dhaka, it experiences lower noise pollution. While the town center of LIN area in Khagrachari may have moderate noise, particularly near markets and transit areas, the surrounding rural and hilly areas are characterized by low noise levels, often meeting environmental standards for quiet, residential, and eco-sensitive areas. Noise pollution is primarily generated by vehicle movement, particularly in commercial areas like in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava, rather than industrial activities. While many cities in Bangladesh exceed the 55 dB residential limit, the rural areas of Khagrachari generally remain well within. Particular areas adjacent to the main road have some noise pollution created by movement of heavy vehicles near LIN. These vehicles generate noise in the LIN area but within tolerable limit in most cases.
2	Air	As of early May 2026, the air quality in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava is generally classified as Moderate. Current Air Quality Snapshot (May 2026): The air is acceptable for most people, but those who are unusually sensitive to air pollution should consider reducing prolonged or heavy exertion outdoors. The air quality, while not considered "poor," is higher than the maximum limit established by the World Health Organization (WHO). Air quality can fluctuate, with some reports noting it may be "Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups" at times depending on local conditions, such as dust or construction activity.

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
3	Ground water	Groundwater in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava is generally classified as fresh, soft, and suitable for drinking, though some samples show high Manganese (Mn) levels and occasional arsenic (As) contamination. The groundwater is suitable for irrigation with low Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR), though shallow aquifers are vulnerable to contamination from sanitation facilities. Key Groundwater Quality Aspects Suitability & Safety. Most groundwater samples are within safe limits for drinking, but some samples have exceeded permissible limits for Manganese and Arsenic. Groundwater is typically slightly acidic to neutral (pH 6.72–7.54). Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) are low (35–200 mg/L), categorizing it as fresh. The water is generally excellent for irrigation, with low (SAR) (0.36–3.40) and Electrical Conductivity (EC) (52–300 (μ)S cm^{-1}). Shallow tubewells are common, making them vulnerable to contamination from latrines and improper sanitation. Groundwater is extracted from sub-surface aquifers, with depth to water in the city ranging from 1–3 meters.
4	Surface water	Surface water in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava, particularly in the Chengi River, suffers from degradation due to silt runoff, poor sanitation, and unplanned management. While supporting moderate fish diversity, the river faces issues with high temperatures, acidic conditions, and lowered dissolved oxygen, rendering it generally poor for direct consumption. Surface water is contaminated, largely due to untreated sewage and runoff into the water bodies. Water temperatures frequently exceed Bangladesh standards and pH levels can be high. The Chengi River shows DO levels between 5.3 and 5.8 mg/l, which, while supporting aquatic life, indicates susceptibility to pollution.
5	Protected Area (PA)	While there are no formally designated "Protected Areas" (such as national parks or wildlife sanctuaries) directly under the jurisdiction in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava, the area features significant natural, protected, and managed sites that are popular tourist attractions. The primary natural area, often managed for conservation and tourism, Located on top of Alutilla Hill, this area acts as a protected

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		tourist site managed by the local administration, featuring a natural cave and dense forest. A Horticulture Heritage Park with a hanging bridge, managed by the Khagrachari Hill District Council. It is located 3 km from the Zero Point of the town. A popular hill-top view point known for scenic views, located in the hilly region surrounding the town. Offers panoramic views of the green hills and the Chengi River from Alutila Hill. The town is situated among the Chittagong Hill Tracts, with development restricted in some hilly areas.
6	Cultural Heritage	Khagrachhari Hill District, located in southeastern Bangladesh's Chittagong Division, is a scenic region within the Chittagong Hill Tracts, covering 2,749.16 sq km. Known for its indigenous culture (Chakma, Marma, Tripura), it features popular tourist spots like Sajek Valley, Alutila Cave, and Risang Waterfall. The district features an ethnically diverse population of 613,917. Key Aspects of Khagrachhari: Location: Part of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, bordered by India to the north. Administration: It is a special district governed by the Khagrachhari Hill District Council, established in 1989. Geography: It is known for its hilly terrain, forests, and the Chengi and Maini rivers. Tourist Attractions: Sajek Valley: A popular hill-top destination. Alutila Cave: A mysterious natural cave. Risang Waterfall: A scenic waterfall. Hajachora Waterfall and Kanglang Mount. Culture & Community: A diverse population with many small ethnic groups including Chakma, Marma, and Tripura, alongside Bengali communities. Festivals: The area is known for the Biju festival (or Biju), a major celebration for the indigenous communities. There is no Cultural Heritage in the project area. There would be no impact of cultural heritage on the project activities.
7	Physical Cultural Resources	Khagrachari Hill District in Bangladesh is rich in physical cultural resources that reflect its indigenous heritage, religious diversity, and historical background. Key resources include

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		natural sites with cultural significance, Buddhist temples, and colonial-era structures. Notable Physical Cultural Resources: Alutila Cave (Alutila Cave): A natural, mysterious cave located on the Alutila Hill, a major tourist attraction with historical and natural significance. Mong King's Palace (Manikchari Rajbari): The palace of the Chakma Circle (specifically, the Mong Circle) rulers. Debotar Pukur (Pond of God): A historically significant pond located atop a hill in Nunchari, elevated about 1,000 feet above sea level. Yonged Buddha Bihar: A prominent Buddhist temple. Panichari Buddha Sculpture: A significant cultural and religious site featuring a large Buddha sculpture. Centennial Banyan Tree: An ancient, large Banyan tree in Matiranga Upazila, known as a witness to history. Dighinala Maniker Dighi: A large historical pond excavated by King Gobinda Manikya of Tripura. Ramgarh Lake/Ramgarh Tea Garden: Sites associated with the historical development of the area. BDR Memorial (Ramgarh): A memorial marking the early history of the Border Guard Bangladesh. Khudra Nreegosthir Cultural Institute: An organization dedicated to preserving the cultural heritage of small ethnic groups. These sites are primarily concentrated around the town and upazilas, and many are managed in conjunction with the Khagrachari Hill District Council. There would be no impact of physical cultural resources on the project activities.

e. Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation

42. (The review process will be greatly facilitated by comprehensive and detailed answers in this section. When completing this section, please state a specific reason [i.e., "there will be no impacts to environment because this project will not involve any disturbance"] and cite a source [i.e., local master plan, previous environmental assessment, correspondence with Pourashava Office, etc.] to support a response of "no impact (-)" or "potential to impact (+).")

43. The LIN toilets are being considered with two types of design: (i) Type A, and (ii) Type B. Type A is considered with septic tank whereas Type B considered with pit along with soak pit. The note

from the Pourashava engineers taken that in many of the LIN area there is shortage of space for constructing septic tank where soak pit is designed with the pit. However, such soak pit has mitigation measure for ground or surface water contamination (e.g., sand and brick chips envelope on the bottom of pit). Moreover, municipality will ensure good maintenance for such toilets having soak pit.

44. The demolition, construction, and waste management activities in the LIN area may generate several short-term and localized environmental impacts. Dust from demolition, debris movement, and broken footpaths can impair air quality, while demolition and temporary camps may create unhygienic conditions. Noise from demolition is minimal. Since project activities are scattered and not near water bodies, the likelihood of surface or groundwater pollution is low. Pollution from construction work yards is minimal, requiring only limited environmental monitoring. Finally, urban construction activities such as excavation and earthmoving carry inherent occupational safety risks, particularly related to working at heights or in excavated areas, though these risks are reversible with proper mitigation.
45. For these impacts, key mitigation measures include regular water sprinkling, covering stockpiles and trucks, and prompt removal of debris with safe temporary walkways to control dust and access disruption; enforcing good housekeeping, drainage, and solid-waste management in camps and work yards to avoid unhygienic conditions; scheduling and limiting noisy activities, and maintaining machinery; and strictly implementing OHS measures such as PPE use, barricading excavations, fall protection for work at height, clear signage, and regular safety briefing and supervision.

(i) Pre-construction and Construction Phase

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

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

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

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

(ii) Operation Phase/Post-Construction

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

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

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

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

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

g. Public Consultations

46. A public consultation meeting was held at **Shalbon (West)Horinathpara** LIN on 01 March 2020. A total of 15 participants attended the meeting where 15 were female. 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 Khagrachari Paurashava.

Minutes of Public Consultation

Site : Shalbon (West)Horinathpara LIN

Time : 11:00 AM

47. 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.
48. 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.
49. 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.
50. 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

51. Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established in the Pourashava to redress quickly social, environmental and any other project related grievances from the affected or any aggrieved person/ party with the creation of grievance redress cell (GRC) comprising of:

46. Affected or aggrieved persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/ suggestions in writing and dropping them in complaints/suggestion boxes that have already been installed in the Pourashava or through telephones, e-mails, by post or by writing in the complaint register in the Pourashava office. The cost related to environmental grievance redress are included in social and resettlement cost estimates.

Grievance Redresses Process:

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

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

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

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. 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

55. 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. Shalbon(EAST) LIN (Lot-03) (Ward no.06)

Package No: IUGIP/KHAG/SI/01-05/2023
(Lot-03)

56. The LIN The LIN is situated in ward no. 06. There are 180 families with 760 members, of which 373 are males, and 387 are females. The land area is 3.00 acres, and the government & local people own the land. 20 families earn their livelihood by hawkery, 33 families by serviceholder, 25 families by rickshawpuller, 8 families by shopkeeper. The average income per head per month is less than BDT 5500.00. Most of the families live in katcha houses. They are deprived of most of the needed basic services. This LIN has an acute problem of inadequate sanitary latrines, inadequate facilities for drinking water, inadequate and deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/walkways, dustbins, street lighting, drains, etc.

a. Location of the LIN

57. The LIN Shalbon(East) is situated in ward no. 06 under Paurashava of Khagrachari District; for the location of the slum in the Khagrachari Paurashava map in given below.



b. Description of Interventions

58. A description of the proposed interventions for **Shalbon (EAST)** LIN is given in Table.

			Name of LIN : Shalbon (East)						
			Name of works: Construction of 557.00 meter footpath, 369.00 meter RCC Drain, 163.00 meter Walkway (Stair) in Shalbon (East) LIN, ward no-06 under Khagrachari Pourashava.						
				557	m	4,042,074.65		4,042,074.65	
1	IUGIP/KHAG/ SI/01-05/2023 (Lot-03)	a)	Construction of 557.00 meter footpath.	369	m	3,409,549.54		3,409,549.54	
2		b)	Construction of 369.00 meter RCC Drain.						
3		c)	Construction of 163.00 meter Walkway (Stair).	163	m	1,475,366.71		1,475,366.71	
		Total (Lot-03) Amount =				8,926,990.90		8,926,990.90	

Table IV.3: Description of Proposed Interventions of LIN

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 no tubewells demand 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

61. There is insufficient toilets facility in the LIN area. LIN dwellers do not have enough hygienic sanitation. There is 26nos proposal sanitation improvement within the LIN area.

(v) Access Roads/Footpaths

62. 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 557m 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

63. There are insufficient numbers of street light in this LIN area therefore no provisions of light are proposed under this package.

(vii) Drain

64. 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 369m 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.

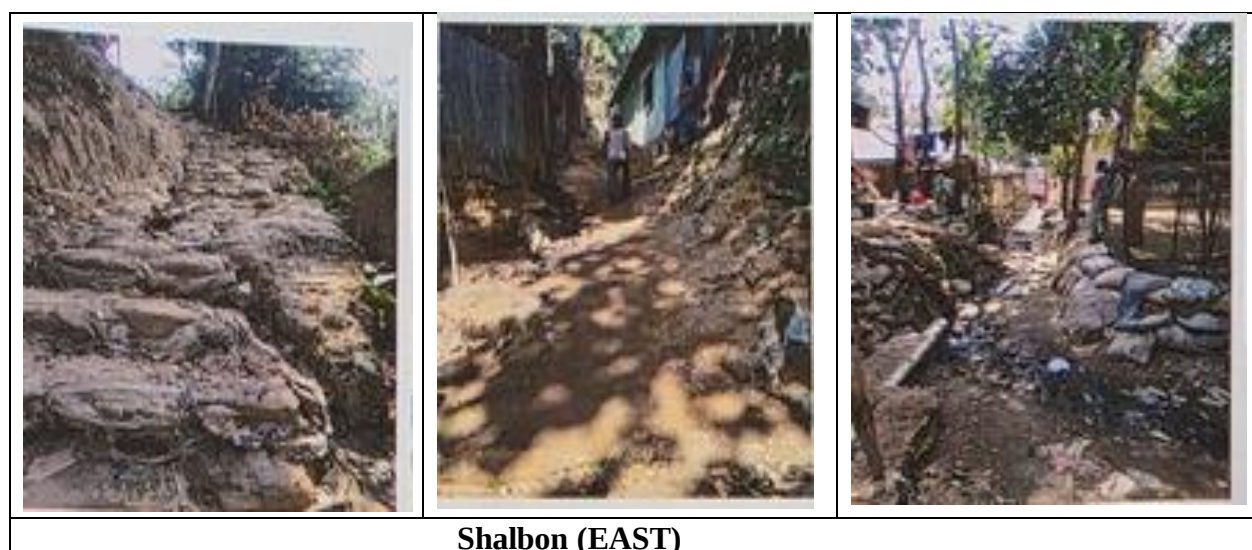


Figure IV.3: Existing Situation at Shalbon (EAST) LIN

d. Baseline information

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

65. The key baseline information on the Shalbon (EAST) LIN area is depicted in below table:

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
1	Noise	Information specifically measuring the exact noise quality (decibel levels) in the Khagrachari district is limited, but generally, as a hilly, less-industrialized area compared to Dhaka, it experiences lower noise pollution. While the town center of LIN area in Khagrachari may have moderate noise, particularly near markets and transit areas, the surrounding rural and hilly areas are characterized by low noise levels, often meeting environmental standards for quiet, residential, and eco-sensitive areas. Noise pollution is primarily generated by vehicle movement, particularly in commercial areas like in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava, rather than industrial activities. While many cities in Bangladesh exceed the 55 dB residential limit, the rural areas of Khagrachari generally remain well within. Particular areas adjacent to the main road have some noise pollution created by movement of heavy vehicles near LIN. These vehicles generate noise in the LIN area but within tolerable limit in most cases.
2	Air	As of early May 2026, the air quality in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava is generally classified as Moderate. Current Air Quality Snapshot (May 2026): The air is acceptable for most people, but those who are unusually sensitive to air pollution should consider reducing prolonged or heavy exertion outdoors. The air quality, while not considered "poor," is higher than the maximum limit established by the World Health Organization (WHO). Air quality can fluctuate, with some reports noting it may be "Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups" at times depending on local conditions, such as dust or construction activity.

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
3	Ground water	Groundwater in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava is generally classified as fresh, soft, and suitable for drinking, though some samples show high Manganese (Mn) levels and occasional arsenic (As) contamination. The groundwater is suitable for irrigation with low Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR), though shallow aquifers are vulnerable to contamination from sanitation facilities. Key Groundwater Quality Aspects Suitability & Safety. Most groundwater samples are within safe limits for drinking, but some samples have exceeded permissible limits for Manganese and Arsenic. Groundwater is typically slightly acidic to neutral (pH 6.72–7.54). Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) are low (35–200 mg/L), categorizing it as fresh. The water is generally excellent for irrigation, with low (SAR) (0.36–3.40) and Electrical Conductivity (EC) (52–300 (μ) S cm^{-1}). Shallow tubewells are common, making them vulnerable to contamination from latrines and improper sanitation. Groundwater is extracted from sub-surface aquifers, with depth to water in the city ranging from 1–3 meters.
4	Surface water	Surface water in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava, particularly in the Chengi River, suffers from degradation due to silt runoff, poor sanitation, and unplanned management. While supporting moderate fish diversity, the river faces issues with high temperatures, acidic conditions, and lowered dissolved oxygen, rendering it generally poor for direct consumption. Surface water is contaminated, largely due to untreated sewage and runoff into the water bodies. Water temperatures frequently exceed Bangladesh standards and pH levels can be high. The Chengi River shows DO levels between 5.3 and 5.8 mg/l, which, while supporting aquatic life, indicates susceptibility to pollution.
5	Protected Area (PA)	While there are no formally designated "Protected Areas" (such as national parks or wildlife sanctuaries) directly under the jurisdiction in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava, the area features significant natural, protected, and managed sites that are popular tourist attractions. The primary natural area, often managed for conservation and tourism, Located on top of Alutila Hill, this area acts as a protected

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		tourist site managed by the local administration, featuring a natural cave and dense forest. A Horticulture Heritage Park with a hanging bridge, managed by the Khagrachari Hill District Council. It is located 3 km from the Zero Point of the town. A popular hill-top view point known for scenic views, located in the hilly region surrounding the town. Offers panoramic views of the green hills and the Chengi River from Alutila Hill. The town is situated among the Chittagong Hill Tracts, with development restricted in some hilly areas.
6	Cultural Heritage	Khagrachhari Hill District, located in southeastern Bangladesh's Chittagong Division, is a scenic region within the Chittagong Hill Tracts, covering 2,749.16 sq km. Known for its indigenous culture (Chakma, Marma, Tripura), it features popular tourist spots like Sajek Valley, Alutila Cave, and Risang Waterfall. The district features an ethnically diverse population of 613,917. Key Aspects of Khagrachhari: Location: Part of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, bordered by India to the north. Administration: It is a special district governed by the Khagrachhari Hill District Council, established in 1989. Geography: It is known for its hilly terrain, forests, and the Chengi and Maini rivers. Tourist Attractions: Sajek Valley: A popular hill-top destination. Alutila Cave: A mysterious natural cave. Risang Waterfall: A scenic waterfall. Hajachora Waterfall and Kanglang Mount. Culture & Community: A diverse population with many small ethnic groups including Chakma, Marma, and Tripura, alongside Bengali communities. Festivals: The area is known for the Biju festival (or Biju), a major celebration for the indigenous communities. There is no Cultural Heritage in the project area. There would be no impact of cultural heritage on the project activities.
7	Physical Cultural Resources	Khagrachari Hill District in Bangladesh is rich in physical cultural resources that reflect its indigenous heritage, religious diversity, and historical background. Key resources include

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		natural sites with cultural significance, Buddhist temples, and colonial-era structures. Notable Physical Cultural Resources: Alutilla Cave (Alutilla Cave): A natural, mysterious cave located on the Alutilla Hill, a major tourist attraction with historical and natural significance. Mong King's Palace (Manikchari Rajbari): The palace of the Chakma Circle (specifically, the Mong Circle) rulers. Debotar Pukur (Pond of God): A historically significant pond located atop a hill in Nunchari, elevated about 1,000 feet above sea level. Yonged Buddha Bihar: A prominent Buddhist temple. Panichari Buddha Sculpture: A significant cultural and religious site featuring a large Buddha sculpture. Centennial Banyan Tree: An ancient, large Banyan tree in Matiranga Upazila, known as a witness to history. Dighinala Maniker Dighi: A large historical pond excavated by King Gobinda Manikya of Tripura. Ramgarh Lake/Ramgarh Tea Garden: Sites associated with the historical development of the area. BDR Memorial (Ramgarh): A memorial marking the early history of the Border Guard Bangladesh. Khudra Nreegosthir Cultural Institute: An organization dedicated to preserving the cultural heritage of small ethnic groups. These sites are primarily concentrated around the town and upazilas, and many are managed in conjunction with the Khagrachari Hill District Council. There would be no impact of physical cultural resources on the project activities.

e. Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation

66. (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 (+).”)
67. The LIN toilets are being considered with two types of design: (i) Type A, and (ii) Type B. Type A is considered with septic tank whereas Type B considered with pit along with soak pit. The note from the Pourashava engineers taken that in many of the LIN area there is shortage of space for constructing septic tank where soak pit is designed with the pit. However, such soak pit has mitigation measure for ground or surface water contamination (e.g., sand and brick chips envelope on the bottom of pit). Moreover, municipality will ensure good maintenance for such toilets having soak pit.

68. The demolition, construction, and waste management activities in the LIN area may generate several short-term and localized environmental impacts. Dust from demolition, debris movement, and broken footpaths can impair air quality, while demolition and temporary camps may create unhygienic conditions. Noise from demolition is minimal. Since project activities are scattered and not near water bodies, the likelihood of surface or groundwater pollution is low. Pollution from construction work yards is minimal, requiring only limited environmental monitoring. Finally, urban construction activities such as excavation and earthmoving carry inherent occupational safety risks, particularly related to working at heights or in excavated areas, though these risks are reversible with proper mitigation.
69. For these impacts, key mitigation measures include regular water sprinkling, covering stockpiles and trucks, and prompt removal of debris with safe temporary walkways to control dust and access disruption; enforcing good housekeeping, drainage, and solid-waste management in camps and work yards to avoid unhygienic conditions; scheduling and limiting noisy activities, and maintaining machinery; and strictly implementing OHS measures such as PPE use, barricading excavations, fall protection for work at height, clear signage, and regular safety briefing and supervision.

(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) Inventory Management: Keep records of all solar street light components (panels, batteries, controllers). -Proper Storage: Store damaged or expired components safely in designated areas. -Authorized Disposal: Send batteries, panels, and electronic parts to licensed e-waste recyclers; do not burn or dump. -Staff Training: Train maintenance personnel on the safe handling, segregation, and reporting of e-waste. -Replacement Plan: Establish a system for replacing non-functional components and managing them as e-waste. -Training is a continuous process by Capacity Development Fund of Pourashava. It is financed by IUGIP-III-AF.	Pourashava PRAP budget

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

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

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

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

f. 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	Plan activities in consultation with Pourashava local authority so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are conducted during periods of the day which will result in least disturbance.	No need for noise quality monitoring due to short-term project	Pourashava

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

g. Public Consultations

70. A public consultation meeting was held at Shalbon (EAST) LIN on 01 March 2020. A total of 15 participants attended the meeting where 15 were female. 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 Khagrachari Paurashava

71. Minutes of Public Consultation

Site : Shalbon (EAST) LIN

Time : 3.00 pm

72. 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.
73. 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.
74. 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.
75. 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

76. 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:

77. 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

78. **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.

79. **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.

80. **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.

81. 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:

82. 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:

83. 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

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.

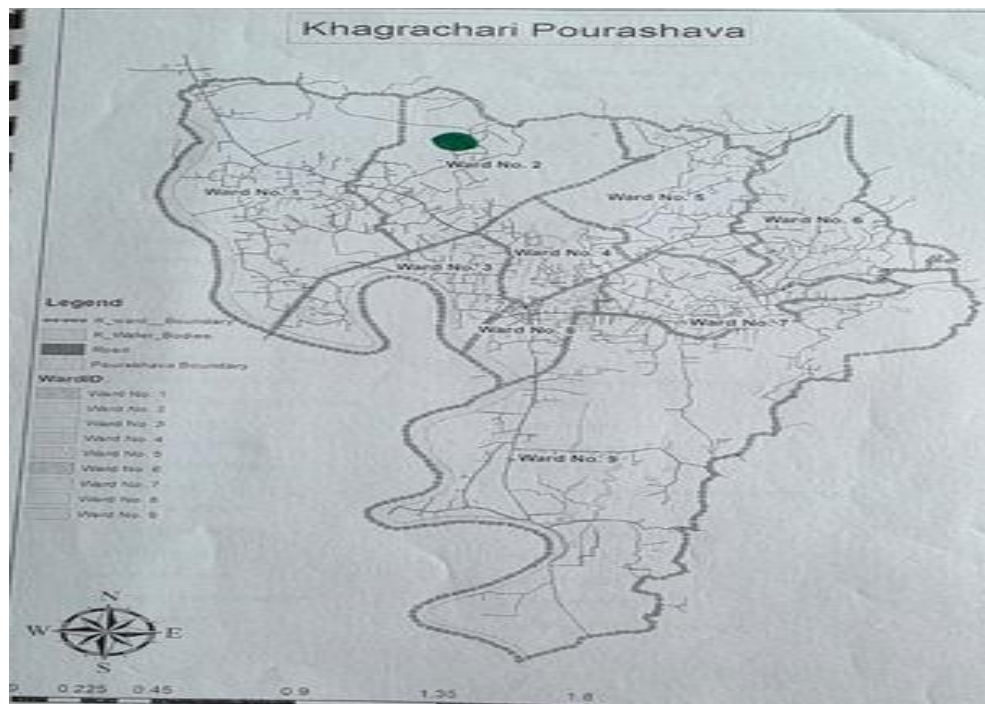
D. Cumilla Tila WEST(Sabujbag,Ambagan,Arthomanob) LIN (Lot-04): (Ward No. 02)

4. 78. The LIN is situated in ward no. 02. There are 195 families with 618 members, of which 404 are males, and 214 are females. The land area is 2.50 acres, and the government & local people own the land. 07 families earn their livelihood by agriculture, 40 families by business, 19 families by serviceholder. The average income per head per month is less than BDT 4000. Most of the families live in katcha houses. They are deprived of most of the needed basic services. This LIN has an acute problem of inadequate sanitary latrines, inadequate facilities for drinking water, inadequate and deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/walkways, dustbins, street lighting, drains, etc.

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

a. Location of the LIN

84. The Cumilla Tila WEST(Sabujbag,Ambagan,Arthomanob) LIN (Lot-04) is situated in ward no. 02 under Khagrachari Paurashava of Jhenaidah District; for the location of the LIN in the Khagrachari Paurashava map is given below.



b. Description of Interventions

85.A description of the proposed interventions for Cumilla Tila WEST(Sabujbag,Ambagan,Arthomanob) LIN (Lot-04) LIN is given in Table.

Sl. No.	Name of Package	Financial Year	Name and Number/Length of Scheme	Quantity	Unit (m/nos)	Engineer's Estimated Amount		Remarks
			Name of LIN : Cumilla Tila West (Sabuz Bag, Ambagan, Arthomanob)					
			Name of works: Construction of 615.00 meter footpath, 243.00 meter RCC Drain, 459.00 meter Walkway (Stair) in Cumilla Tila West (Sabuz Bag, Ambagan, Arthomanob) LIN, ward no-02 under Khagrachari Pourashava.					
1	IUGIP/KHAG/ SI/01-05/2023 (Lot-04)		a) Construction of 615.00 meter footpath.	615	m	4,438,615.95	4,438,615.95	
2			b) Construction of 243.00 meter RCC Drain.	243	m	2,149,038.05	2,149,038.05	
3			c) Construction of 459.00 meter Walkway (Stair).	459	m	4,164,140.45	4,164,140.45	
			Total (Lot-04) Amount =			10,751,794.45	10,751,794.45	

Table IV.4: Description of Proposed Interventions of LIN

C. Present Condition (Baseline Environment)

(xii) Flooding/Water-clogging

86. 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

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

(xiv) Sanitations

88. 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 no 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

89. 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 615m 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**.

(xvi) Solar Street Lights

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

(xvii) Drain

91. 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 243m proposed drain is only from rainfall run-off or household waste water. 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 have 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.4: Existing Situation at Cumilla Tila WEST(Sabujbag,Ambagan,Arthomanob) LIN

d. Baseline Information

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

92. The key baseline information on the CumillaTila WEST(Sabujbag,Ambagan,Arthomanob) LIN area is depicted in below table:

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
1	Noise	Information specifically measuring the exact noise quality (decibel levels) in the Khagrachari district is limited, but generally, as a hilly, less-industrialized area compared to Dhaka, it experiences lower noise pollution. While the town center of LIN area in Khagrachari may have moderate noise, particularly near markets and transit areas, the surrounding rural and hilly areas are characterized by low noise levels, often meeting environmental standards for quiet, residential, and eco-sensitive areas. Noise pollution is primarily generated by vehicle movement, particularly in commercial areas like in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava, rather than industrial activities. While many cities in Bangladesh exceed the 55 dB residential limit, the rural areas of Khagrachari generally remain well within. Particular areas adjacent to the main road have some noise pollution created by movement of heavy vehicles near LIN. These vehicles generate noise in the LIN area but within tolerable limit in most cases.
2	Air	As of early May 2026, the air quality in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava is generally classified as Moderate. Current Air Quality Snapshot (May 2026): The air is acceptable for most people, but those who are unusually sensitive to air pollution should consider reducing prolonged or heavy exertion outdoors. The air quality, while not considered "poor," is higher than the maximum limit established by the World Health Organization (WHO). Air quality can fluctuate, with some reports noting it may be "Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups" at times depending on local conditions, such as dust or construction activity.

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
3	Ground water	Groundwater in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava is generally classified as fresh, soft, and suitable for drinking, though some samples show high Manganese (Mn) levels and occasional arsenic (As) contamination. The groundwater is suitable for irrigation with low Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR), though shallow aquifers are vulnerable to contamination from sanitation facilities. Key Groundwater Quality Aspects Suitability & Safety. Most groundwater samples are within safe limits for drinking, but some samples have exceeded permissible limits for Manganese and Arsenic. Groundwater is typically slightly acidic to neutral (pH 6.72–7.54). Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) are low (35–200 mg/L), categorizing it as fresh. The water is generally excellent for irrigation, with low (SAR) (0.36–3.40) and Electrical Conductivity (EC) (52–300 (μ) S cm^{-1}). Shallow tubewells are common, making them vulnerable to contamination from latrines and improper sanitation. Groundwater is extracted from sub-surface aquifers, with depth to water in the city ranging from 1–3 meters.
4	Surface water	Surface water in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava, particularly in the Chengi River, suffers from degradation due to silt runoff, poor sanitation, and unplanned management. While supporting moderate fish diversity, the river faces issues with high temperatures, acidic conditions, and lowered dissolved oxygen, rendering it generally poor for direct consumption. Surface water is contaminated, largely due to untreated sewage and runoff into the water bodies. Water temperatures frequently exceed Bangladesh standards and pH levels can be high. The Chengi River shows DO levels between 5.3 and 5.8 mg/l, which, while supporting aquatic life, indicates susceptibility to pollution.
5	Protected Area (PA)	While there are no formally designated "Protected Areas" (such as national parks or wildlife sanctuaries) directly under the jurisdiction in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava, the area features significant natural, protected, and managed sites that are popular tourist attractions. The primary natural area, often managed for conservation and tourism, Located on top of Alutilla Hill, this area acts as a protected

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		tourist site managed by the local administration, featuring a natural cave and dense forest. A Horticulture Heritage Park with a hanging bridge, managed by the Khagrachari Hill District Council. It is located 3 km from the Zero Point of the town. A popular hill-top view point known for scenic views, located in the hilly region surrounding the town. Offers panoramic views of the green hills and the Chengi River from Alutila Hill. The town is situated among the Chittagong Hill Tracts, with development restricted in some hilly areas.
6	Cultural Heritage	Khagrachhari Hill District, located in southeastern Bangladesh's Chittagong Division, is a scenic region within the Chittagong Hill Tracts, covering 2,749.16 sq km. Known for its indigenous culture (Chakma, Marma, Tripura), it features popular tourist spots like Sajek Valley, Alutila Cave, and Risang Waterfall. The district features an ethnically diverse population of 613,917. Key Aspects of Khagrachhari: Location: Part of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, bordered by India to the north. Administration: It is a special district governed by the Khagrachhari Hill District Council, established in 1989. Geography: It is known for its hilly terrain, forests, and the Chengi and Maini rivers. Tourist Attractions: Sajek Valley: A popular hill-top destination. Alutila Cave: A mysterious natural cave. Risang Waterfall: A scenic waterfall. Hajachora Waterfall and Kanglang Mount. Culture & Community: A diverse population with many small ethnic groups including Chakma, Marma, and Tripura, alongside Bengali communities. Festivals: The area is known for the Biju festival (or Biju), a major celebration for the indigenous communities. There is no Cultural Heritage in the project area. There would be no impact of cultural heritage on the project activities.
7	Physical Cultural Resources	Khagrachari Hill District in Bangladesh is rich in physical cultural resources that reflect its indigenous heritage, religious diversity, and historical background. Key resources include

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		natural sites with cultural significance, Buddhist temples, and colonial-era structures. Notable Physical Cultural Resources: Alutila Cave (Alutila Cave): A natural, mysterious cave located on the Alutila Hill, a major tourist attraction with historical and natural significance. Mong King's Palace (Manikchari Rajbari): The palace of the Chakma Circle (specifically, the Mong Circle) rulers. Debotar Pukur (Pond of God): A historically significant pond located atop a hill in Nunchari, elevated about 1,000 feet above sea level. Yonged Buddha Bihar: A prominent Buddhist temple. Panichari Buddha Sculpture: A significant cultural and religious site featuring a large Buddha sculpture. Centennial Banyan Tree: An ancient, large Banyan tree in Matiranga Upazila, known as a witness to history. Dighinala Maniker Dighi: A large historical pond excavated by King Gobinda Manikya of Tripura. Ramgarh Lake/Ramgarh Tea Garden: Sites associated with the historical development of the area. BDR Memorial (Ramgarh): A memorial marking the early history of the Border Guard Bangladesh. Khudra Nreegosthir Cultural Institute: An organization dedicated to preserving the cultural heritage of small ethnic groups. These sites are primarily concentrated around the town and upazilas, and many are managed in conjunction with the Khagrachari Hill District Council. There would be no impact of physical cultural resources on the project activities.

e. Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation

93. (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 (+).”)
94. The LIN toilets are being considered with two types of design: (i) Type A, and (ii) Type B. Type A is considered with septic tank whereas Type B considered with pit along with soak pit. The note from the Pourashava engineers taken that in many of the LIN area there is shortage of space for constructing septic tank where soak pit is designed with the pit. However, such soak pit has mitigation measure for ground or surface water contamination (e.g., sand and brick chips envelope on the bottom of pit). Moreover, municipality will ensure good maintenance for such toilets having soak pit.
95. The demolition, construction, and waste management activities in the LIN area may generate several short-term and localized environmental impacts. Dust from demolition, debris movement, and broken footpaths can impair air quality, while demolition and temporary camps may create unhygienic conditions. Noise from demolition is minimal. Since project activities are scattered and not near water bodies, the likelihood of surface or groundwater pollution is low. Pollution from construction work yards is minimal, requiring only limited environmental monitoring. Finally, urban construction activities such as excavation and earthmoving carry inherent occupational safety risks, particularly related to working at heights or in excavated areas, though these risks are reversible with proper mitigation.
96. For these impacts, key mitigation measures include regular water sprinkling, covering stockpiles and trucks, and prompt removal of debris with safe temporary walkways to control dust and access disruption; enforcing good housekeeping, drainage, and solid-waste management in camps and work yards to avoid unhygienic conditions; scheduling and limiting noisy activities, and maintaining machinery; and strictly implementing OHS measures such as PPE use, barricading excavations, fall protection for work at height, clear signage, and regular safety briefing and supervision.

(xviii) 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)

(xix) Operation Phase/Post-Construction

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

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

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

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

f. 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.	- No trees, shrubs, or groundcover may be removed or vegetation stripped without the prior permission. - Prevent workers or any other person from removing and damaging any flora (plant/vegetation) and fauna (animal).	No need for monitoring due to short-term project	Pourashava
Existing provisions for pedestrians and other forms of transport	Footpath closure is not anticipated. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-	- Maintain safe passage for pedestrians during maintenance activities. - Notify affected sensitive receptors by providing sign boards informing nature and duration of maintenance activities and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.	Duration of construction works	Pourashava

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

g. Public Consultations

97. A public consultation meeting was held at Cumilla Tila WEST(Sabujbag,Ambagan,Arthomanob) LIN on 01 March 2020. A total of 15 participants attended the meeting where 15 were female. 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 Khagrachari Paurashava.

Minutes of Public Consultation

Site : Cumilla Tila WEST(Sabujbag,Ambagan,Arthomanob) LIN

Time : 4:00 PM

98. 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.
99. 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.
100. 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.
101. 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

102. 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:
103. 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

104. **1st Level Grievance:** Names and contact phone numbers of the PIU safeguard focal person will be posted on the construction site at visible location (construction site signboard) to provide first level of contact for quick resolution of the grievances. The LINIC and the PIU safeguard focal person can immediately resolve on-site the grievances in consultation with each other within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/ grievance.

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

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

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

Recordkeeping:

105. 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

106. 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.

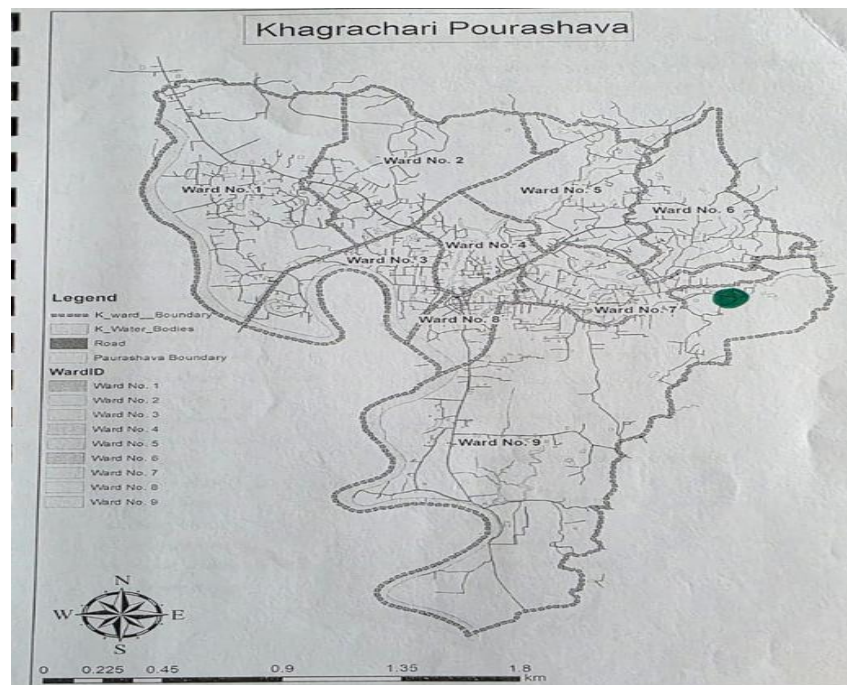
E. APBN Muslimpara and Rupnagar LIN (Lot-05) :(Ward No. 09)

107. The LIN is situated in ward no. 09. There are 120 families with 520 members, of which 242 are males, and 268 are females. The land area is 2.2 acres, and the government & local people own the land. 17 families earn their livelihood by hawkery, 30 families by rickshawpuller, 15 families by serviceholder, 25 families by shopkeeper. The average income per head per month is less than BDT 3500.00. Most of the families live in katcha houses. They are deprived of most of the needed basic services. This LIN has an acute problem of inadequate sanitary latrines, inadequate facilities for drinking water, inadequate and deteriorating internal roads/footpaths/walkways, dustbins, street lighting, drains, etc

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

a. Location of the LIN

APBN Muslimpara and Rupnagar LIN is situated in ward no. 09 under Khagrachari Paurashava of Khagrachari District; for the location of the slum in the Khagrachari Paurashava map is given below.



b. Description of Interventions

108. Description of the APBN Muslimpara and Rupnagar LIN proposed interventions for LIN is given in Table.

Table IV.5: Description of Proposed Interventions of LIN

			Name of LIN : Shalbon (East)						
			Name of works: Construction of 557.00 meter footpath, 369.00 meter RCC Drain, 163.00 meter Walkway (Stair) in Shalbon (East) LIN, ward no-06 under Khagrachari Pourashava.						
1	IUGIP/KHAG/ SI/01-05/2023 (Lot-03)	a)	Construction of 557.00 meter footpath.	557	m	4,042,074.65		4,042,074.65	
2		b)	Construction of 369.00 meter RCC Drain.	369	m	3,409,549.54		3,409,549.54	
3		c)	Construction of 163.00 meter Walkway (Stair). <i>checked</i>	163	m	1,475,366.71		1,475,366.71	
			Total (Lot-03) Amount =			8,926,990.90	✓	8,926,990.90	

C. Present Condition (Baseline Environment)

Flooding/Water-clogging

110. 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

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

Sanitations

112. There is insufficient toilets facility in the LIN area. LIN dwellers do not have enough hygienic sanitation. There is a no proposal sanitation improvement within the LIN area.

Access Roads/Footpaths

113. 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). 557m of footpaths are being proposed in this proposal.

Solar Street Lights

114. There are insufficient numbers of street light in this LIN area therefore no provisions of light are proposed under this package.

Drain

115. The existing drains are earthen and are inactive. So, the LIN dwellers experience water logging especially during rainy season. The out fall of 369m proposed drain is Poura secondary

ESR Khagrachari(Lin Improvement)

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 have 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.

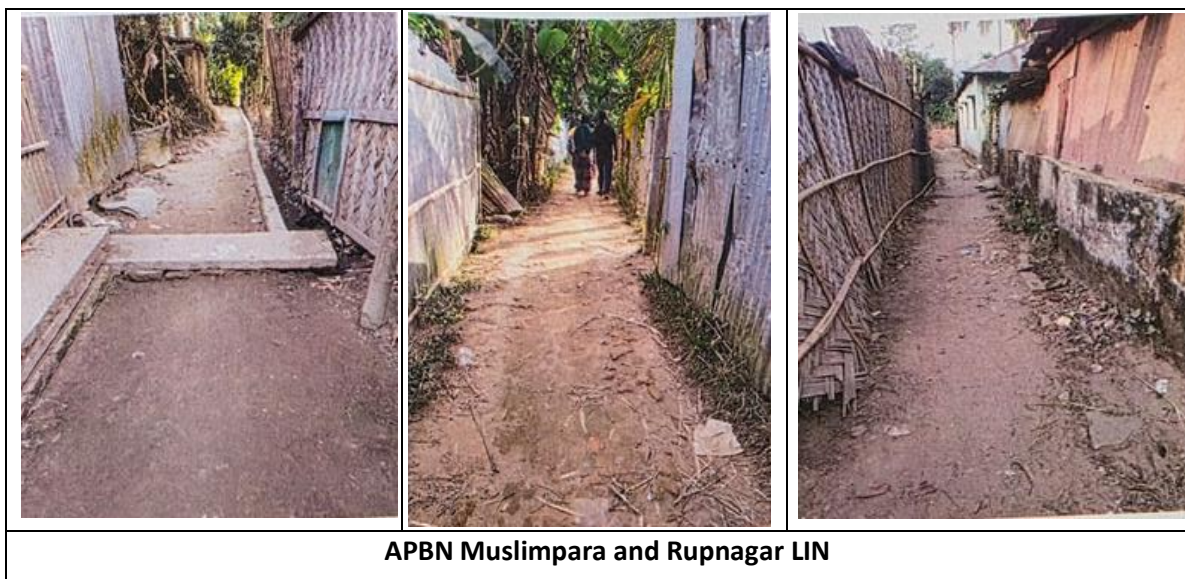


Figure IV.5: Existing Situation at APBN Muslimpara and Rupnagar LIN

d. Baseline information:

109. All LINS fall under a single pourashava, so their baseline profiles are nearly identical, differing only in aspects of Physical Cultural Resources.
110. The key baseline information on the APBN Muslimpara and Rupnagar LIN area is depicted in below table

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
1	Noise	Information specifically measuring the exact noise quality (decibel levels) in the Khagrachari district is limited, but generally, as a hilly, less-industrialized area compared to Dhaka, it experiences lower noise pollution. While the town center of LIN area in Khagrachari may have moderate noise, particularly near markets and transit areas, the surrounding rural and hilly areas are characterized by low noise levels, often meeting environmental standards for quiet, residential, and eco-sensitive areas. Noise pollution is primarily generated by vehicle movement, particularly in commercial areas like in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava, rather than industrial activities. While many cities in Bangladesh exceed the 55 dB residential limit, the rural areas of Khagrachari generally remain well within. Particular areas adjacent to the main road have some noise pollution created by movement of heavy vehicles near LIN. These vehicles generate noise in the LIN area but within tolerable limit in most cases.
2	Air	As of early May 2026, the air quality in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava is generally classified as Moderate. Current Air Quality Snapshot (May 2026): The air is acceptable for most people, but those who are unusually sensitive to air pollution should consider reducing prolonged or heavy exertion outdoors. The air quality, while not considered "poor," is higher than the maximum limit established by the World Health Organization (WHO). Air quality can fluctuate, with some reports noting it may be "Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups" at times depending on local conditions, such as dust or construction activity.

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
3	Ground water	Groundwater in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava is generally classified as fresh, soft, and suitable for drinking, though some samples show high Manganese (Mn) levels and occasional arsenic (As) contamination. The groundwater is suitable for irrigation with low Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR), though shallow aquifers are vulnerable to contamination from sanitation facilities. Key Groundwater Quality Aspects Suitability & Safety. Most groundwater samples are within safe limits for drinking, but some samples have exceeded permissible limits for Manganese and Arsenic. Groundwater is typically slightly acidic to neutral (pH 6.72–7.54). Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) are low (35–200 mg/L), categorizing it as fresh. The water is generally excellent for irrigation, with low (SAR) (0.36–3.40) and Electrical Conductivity (EC) (52–300 (μ)S cm⁻¹). Shallow tubewells are common, making them vulnerable to contamination from latrines and improper sanitation. Groundwater is extracted from sub-surface aquifers, with depth to water in the city ranging from 1–3 meters.
4	Surface water	Surface water in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava, particularly in the Chengi River, suffers from degradation due to silt runoff, poor sanitation, and unplanned management. While supporting moderate fish diversity, the river faces issues with high temperatures, acidic conditions, and lowered dissolved oxygen, rendering it generally poor for direct consumption. Surface water is contaminated, largely due to untreated sewage and runoff into the water bodies. Water temperatures frequently exceed Bangladesh standards and pH levels can be high. The Chengi River shows DO levels between 5.3 and 5.8 mg/l, which, while supporting aquatic life, indicates susceptibility to pollution.

5	Protected Area (PA)	While there are no formally designated "Protected Areas" (such as national parks or wildlife sanctuaries) directly under the jurisdiction in LIN area of Khagrachari Pourashava, the area features significant natural, protected, and managed sites that are popular tourist attractions. The primary natural area, often managed for conservation and tourism, Located on top of Alutila Hill, this area acts as a protected tourist site managed by the local administration, featuring a natural cave and dense forest. A Horticulture Heritage Park with a hanging bridge, managed by the Khagrachari Hill District Council. It is located 3 km from the Zero Point of the town. A popular hill-top view point known for scenic views, located in the hilly region surrounding the town. Offers panoramic views of the green hills and the Chengi River from Alutila Hill. The town is situated among the Chittagong Hill Tracts, with development restricted in some hilly areas.
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6	Cultural Heritage	Khagrachhari Hill District, located in southeastern Bangladesh's Chittagong Division, is a scenic region within the Chittagong Hill Tracts, covering 2,749.16 sq km. Known for its indigenous culture (Chakma, Marma, Tripura), it features popular tourist spots like Sajek Valley, Alutila Cave, and Risang Waterfall. The district features an ethnically diverse population of 613,917. Key Aspects of Khagrachhari: Location: Part of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, bordered by India to the north. Administration: It is a special district governed by the Khagrachhari Hill District Council, established in 1989. Geography: It is known for its hilly terrain, forests, and the Chengi and Maini rivers. Tourist Attractions: Sajek Valley: A popular hill-top destination. Alutila Cave: A mysterious natural cave. Risang Waterfall: A scenic waterfall. Hajachora Waterfall and Kanglang Mount. Culture & Community: A diverse population with many small ethnic groups including Chakma, Marma, and Tripura, alongside Bengali communities. Festivals: The area is known for the Biju festival (or Biju), a major celebration for the indigenous communities. There is no Cultural Heritage in the project area. There would be no impact of cultural heritage on the project activities.
7	Physical Cultural Resources	Khagrachari Hill District in Bangladesh is rich in physical cultural resources that reflect its indigenous heritage, religious diversity, and historical background. Key resources include

SI	Key environmental and social aspects	Key baseline information
		natural sites with cultural significance, Buddhist temples, and colonial-era structures. Notable Physical Cultural Resources: Alutila Cave (Alutila Cave): A natural, mysterious cave located on the Alutila Hill, a major tourist attraction with historical and natural significance. Mong King's Palace (Manikchari Rajbari): The palace of the Chakma Circle (specifically, the Mong Circle) rulers. Debotar Pukur (Pond of God): A historically significant pond located atop a hill in Nunchari, elevated about 1,000 feet above sea level. Yonged Buddha Bihar: A prominent Buddhist temple. Panichari Buddha Sculpture: A significant cultural and religious site featuring a large Buddha sculpture. Centennial Banyan Tree: An ancient, large Banyan tree in Matiranga Upazila, known as a witness to history. Dighinala Maniker Dighi: A large historical pond excavated by King Gobinda Manikya of Tripura. Ramgarh Lake/Ramgarh Tea Garden: Sites associated with the historical development of the area. BDR Memorial (Ramgarh): A memorial marking the early history of the Border Guard Bangladesh. Khudra Nreegosthir Cultural Institute: An organization dedicated to preserving the cultural heritage of small ethnic groups. These sites are primarily concentrated around the town and upazilas, and many are managed in conjunction with the Khagrachari Hill District Council. There would be no impact of physical cultural resources on the project activities.

e. Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation

116. 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 (+).”

117. The LIN toilets are being considered with two types of design: (i) Type A, and (ii) Type B. Type A is considered with septic tank whereas Type B considered with pit along with soak pit. The note from the Pourashava engineers taken that in many of the LIN area there is

shortage of space for constructing septic tank where soak pit is designed with the pit. However, such soak pit has mitigation measure for ground or surface water contamination (e.g., sand and brick chips envelope on the bottom of pit). Moreover, municipality will ensure good maintenance for such toilets having soak pit.

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

119. For these impacts, key mitigation measures include regular water sprinkling, covering stockpiles and trucks, and prompt removal of debris with safe temporary walkways to control dust and access disruption; enforcing good housekeeping, drainage, and solid-waste management in camps and work yards to avoid unhygienic conditions; scheduling and limiting noisy activities, and maintaining machinery; and strictly implementing OHS measures such as PPE use, barricading excavations, fall protection for work at height, clear signage, and regular safety briefing and supervision.

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)

Operation Phase/Post-Construction

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

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

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

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

119. Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

(xxi) 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	-Air and noise pollution may occur due to construction/operation -Irregular cleaning may damage the interventions	-Use tarpaulins to cover soils, sand and other loose material. -Water will be sprayed to control the dust when necessary -Regular maintenance/cleaning -PIU/LINIC will strongly monitoring the performance of the interventions	As per necessary	PIU/LINIC
Acoustic environment	Temporary increase in noise level and vibrations. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.	Plan activities in consultation with Pourashava local authority so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are conducted during periods of the day which will result in least disturbance.	No need for noise quality monitoring due to short-term project	Pourashava
Biodiversity	Activities in the built-up area of Pourashava. There are no protected areas in or around Sub-project sites, and no known areas of ecological interest.	- No trees, shrubs, or groundcover may be removed or vegetation stripped without the prior permission. - Prevent workers or any other person from removing and damaging any flora (plant/vegetation) and fauna (animal).	No need for monitoring due to short-term project	Pourashava
Existing provisions for pedestrians and other forms of transport	Footpath closure is not anticipated. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific	- Maintain safe passage for pedestrians during maintenance activities. - Notify affected sensitive receptors by providing sign boards informing nature and duration of maintenance activities and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.	Duration of construction works	Pourashava

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

120. Public Consultations

A public consultation meeting was held at APBN Muslimpara and Rupnagar LIN on 01 March 2020. A total of 15 participants attended the meeting where 15 were female. 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 Khagrachari Paurashava.

Minutes of Public Consultation

Site : APBN Muslimpara and Rupnagar LIN

Time : 04:00 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 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 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).

Grievance Redress Mechanism

116. 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:

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.

121. Grievance Redresses Process

118. 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.

119. 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.

122. 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.

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.

Conclusion

121. 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	Khagrachari Pourashava
Modality	RBL progress
Is Project eligible for funding under the RBL Program? ☒ Yes ☐ No (Ref DOE of ECR 2023)	
Environment Impact categorization ☒ New ☐ Re categorization – Previous Category []	
☐ Category A (Cat A - Not eligible for funding under the RBL)	
☒ Category B ☐ Category C	
(Ref Checklist- Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) checklists)	
Prepared by: Musarrat Nower Enam Jr. Environmental Specialist	
Environmental Specialist (Name, title, signature):	
Date;	
For Project Executing Agency / PMU (Name, title, signature):	

Checklist 1 - Project Exclusion Screening Checklist for Environmental Safeguards

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

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

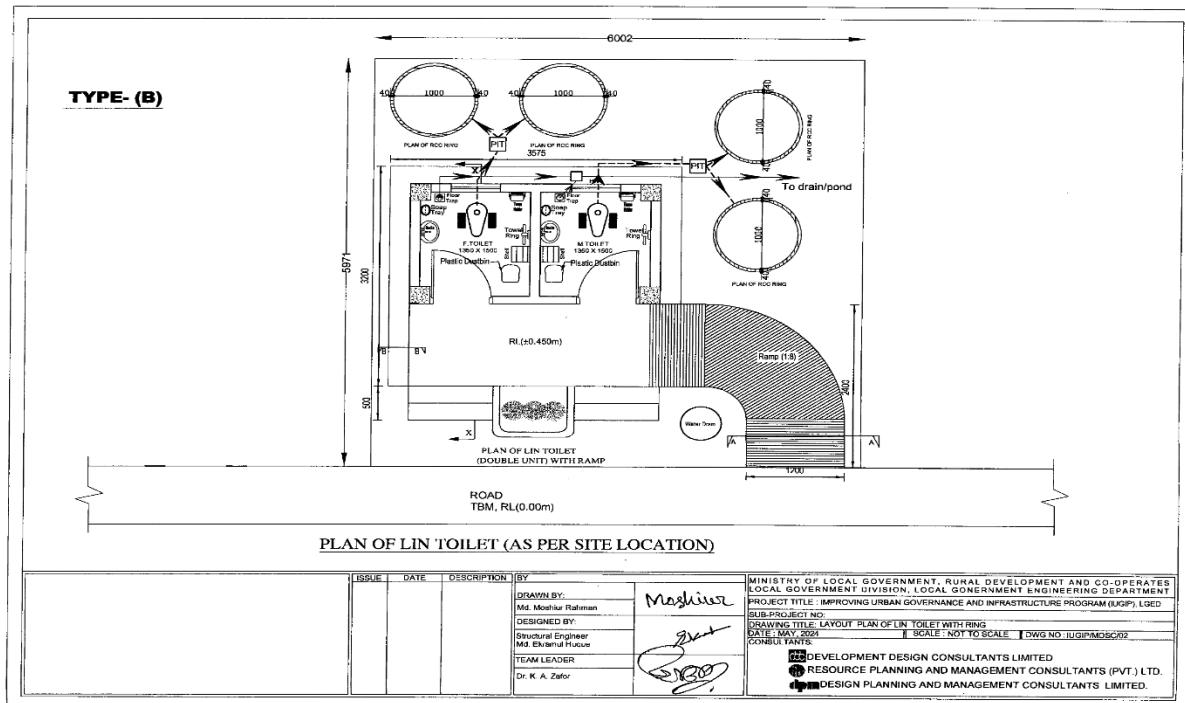
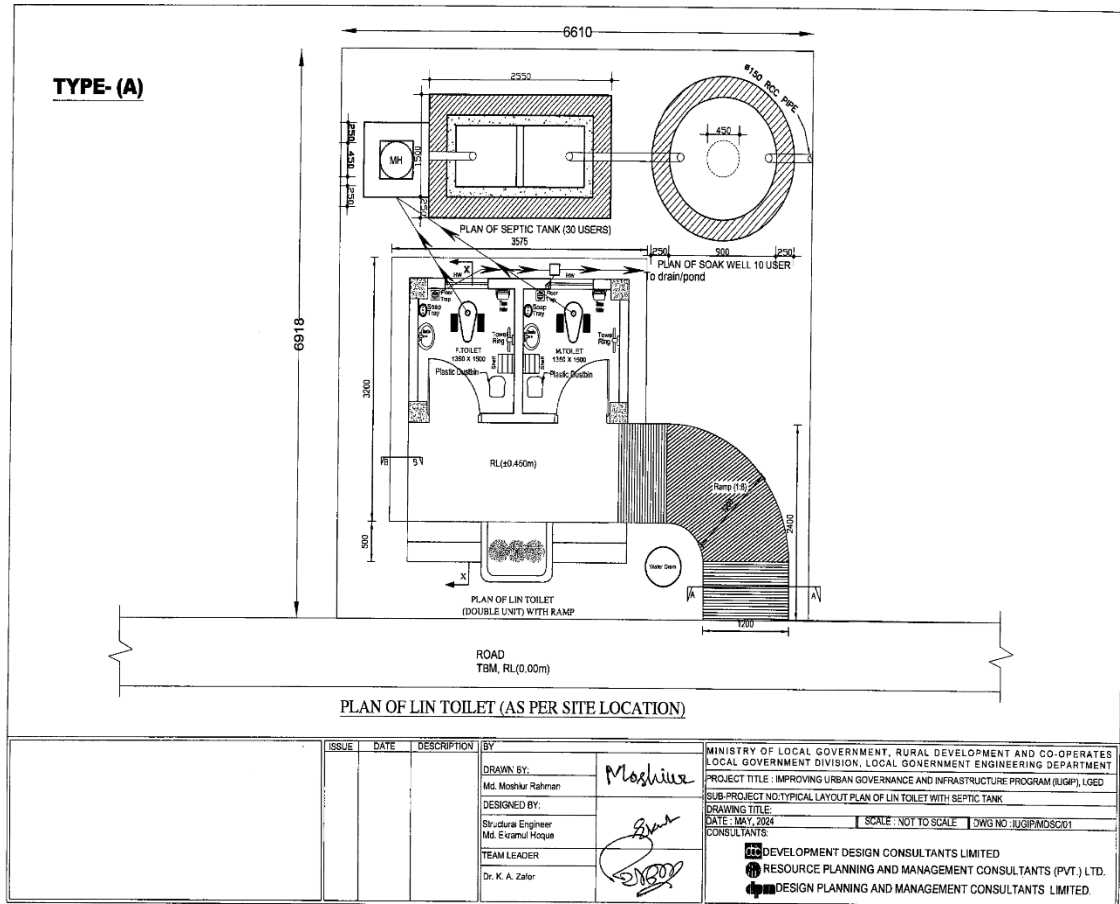
REA check list

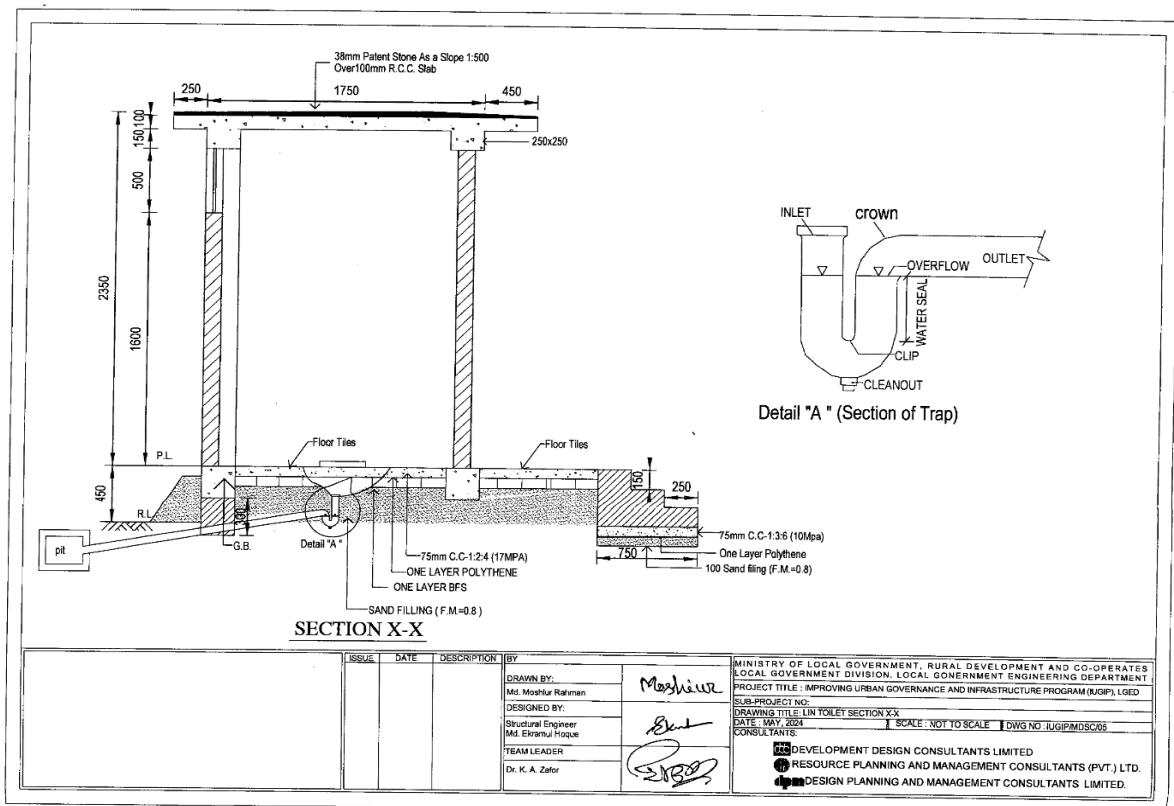
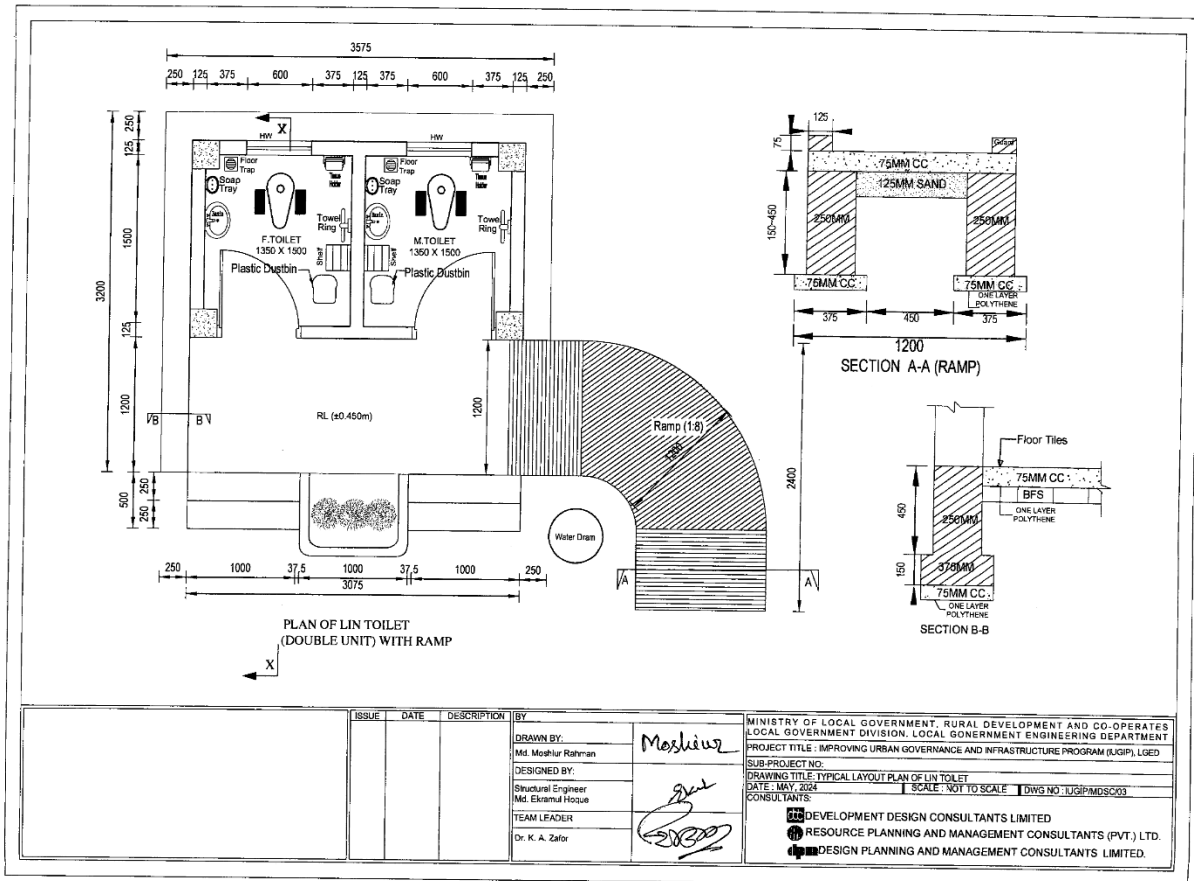
Instructions:

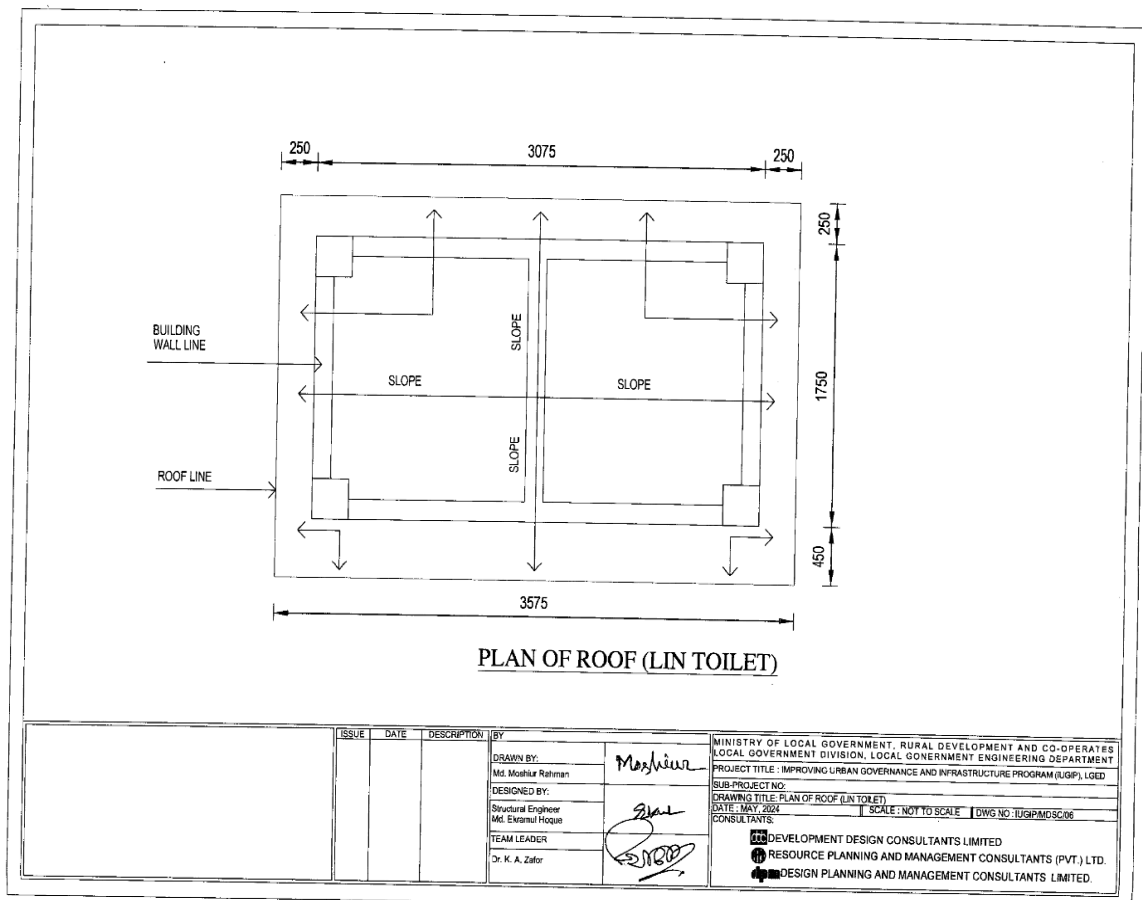
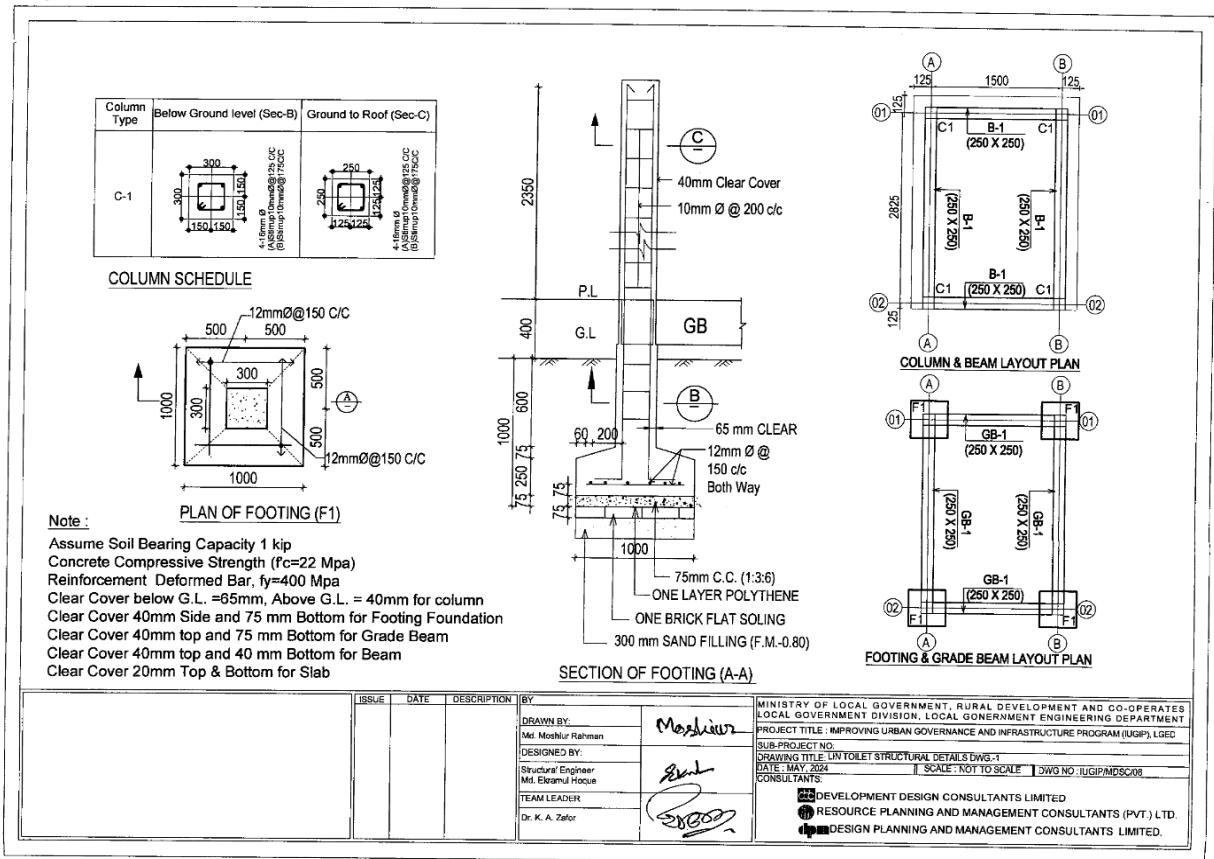
- i. The project team completes this checklist to support the environmental classification of a project. It is to be attached to the environmental categorization form and submitted to the Project Management Unit, for endorsement by the Environmental Officer of PMU and for approval by the Project Director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

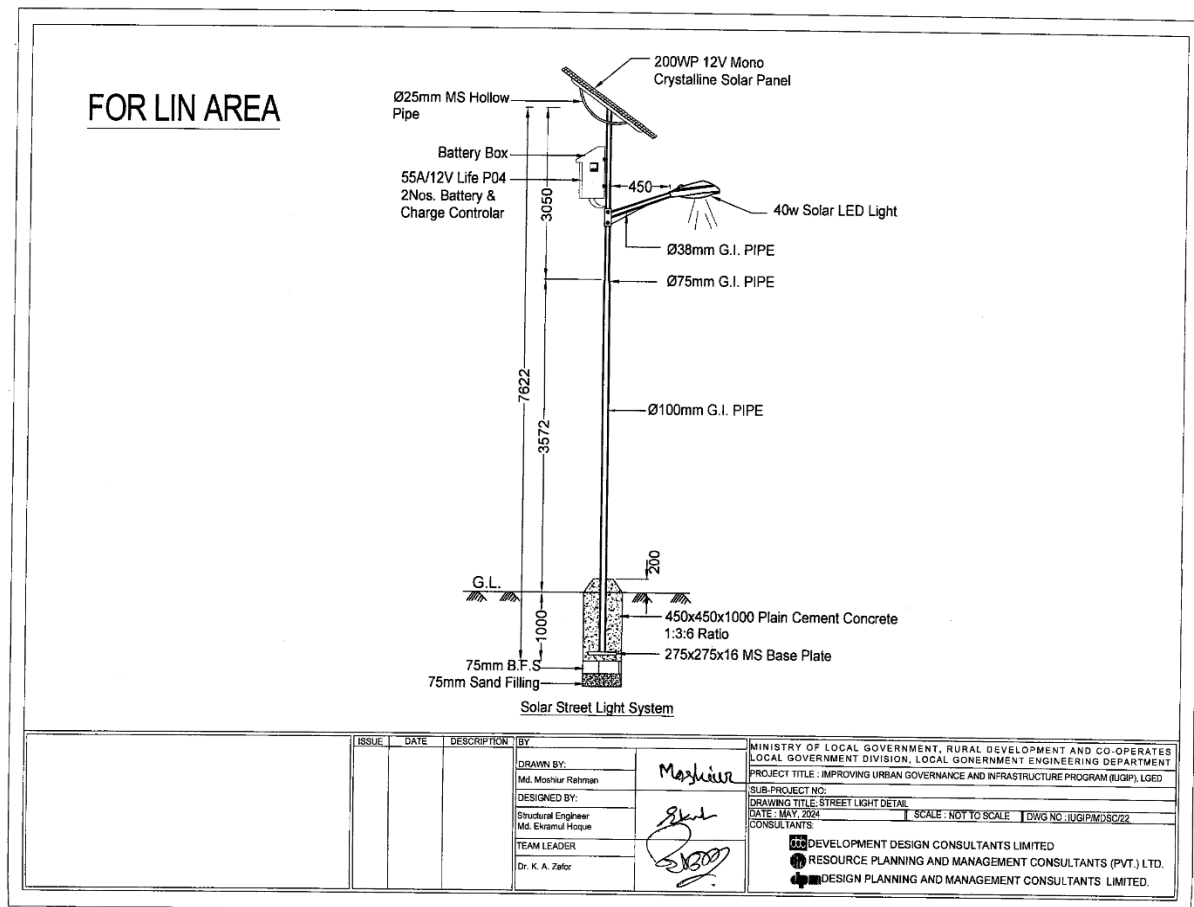
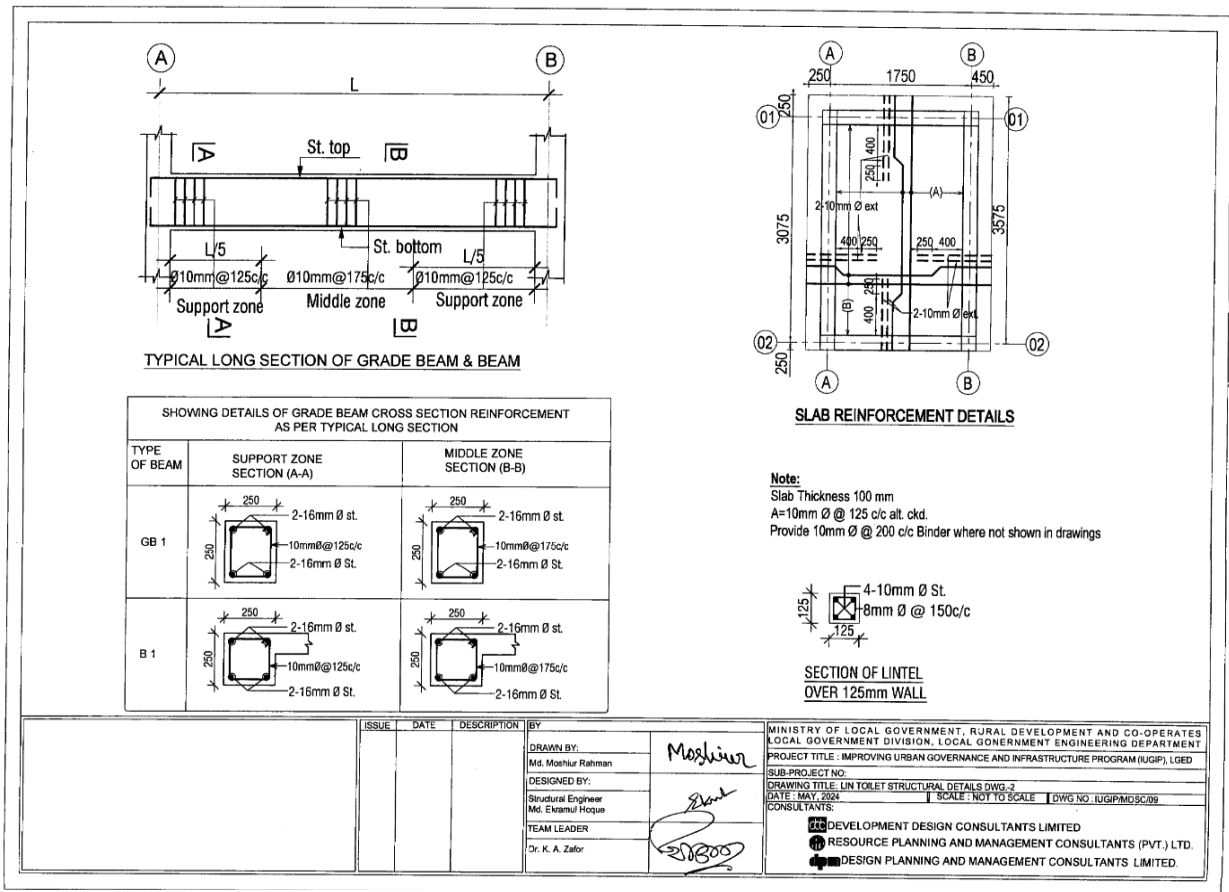
Sl no	Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
A. Project Siting Is the project area adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas?				
1	Cultural heritage site		√	There is no protected area at the proposed site
2	Protected Area		√	There is no wetland area at the proposed site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

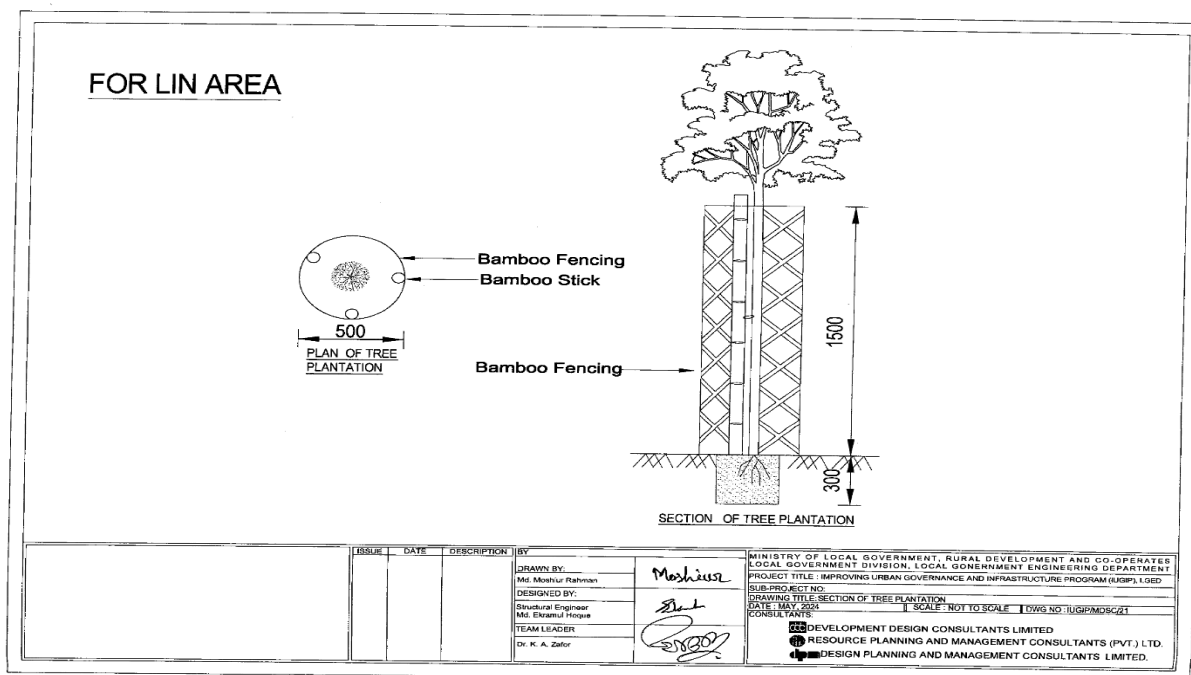
Appendix 2: Typical Detailed Design of Proposed LIN











Appendix 3: Budget for Implementation of EMP

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

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

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

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

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

Note:

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

Appendix 4: Photographs & Attendance List of Public Consultation

110. Attendance of Participants in the Meetings and photographs at Bulbuli Potti and Vandari Tila lot-01 given below:



খাগড়াছড়ি পৌরসভা কার্যালয় খাগড়াছড়ি পৌরসভা E-mail: khagrachari@gmail.com			
সদস্যবৃন্দের নাম			
ক্রমিক নং	সদস্যবৃন্দের নাম	পদবী (কমিটিতে)	সদস্যবৃন্দের নাম
০১	জনাবা সিতা দে	চেয়ারপারসন	01874477801
০২	জনাবা রঞ্জিতা হাশী ভৌমিক	ডাঃস চেয়ারপারসন	01853516995
০৩	জনাবা শীতা দে	সদস্য	01533455455
০৪	জনাবা শ্যামা খাঁন	সদস্য	01581444802
০৫	জনাবা ফেলুয়াহার বেগম	সদস্য	
০৬	জনাবা মাউচিং হারমা	সদস্য	01820718418
০৭	জনাবা হানা হাশী কক	সদস্য	01585882184
০৮	জনাবা হাউলিয়া আতার কমা	সদস্য	01585711392
০৯	জনাবা হিয়ারকা মল্লী	সদস্য	01610106899
১০	জনাবা হিয়ারকা আতা বেগম	সদস্য	01856105373
১১	জনাবা মোঃ আব্দুল কুদ্দুস	সদস্য	01828837445
১২	জনাবা মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর উদ্দিন	সদস্য	01878345410
১৩	জনাবা মোঃ ফরিদুল আলম	সদস্য	01817380572
১৪	জনাবা রুবেল দেবনাথ	সদস্য	01817766515
১৫	জনাবা এস. ইউ.এম. আব্দুল আলম	সদস্য সচিব ও উপসহকারী প্রোগ্রামার	01556773780

111. Attendance of Participants in the Meetings and photographs at Shalbon(WEST)Horinathpara LIN (Lot-02) given below



খাগড়াছড়ি পৌরসভা কার্যালয় খাগড়াছড়ি পৌরসভা E-mail: khagrachari@gmail.com			
সদস্যবৃন্দের মোবাইল নাম্বার			
ক্রমিক নং	সদস্যবৃন্দের নাম	কমিটিতে পদবী	মোবাইল নং
০১	জনাবা মরিয়া বেগম	চেয়ারপারসন	01531386318
০২	জনাবা হালিনা বেগম	ডাঃস চেয়ারপারসন	01533524738
০৩	জনাবা হাসানারা বেগম	সদস্য	01855842963
০৪	জনাবা ফাতেমা বেগম	সদস্য	01610606391
০৫	জনাবা মেছার হাসেন বানু	সদস্য	01610608037
০৬	জনাবা জুসেফা	সদস্য	01557320355
০৭	জনাবা শিল্পী বেগম	সদস্য	01556562553
০৮	জনাবা মোছাঃ খোদেজা বেগম	সদস্য	01828877244
০৯	জনাবা মোছাঃ জোছনা বেগম	সদস্য	01870813276
১০	জনাবা সোনিয়া আতার	সদস্য	01750605731
১১	জনাবা মোঃ শোকন মিয়া	সদস্য	01885226961
১২	জনাবা মোঃ কাওহার আলম রতন	সদস্য	01559792043
১৩	জনাবা মোঃ বাদল মিয়া	সদস্য	01786261256
১৪	জনাবা মোঃ আতা হাতার	সদস্য	01820734278
১৫	এস. ইউ.এম. আব্দুল আলম	সদস্য সচিব ও উপসহকারী প্রোগ্রামার	01556773780

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



বস্তির নামঃ শালবন (পূর্ব)

অংশগ্রহণকারীগণের স্বাক্ষরযুক্ত তালিকা

ক্রমিক	অংশগ্রহণকারীর নাম	পদবি	বস্তি উন্নয়ন কমিটি/ প্রাথমিক সংগঠন নাম	স্বাক্ষর	মুদ্রা
০১.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
০২.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
০৩.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
০৪.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
০৫.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
০৬.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
০৭.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
০৮.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
০৯.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১০.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১১.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১২.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১৩.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১৪.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১৫.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১৬.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১৭.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১৮.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১৯.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
২০.	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		

113. Photograph & Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting at Cumilla Tila WEST(Sabujbag,Ambagan,Arthomanob) LIN (Lot-04)



বস্তির নামঃ কুমিল্লাটীলা(সবুজবাগ,আম বাগান,আর্থমানব)

অংশগ্রহণকারীগণের স্বাক্ষরযুক্ত তালিকা

ক্রমিক	অংশগ্রহণকারীর নাম	পদবি	বস্তি উন্নয়ন কমিটি/ প্রাথমিক সংগঠন নাম	স্বাক্ষর	মুদ্রা
১	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
২	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
৩	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
৪	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
৫	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
৬	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
৭	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
৮	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
৯	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১০	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১১	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১২	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১৩	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১৪	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১৫	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১৬	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১৭	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১৮	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
১৯	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		
২০	শোভা সুনীলজি	সিই	শালবন		

114. Photograph & Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting at APBN Muslimpara and Rupnagar LIN (Lot-05)



বক্তার নামঃ এ পি বি এন মুসলিম পাড়া ও রূপ নগর

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের স্বাক্ষরমুক্ত তালিকা

ক্রমিক ক	অংশগ্রহণকারীর নাম	পদবি	বক্তার উদ্দেশ্য কমিটি/প্রাথমিক নামের নাম	স্বাক্ষর	মন্তব্য
১১.	প্রবন্ধনা জোয়া	সদস্য	মুসলিম	জোয়া	
১২.	হাজিরা জোয়া	u	u	হাজিরা জোয়া	
১৬.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	
২৪.	ফারিমা জোয়া	u	u	ফারিমা জোয়া	
২৫.	সুফিয়া জোয়া	u	u	সুফিয়া জোয়া	
২৭.	ফরিদা জোয়া	সদস্য	মুসলিম	ফরিদা	
২৮.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	
২৯.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	
৩০.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	
৩১.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	
৩২.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	
৩৩.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	
৩৪.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	
৩৫.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	
৩৬.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	
৩৭.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	
৩৮.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	
৩৯.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	
৪০.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	
৪১.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	
৪২.	ফরিদা জোয়া	u	u	ফরিদা জোয়া	

105. Summary of outcomes at public consultation meeting: A: Five public consultation meetings were held at all the Slums of Khagrachari Paurashava. A total of 75 participants attended the meetings, where 100% were female. 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.

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.

107. 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	Steel Reinforcing	General solid waste (in-organic)	Recycling	LINIC
-Footpath	Pipes/PVC pipes	General solid waste (in-organic)	Disposal/ Recycling	LINIC
-Drain	Concrete (solids and washouts) and asphalt	General solid waste (in-organic)	Disposal/Re-use	LINIC
-Dustbin	Timber/Steel formwork	General solid waste (in-organic)	Re-use	LINIC
-Street light	Packaging Materials,	General solid waste (in-organic/organic)	Disposal/ Re-use	LINIC
-Toilets and	Empty oil and other drums	General solid waste (in-organic)	Disposal/ Re-use	LINIC
-Tube Wells				

	Metals and electrical cabling	General solid waste (in-organic)	Recycling	LINIC
Compounds /Construction camps	Waste generated by the maintenance of equipment, vehicles	General solid waste (in-organic)	Disposal/ Recycling/Disposal whereas applicable	LINIC
	Construction /labor camp waste generated by workers	General solid waste (organic)	Disposal	LINIC
Site Office Operation	Paper, cardboard and plastic	General solid waste (in-organic)	Recycling/ Disposal	LINIC
	Glass bottles and aluminum cans	General solid waste (in-organic)	Recycling	LINIC
	Ink Cartridges	General solid waste (in-organic)	Recycling/ Disposal	LINIC
	Food Waste	General solid waste (in-organic)	Disposal	LINIC

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

Environmental Guidelines for Subproject site selection, planning and design	Remarks
1. Overall selection guidelines - applicable to all subprojects	
i. Comply with all requirements of relevant national and local laws, rules, and guidelines, including obtaining environmental clearance certificate (ECC) from DOE for all subprojects classified as green/ yellow/orange/ red per Bangladesh Environmental Conservation rules 2023	
ii. Comply with all requirements of ADB SPS 2009 and follow procedures set in this environmental assessment and review framework (ESMF)	
iii. Ensure that subproject design should reflect inputs from public consultation	
iv. Avoid locations in forests, mangrove areas, estuaries, buffer zones of protected areas	i. Check and confirm the eligibility through exclusion criteria before proceeding further on such sensitive sites ii. if eligible, and unavoidable: - Approval from concerned authority - Alternative site analysis to justify site selection - confirm via detailed baseline and impact assessment that the project will not lead to significant impacts on respective areas - EMP to include measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate impacts, and monitoring actions to confirm mitigation
v. Avoid locations within 100 m of protected monuments/sites protected by department of archeology, government of Bangladesh	If unavoidable - conduct site screening by heritage expert, and conduct heritage assessment study if warranted; integrate recommendations into design, construction, and operation - ensure that no damage / disruption to such places/monuments - obtain necessary clearance and permissions - EMP to include measures to avoid destruction / disturbance of such places - Provide "chance find" procedures in the EMP that include a pre-approved management and conservation approach for materials that may be discovered during project implementation.
vi. Avoid locations within 1 km of UNESCO notified protected monuments / world heritage sites 10.	

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	
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Appendix 7: Health Safety Manual of Construction workers

Parameters/issues	Workplace Hazards	Suggested PPE
Eye and Face protection	Flying particles, molten metal, liquid fuel, gases or vapors, light radiation.	Safety glasses with side-shields, protective shades, etc.
Head Protection	Falling objects, inadequate height clearance, and overhead power cords.	Helmets with top and side impact protection.
Hearing protection	Noise, ultra-sound.	Hearing protectors (ear plugs or ear muffs.)
Foot Protection	Falling or rolling objects, pointed objects. Corrosive or hot liquids.	Safety shoes and boots for protection against moving & falling objects, liquids and fuels.
Hand Protection	Hazardous materials, cuts or lacerations, vibrations, extreme temperatures.	Gloves made of rubber or synthetic materials (Neoprene), leather, steel, insulating materials, etc.
Respiratory Protection	Dust, vapors.	Facemasks with appropriate filters for dust removal and air purification spray, mists, vapors and gases). Single or multi-gas personal monitors, if available.
	Oxygen deficiency	Portable or supplied air (fixed lines.) on site rescue equipment.
Body/leg Protection	Extreme temperatures, hazardous materials, biological agents, cutting and laceration.	Insulating clothing, body suits, aprons etc. of appropriate materials.

Appendix 8: Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) of toilet

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

- Clean and functioning the latrine/tube well regularly by LINICs selected person as per guidelines of LIN improvement activity.
- Whether pan is dry then makes it watery before use.

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

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

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

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

Appendix 10: DoE Approval letter for IUGIP

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

স্মারক নং-২২.০২.০০০০.০১৮.৭২.০২৯.২৩.৩৭৭

তারিখ : ২২/০৬/২০২৩ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

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

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

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

অনুলিপি:

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।