

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)**

Additional Financing

Report No.: PIDISDSA21980

Date Prepared/Updated: 12-May-2017

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Bangladesh	Project ID:	P161566
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P103999
Project Name:	Additional Financing to Chittagong Water Supply Improvement and Sanitation Project (P161566)		
Parent Project Name:	BD Chittagong Water Supply Improvement and Sanitation Project (P103999)		
Region:	SOUTH ASIA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	24-May-2017	Estimated Board Date:	29-Jun-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Water	Financing Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s)	People's Republic of Bangladesh		
Implementing Agency	Chittagong Water Supply and Sewerage Authority		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			35.56
International Development Association (IDA)			47.49
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			83.05
Environmental Category:	B-Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):			
Other Decision:			
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Bangladesh has experienced rapid economic growth in the past decade, averaging nearly 6.5 percent per year. With per capita income of US\$ 1,409 in 2016, it is well above the lower middle income country threshold which it crossed in FY14. Social and human development have accompanied economic growth and the country has achieved considerable success in reducing extreme poverty since its independence in 1971. Bangladesh has met the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) targets of halving the incidence of extreme poverty. Progress in reducing extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity through human development and employment generation has continued with the poverty incidence based on the international \$1.90 per capita per day poverty line (measured on the basis of the Purchasing Power Parity exchange rate) declining from 44.2 percent in 1991 to 18.5 percent in 2010 (latest available poverty data) and to a projected 14.9 percent in 2016. Such progress notwithstanding, the country needs to boost its growth rate to meet its goal of attaining middle income status by 2021.

Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world with an estimated population of more than 160 million. The population growth is increasingly concentrated in urban areas. Between 2000 and 2008, Bangladesh experienced faster urbanization than South Asia as a whole. The total population of the country is projected to be 172 million and 183 million in 2020 and 2025, respectively. The population projections also indicate that by 2050, about 52 percent of the country's population will live in urban areas.

Bangladesh achieved the MDG target to halve the population without access to improved drinking water sources. An additional 65 million people gained access to improved water supply between 1990 and 2015 (Joint Monitoring Program, 2015). However only 32 percent of urban population have piped water supply, most of which is concentrated in the major cities. The country also made remarkable progress in improving sanitation access, but could not achieve the sanitation MDG targets. Access to sanitation in urban areas have increased from 59 percent in 2004 to 84 percent in 2014. However, 2015 JMP data show that 39 percent of the total population continue to use shared or unimproved sanitation facilities. No urban center in Bangladesh has a full service chain to manage sanitation that includes safe collection, transportation and treatment of fecal sludge or waste water. As a result, most of the domestic waste water, including fecal sludge, are discharged into water bodies or are affecting the groundwater. A recent World Bank study (2016) found that the bottom 40 percent of wealth quintiles in the country consistently have the worst coverage of all tiers of water and sanitation service and are served the least in the majority of districts, including Dhaka, compared to the top 60 wealth quintiles. To address these growing challenges, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) is committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 6, to ensure sustainable access to water and sanitation for all.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Rapid urbanization is a key policy issue affecting the urban water supply and sanitation sector. Improving and extending infrastructure to meet existing and increasing demand for safe water supply and sanitation is a key operational issue. Improving the efficiency and sustainability of urban water utilities and improving their accountability are key sectoral and institutional issues.

The responsibility for water supply and sanitation sector lies with the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRD&C) through its Local Government Division (LGD). Urban WSS services are carried out by various agencies and authorities. In 1996, the GoB adopted the Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (WASA) Act. There are WASAs in four cities – Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, and Rajshahi. The Chittagong Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (CWASA) is responsible for providing water, sewerage and drainage services in Chittagong. The Act provides for CWASA to manage its facilities and operate with a high degree of autonomy. It provides for an autonomous corporate management structure intended to improve the clarity of roles and

responsibilities amongst sector institutions and to strengthen CWASA's accountability to its service provision mandates. The relationship between CWASA and the GoB is underpinned by a performance contract between the two parties.

Chittagong is the second largest city and a major sea port in Bangladesh with a population of 2.6 million (Census 2011). The Chittagong metropolitan area is estimated at 4 million people. Around 51 percent of the city population has access to water supply but is mostly dependent on alternative sources, including tube wells, tankers and street hydrants. Almost a decade ago significant development partner financing resumed to address the large investment and service delivery gaps. In particular, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)-supported Karnaphuli Water Supply Project recently completed a 143 MLD water treatment plant with network expansion in the central part of the city. In addition, key capacity development programs have been initiated to address the longstanding challenges of weak human resources planning and management. With the implementation of the utility modernization program, CWASA's operating facilities are being rehabilitated and are improving. CWASA is developing the master plans for improved sanitation, sewerage and drainage

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The objective of the Project is to increase the sustainable access to safe water and improved sanitation, as well as support the establishment of a long term water supply, sanitation and drainage infrastructure development and operational management program in Chittagong.

Current Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The revised PDO is to increase access to safe water and improve CWASA's institutional capacity and investment planning for sanitation and drainage in Chittagong City.

Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing

The objective of the Project is to increase the sustainable access to safe water and improved sanitation, as well as support the establishment of a long term water supply, sanitation and drainage infrastructure development and operational management program in Chittagong.

Key Results

There will be no change in the results indicators. The key PDO level indicators are:

- i. Number of people provided with access to Improved Water Sources under the Project;
- ii. CWASA achieve total cost coverage from direct water sales revenues;
- iii. Water utility maturity level;
- iv. Total value of priority sanitation and drainage investments identified, prepared and ready for financing.

D. Project Description

The original project aimed to increase sustainable access to safe water and improved sanitation, as well as support the establishment of long-term water supply, sanitation and drainage infrastructure development, and operational management program in Chittagong. The project was approved by the Board on June 23, 2010, and the credit was declared effective on October 25, 2010. The original closing date was December 31, 2015. The mid-term review conducted in December 2013 assessed that although the original project as designed was relevant, the objectives were not achievable within the

remaining implementation period. Therefore, changes were proposed to (i) scale down project interventions in the water supply and sanitation component; (ii) cancel some project activities under the sewerage and drainage component; and (iii) amend the PDO and results framework to correspond with the revised project scope. A two-phase restructuring was carried out to implement these changes. The first part was a Level I restructuring approved by the Board on April 1, 2014 that revised the PDO and resized and refocused the project. The project scope was streamlined to focus on critical works and technical assistance activities under three components: (i) water supply improvement, (ii) investment planning for sanitation and drainage, and (iii) institutional capacity development and project management support. A subsequent restructuring was undertaken on June 11, 2015 to extend the project closing date by three years to December 31, 2018.

The parent project supports the construction of the Modunaghat Water Treatment Plant, rehabilitation of transmission and extension of the water distribution system, including extension of water supply services in selected low-income communities. Technical assistance is provided for CWASA's institutional capacity development, project management, and preparation of sanitation and drainage master plans and priority investment plans.

The current restructured project encountered cost overruns due to an increase in the cost of water supply infrastructure and exchange rate variations. The proposed project for additional financing will bridge a financing gap of US\$ 83.05 million. The cost of the component for water supply improvement of the restructured project increased significantly as (a) the scope of water network coverage was extended to meet water demand for year 2035 in lieu of year 2030, (b) the rehabilitation of a booster pump station to improve transmission of water was included in the project scope, and (c) the water transmission pipeline to the southern part of the city had to be rerouted which caused a cost increase. Adverse exchange rates (SDR to US\$) also impacted financing. An additional financing (IDA) of US\$ 47.49 million is proposed to fill the financing gap.

There will be no change in the project components as described above.

Component Name:

Comments (optional)

E. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

As with the original project, the works under Additional Financing (AF) would also be located in the wider Chittagong Metropolitan area (CMA) served by the Chittagong Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (CWASA). The works under the original project were limited to construction of a new Water Treatment Plant (WTP) by the Halda river, and installation of pipeline networks by using the existing roads without having to acquire any lands and dismantling any structures, some of which may have encroached into public lands. While the AF would support the residual works planned under the original project, it would also support installation of a 11.10-km pipeline (TR-2, CWASA-5) up to the Booster Station which is under construction in the vicinity of the "Barik Building". Beginning at Bahaddar Haat intersection it passes through Muradpur, Katalganj, Chawk Bazar, Anderkill, Katapahar, Sadarghat, Majhirghat and other places that are considered older parts of the city. The booster station is intended to supply water from the MWTP and Kalurghat IRP to central and eastern parts of the city, and eventually to Patenga industrial area. Its social impacts, if any, would be known after the engineering details are worked out.

The design and scope of the project would remain mostly unchanged. The components will remain the

same. The majority of the additional financing will be added to Component 1 of the project to finance the transmission and distribution of water to the southern part of the city.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Md Istiak Sobhan(GEN06)

Sabah Moyeen(GSU06)

Teen Kari Barua(GSU06)

II. IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation arrangement will remain the same as it is implemented under the original project. The Chittagong Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (CWASA) will implement all activities undertaken with the AF with the same Project Management Unit.

III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project is classified as category ‘B’ in accordance with OP 4.01, due to the project’s large and complex nature. The project activities include construction of new water supply pipeline in a large and densely populated city environment, which necessitate careful environmental and social assessments. The original project was also categorized ‘B’ and an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study was carried out and disclosed in December 2015. That EIA document also assessed the environmental impacts of this proposed construction to be done under the AF. However, after fine tuning of the alignment and engineering details, an update of the current EIA document needs to be carried out with a new round of base data and public consultation. A revised Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will also prepared as part of the environmental assessment. The EMP will be an integral part of the bid document and will be executed along with construction activities. Any adverse impact will be minimized, avoided or compensated with a cautious design and implementation of the environmental management plan and adequate consultation process with all stakeholders.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project is not expected to have any impact on Natural Habitat. As such, the policy has not been triggered.

Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project is expected have no impacts on the management, protection, or utilization of natural forests or plantations. As such, the policy has not been triggered.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project is not likely to increase pest infestation in its command area. As such, the policy has not been triggered.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	Not triggered as the project is not likely to affect any physical/cultural resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The project is being implemented in the metropolitan area, and there are no distinguishable IP settlements. The SIA carried out during project preparation confirmed that there were no IPs in the subproject sites and in their vicinities. Based on physical verification, it is concluded that OP/BP 4.10 would not apply to the works AF would support.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The original project did not require private land acquisition, or displacement of private users of public lands, beyond the road shoulders. No private buildings/structures of permanent nature, many of which partially encroached into public lands, were also not dismantled. The sidewalk vendors and those conduct small-scale trading activities by the roads were prone to displacement. But the planned alignment of the pipelines, and with a new digging technique, the original project temporarily displaced only 2 makeshift small structures, made of inexpensive removable materials. CWASA prepared an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) compensated 3 persons, including a tenant, for income loss and rebuilding the structures. The works under AF are also unlikely to cause any severe adverse impacts. In any case, CWASA will deal with any impact issues as it did earlier, in accord with the RPF used for the original project. As such, OP 4.12 remains triggered.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Not triggered, as the project has nothing to do with dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Not triggered, as the project is not likely to impact any international waterway.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Not triggered as the project is not in a disputed area.

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The original [parent] project was reviewed and screened during preparation and designated as Category B which is appropriate and consistent with the provisions of OP/BP 4.01 as the project involves improvement in the service delivery of water supply to the population of Chittagong, improvement in the coordination between service delivery stakeholder agencies in Chittagong, and preparation towards future investments in sewerage and drainage. The construction of water treatment facilities, the extension of water distribution networks and metering to reduce water leakages, and the establishment of the pilot septic handling system (which can be scaled up if successful) would help improve the urban environment. An Environmental Management Framework (EMF) has been prepared by CWASA for this Bank funded sub-projects, focusing on issues related to the proper organization of construction activities, route selection, and right of ways of new pipes, drains and sewers, and compliance with land use regulations. For the Modhunaghat water treatment plant (WTP), and construction of transmission and distribution pipelines, CWASA has developed an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), which was also publicly disclosed on December 2015. The construction activities under this AF was already assessed under that EIA document and so no other Environmental Assessment is required. However, after the completion of detailed engineering designs which may include finer adjustment of alignment and other construction procedures, an update of this EIA document needs to be done. A revised Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will also be prepared as part of the environmental assessment. The EMP will be an integral part of the bid document and will be executed along with construction activities.

Project activities, such as clearing of right of way, excavation (for making trenches/pits of pipe laying), earth filling, bridge crossing, civil construction, movement of people and vehicle, etc. would have direct or indirect impacts, though minor, on the existing ecological environment. The important physicochemical parameters that are likely to be impacted by the project activities during construction phase include drainage congestion, air pollution, noise pollution, solid waste disposal, and water pollution. Twenty-one locations have been identified along the alignment of the water pipelines that are susceptible to drainage congestion; at these locations, the pipe laying works should be initiated and completed during the dry season. Noise and air pollution may result from a range of construction activities, including excavation, movement of vehicles carrying construction materials, equipment to and from the site. Such noise and air pollution may cause discomfort to the people at close proximity of the project areas, especially if such activities are continued during the night. However, noise and air pollution generated due to the project activities are likely to be moderate and of short-term in nature. The proposed alignment and the construction activities will take place in some of the densely populated parts of the town and hence managing health and safety issues for both construction workers as well as the neighborhood population is of utmost important.

The main sources of social impacts were expected to arise from routing of the main supply

pipeline to the city, and extension and rehabilitation of the distribution network and storm water drainage systems, and construction of the WTP at Modunaghat. Under the original project, there was no need for private land acquisition. Pipelines have been installed along the road shoulders -- wherever they were free of use -- or in the middle of the road, by using a construction technique that minimizes disruptions to roadside activities. Inconveniences caused to people, including sidewalk and mobile vendors were temporary and minor in magnitude. During project preparation, CWASA has adopted a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which was cleared by the Bank to deal with social safeguard issues as per the Bank's OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. It contains principles, policies and guidelines to prepare and impact mitigation plans if and when the project/subprojects give rise to social safeguard issues. For instance, the RPF provided the basis to prepare and implement an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) for two makeshift small structures temporarily displaced from the roadside public lands. It is assumed that the RPF is competent enough to deal with any resettlement issues if and when necessary for works supported with AF.

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) carried out during project preparation confirmed that there were no Indigenous Peoples (IP) in the subproject sites and in their vicinities. It was thus concluded that the project would not trigger OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples. Based on physical verification, it is concluded that OP/BP 4.10 would not apply to the works AF would support.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

An environmental and social screening process will allow for the application of appropriate mitigating measures. The adverse environmental impacts of the project are likely to be considerable during the implementation stage (i.e. excavation of soil and disposal, backfilling) and moderate during the operation stage. It is expected that adverse social impacts will mostly be temporary in nature and minor in magnitude.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

Not Relevant.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

An Environmental Management Framework (EMF) has been prepared to identify and assess potential environmental impacts under Components 1 and 2 during the earlier phase of the project. For the activities under this Additional Financing (AF) an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is already carried out and publicly disclosed. The system to support the process of environmental review and clearance has been defined in the EMF.

The Government of Bangladesh's procedures with regards to the preparation and disclosure of Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation Plan (EIA/EMP) are broadly in line with Bank guidelines. However, the effectiveness of these processes is quite constrained due to a lack of transparency and consultation, as well as limited resources. Consequently, all EIA/EMP documents for the subprojects under the project will be subject to prior review and approval by the Bank before the subproject civil works begin.

Clearance for the project implementation by the Bank will require that contract documentation must ensure implementation of the EMPs. When finalized for each category B subproject, site specific EMPs will be reviewed and cleared by the Bank's environment specialist in Bangladesh, and will be shared with the regional safeguards advisor prior to commencement of the construction activities. The Bank will conduct or contract inspections to review implementation of agreed EMPs. These inspections will consist at the minimum of three site visits, occurring at the start, mid-point, and completion of construction. The reports of these inspections will be sent to (i) CWASA, (ii) the DOE, and (iii) the Bank. In addition, the Bank's supervision missions will include visits to project sites to review EMP implementation.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to address potential social impacts associated with the civil works for construction of water supply, sanitation and drainage systems, and to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are adopted and implemented. The RPF established resettlement objectives and principles, organizational arrangements, grievance redress mechanisms, monitoring, institutional capacity building, etc. Once the location of each subproject has been decided, it will be screened for potential social impacts and, if required, the preparation process for Resettlement Plan (RP)/Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) will then begin. The scope of the RP/ARP would depend upon the size and complexity of the resettlement issues, and they will be subject to prior review and approval by the Bank before commencement of the civil works.

During preparation and implementation of the original project, CWASA has gained some experience that would be carried over to the works under the AF. The project has provisioned capacity building and technical assistance for CWASA to manage the environmental and social aspects of the project. Although done to a considerable extent under the original phase, the project would continue, if necessary, to finance capacity building in the following areas: (i) a program of capacity building and training to help build the capacity to handle environmental and social safeguards issues in CWASA during the project period, (ii) laboratory equipment, fixtures and chemicals, (iii) specialist environment and social safeguards consultants for the CWASA project management unit, (iv) specialist consultant(s) to help develop and implement RPs/ARPs, and (vi) a third party monitoring and annual audit to review the safeguards performance during implementation

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The key stakeholders are the Government of Bangladesh (the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives and the Ministry of Environment), CWASA, Chittagong City Corporation as well as the affected communities. The EMF, EIA and RPF were discussed in a stakeholder consultation workshop in December 2009 and June 2015. As they have gained some experience under the original project, more of such discussions will be effective for the activities under the AF. The Bengali translations of EMF and SMF will again be disclosed to the public with any changes/refinements made to improve them. As done for the original project, the Bank will post the documents in its InfoShop and make them available at its Country Office Information Center in Dhaka.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	01-Mar-2010
Date of submission to InfoShop	17-Mar-2010
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Bangladesh	19-May-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	23-Feb-2010
Date of submission to InfoShop	25-Mar-2010
"In country" Disclosure	
Bangladesh	07-May-2017
<i>Comments:</i> The Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) was disclosed on May 02, 2017 by CWASA. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was disclosed on May 07, 2017. Both ARP and RPF were disclosed earlier.	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

plan?						
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Provide estimated number of people to be affected						
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Provide estimated number of people to be affected						
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
All Safeguard Policies						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

V. Contact point

World Bank

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Contact:Arif Ahamed
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Borrower/Client/Recipient

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Implementing Agencies

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VI. For more information contact:

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VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Soma Ghosh Moulik, Arif Ahamed	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Maged Mahmoud Hamed (SA)	Date: 12-May-2017
Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: Meike van Ginneken (PMGR)	Date: 12-May-2017
Country Director:	Name: Rajashree S. Paralkar (CD)	Date: 12-May-2017