



# Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 05-Jun-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24183



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country Bangladesh	Project ID P165477	Project Name Dhaka City Neighborhood Upgrading Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region SOUTH ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date 05-Jun-2018	Estimated Board Date 31-Jul-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Economic Relations Division, Govt. of Bangladesh	Implementing Agency Dhaka South City Corporation	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To enhance public spaces and improve urban services in selected neighborhoods in Dhaka.

Components

Public space enhancements  
Place management, urban planning and project implementation support

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**

**SUMMARY**

<b>Total Project Cost</b>	106.00
<b>Total Financing</b>	106.00
<b>of which IBRD/IDA</b>	100.50
<b>Financing Gap</b>	0.00

**DETAILS**

**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	100.50
IDA Credit	100.50



**Non-World Bank Group Financing**

Counterpart Funding	5.50
Borrower	5.50

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

**B. Introduction and Context**

Country Context

1. **Bangladesh, with a population of more than 160 million, is one of the most densely populated countries in the world.** It has experienced rapid economic growth in the past decade, reaching lower middle-income status in 2014, and now has a per capita income of approximately US\$1,514 (2017). Economic growth has been accompanied by social and human development. Compared to other South Asian countries, Bangladesh has made impressive strides in meeting the Millennium Development Goals for reducing poverty, increasing primary school enrolment, lowering infant and maternal mortality, improving immunization coverage and reducing the incidence of communicable diseases. Despite these achievements, widespread poverty, limited employment opportunities, socio-economic inequalities and weak public institutions remain as major development challenges.

2. **Cities have led the country’s economic growth.** Since the beginning of this century, Bangladesh has witnessed one of the fastest rates of urbanization in South Asia. In the decade up to 2010, urban population grew 3 percent annually – faster than in India and Pakistan. Dhaka, as the country’s capital and primate city, has more than one-third of the total urban population.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

3. **The Dhaka Metropolitan Area (DMA) is the economic and political center of Bangladesh,** and has been its engine of economic growth and job creation for the last 40 years. Dhaka’s role as an economic hub has led to rapid population growth. It is one of the world’s most densely populated cities.

4. **Dhaka is also one of the least livable cities in the world.** It is ranked 137 out of 140 cities, the lowest for any South Asian city surveyed.<sup>1</sup> Livings standards in the many slums of Dhaka are worse than in rural areas, despite proximity to jobs. Only two-thirds of the city is covered with piped water, less than

<sup>1</sup> Ranking by Economist Intelligence Unit (2017)



1 percent of domestic sewage generated is treated, sixty percent of municipal solid waste is collected and little is disposed in a sanitary manner. Severe traffic congestion is endemic, a consequence of inadequate infrastructure and public transport relative to the high population and economic density. It is the world's fourth most polluted city, with air pollution levels 8 times higher than WHO guidelines.<sup>2</sup> Finally, public and open spaces – already limited due to the city's density – are declining as a share of land use. The low livability in Dhaka disproportionately affects vulnerable and excluded groups such as the poor, women and elderly.

5. **This project is a strategic entry point for the World Bank's (WB) long-term engagement with Government of Bangladesh (GoB) to transform Dhaka into a more livable and competitive city.** It will focus on Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC) and will emphasize interventions that are designed through a collaborative process with beneficiaries, can be implemented quickly, and will deliver visible improvements to civic life. It will finance improvements in public spaces<sup>3</sup> such as streets, sidewalks, parks, open spaces and community centers. GoB and the WB have identified certain priority areas for "rapid results" through consultations with civil society, thinktanks and urban professionals. These include: improving pedestrian safety and mobility, enhancing green spaces and open areas, particularly in low-income neighborhoods, and revitalization of waterfront areas. Stakeholders stressed the importance of designing safe and inclusive spaces for women, providing public toilets, managing solid waste, and improving drainage.

### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

6. To enhance public spaces and improve urban services in selected neighborhoods in Dhaka.

Key Results

7. The PDO-level outcome indicators are the following:
- a. Percentage increase in the number of people accessing enhanced public spaces (disaggregated by gender);
  - b. Total number of people provided with improved urban living conditions (disaggregated by gender).

### D. Project Description

#### A. Project Components

8. The project is comprised of two components: (i) public space upgrading; and (ii) urban management, capacity building and implementation support.

#### ***Component 1: Public space enhancements***

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<sup>2</sup> Source: Environment Sector Briefs authored by World Bank Environment & Natural Resources Global Practice (2017).

<sup>3</sup> According to international practice, public spaces are classified into three main categories: (i) roads, streets and sidewalks; (ii) public open spaces like parks, waterfronts, playgrounds, plazas, squares, green areas etc.; and (iii) public buildings such as markets, bus and ferry terminals, community centers, libraries etc. A more detailed list can be found in UN-HABITAT Global Public Space Toolkit.



**Subcomponent 1.1: Neighborhood-level public space upgrading**

9. This subcomponent will finance improvements in public spaces in selected areas of DSCC to enhance the accessibility, usability, safety, attractiveness and disaster and climate resilience of public spaces; improve mobility and pedestrian access to key destinations; and improve traffic safety. The following four neighborhoods of Dhaka have been selected: (i) Kamrangir Char; (ii) Lalbagh; (iii) Sutrapur-Nayabazar-Gulistan; and (iv) Khilgaon-Mugdha-Bashabo.

Subproject Screening

10. Within each neighborhood, specific sub-projects will be selected and designed and appraised on a first-come, first-appraised basis until funds have been committed, on meeting all of the following criteria: (i) contribution to project objectives; (ii) incorporation of feedback from systematic citizen/community consultations; (iii) technical feasibility; (iv) economic viability; (v) no major or irreversible environmental and social impacts; no land acquisition; and minimal resettlement; (vi) evidence of all necessary clearances / approvals / no-objections obtained from relevant agencies; and (vii) subproject O&M plans; public space programming and placemaking plans developed.

**Subcomponent 1.2: City-wide pilot traffic management improvements**

11. This subcomponent will finance improvement of selected traffic intersections within DSCC on a pilot basis in close collaboration with Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP). This may include development of management and improvement plans for selected intersections, developed and agreed jointly by DSCC and DMP; and financing of selected activities of these plans, including infrastructure improvements by DSCC and enhanced enforcement by DMP – as agreed in the jointly developed plans. This subcomponent will also finance a behavior change / awareness program for all types of road users (drivers and vehicle owners, pedestrians and other users) on traffic awareness, regulations and behaviors, using various channels of communication and in close collaboration with DMP. Finally, this subcomponent will also finance the provision of relevant trainings to DSCC and DMP staff.

Table 1. Indicative types of public space subprojects to be financed under Component 1 (Percentage shows indicative financing for each category of subproject as a share of the total for Component 1)

Streets and pedestrian connections (~32%)	Open and green spaces (~25%)	Public buildings & amenities (~43%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paved streets and expanded sidewalks</li> <li>• Street furniture and landscaping including tree plantation</li> <li>• Covering of exposed street level drainage and sewage channels</li> <li>• Energy efficient streetlighting to improve safety and access</li> <li>• Improved bridges for better NMT connectivity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recreational facilities, such as parks and playground with landscaping, sidewalk furniture and tree plantation</li> <li>• “Green” infrastructure for improved storm water management and erosion control on/around river, pond and lake embankments</li> <li>• Upgrading existing solid waste collection sites and developing public education/outreach to improve collection and sorting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multipurpose community centers featuring rainwater harvesting, solar panels and energy efficient design principles and materials</li> <li>• Plans for efficient O&amp;M of upgraded public facilities and spaces</li> </ul>



Streets and pedestrian connections (~32%)	Open and green spaces (~25%)	Public buildings & amenities (~43%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved traffic management, pedestrian crossings and signalized intersections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public toilets, including separate toilets for women</li> <li>Reorganization of mobile vendors with improved facilities</li> <li>Wayfinding and placemaking signs</li> </ul>	

**Component 2: Urban management, capacity building and project implementation support**

12. This component will also finance the development and implementation of Asset Management, Operations & Maintenance (O&M) and place management plans for the public spaces subprojects; urban planning, feasibility study and preparatory works for upgrading unplanned areas such as Kamrangir Char in a comprehensive manner under a possible follow-on project. It will also finance costs associated with project management and implementation.

**E. Implementation**

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

13. **The project will be implemented by the DSCC.** The project will be implemented by DSCC. A Project Steering Committee will provide overall project oversight, and will be chaired by the Secretary, Local Government Division (LGD) and comprise senior officials from various relevant GoB agencies. A dedicated PIU established in DSCC will have overall responsibility for project implementation, including all technical, operational, environmental and social safeguards, procurement, financial management and communication/ public awareness activities. The PIU will be headed by a Project Director (PD) and will comprise various relevant specialists recruited externally or deputed from the parent department as required. It will also be supported by a number of consultancy firms a number of relevant consultancy firms as needed.

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

The Project is proposed to upgrade public spaces in selected neighborhoods in Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC). The menu of investments include development and improvement of community centres, roads, streets, sidewalks, drainage, parks, open spaces, waterfronts, playgrounds, plazas, squares, green areas, markets and the like. The selected neighbourhoods will also be designed to enhance resilience to natural disasters. The exact locations of each subproject are not known at this stage. Therefore, an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and standalone Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) have been prepared to guide site specific environmental and social screening and impact assessment, and preparation and implementation of environmental and social management plans. Given the level of



interventions and approach proposed under the Project, it is classified under environmental Category B. Investments to be financed under this component will be located in four neighborhoods of Dhaka: (i) Kamrangir Char; (ii) Lalbagh; (iii) Sutrapur-Nayabazar-Gulistan; and (iv) Khilgaon-Mugdha-Bashabo. These neighborhoods, falling within the jurisdiction of DSCC, were selected through a series of structured consultations with counterparts and stakeholders.

**G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

Md. Akhtaruzzaman, Social Safeguards Specialist  
Iqbal Ahmed, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

**SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project is classified as Category B. Since the nature, degree of impact, exact location and specific design of the subprojects are not yet known at appraisal stage, a framework approach to environmental safeguards implementation has been adopted. An Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and standalone Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) have been prepared to meet the requirements of Bangladesh’s Environment Conservation Rules 1997, the Safeguard Policies of the Bank, and the Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines of the Bank. It is anticipated from the scope of the project that significant irreversible environmental impacts will not be generated from project activities. The expected impacts are mostly construction related and include: disturbance of the aquatic habitat, contamination of land and water, loss of trees, noise from operation of construction machinery, air quality deterioration, worker’s health and safety, etc. These impacts can be mitigated through proper design and implementation of relevant Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for each subproject. The framework includes all necessary guidelines for addressing environmental issues along with issues pertaining to physical



cultural resources, and also contain the ToR for carrying out subproject-specific EA and EMPs. The PIU will hire capacity for environment and social expertise, and all EMPs will be reviewed and cleared by the Bank before the subprojects are implemented. The subproject-specific Environmental Codes of Practice and EMPs with cost and special environmental clauses will be incorporated in the bidding documents for civil works. Environmental issues will be integrated into the project GRM.

Not relevant for this project.

There is no natural habitat formed largely by native plant and animal species in Dhaka city and highly unlikely that any will be affected or modified due to Project activities.

The Project does not expect that there will be any impact on the management, protection, or utilization of natural forests or plantations. As such, the policy has not been triggered.

The project is expected to finance only infrastructure services including those in urban public and open spaces. Some trees may be planted in the open spaces, however, there will be no such use of synthetic chemical pesticides. The use of any such substance during project implementation will be prohibited.

During implementation, if any subproject identifies physical cultural resources issues these will be taken into account by the EA. The project may support the rehabilitation of cultural heritage assets. As an integral part of the EA process, the implementing agency will develop a “physical cultural resources management plan” along with EMP consistent with the Bank policy and national legislation that includes measures for avoiding or mitigating any adverse impacts on physical cultural resources, provisions for managing chance finds, any necessary measures for strengthening institutional capacity, and a monitoring system to track the progress of these activities. Chance finds will be encountered and special precautions will be taken to avoid damaging cultural heritage sites and property.

The project areas are in Dhaka city and there is no settlement of tribal peoples (indigenous community)





		in any of the neighborhoods. This policy has not therefore been triggered for the Project.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Project interventions for development of public spaces in selected neighborhoods will be designed based on an inclusive process of public consultation and participation. Project activities will be limited within existing available lands and avoid acquisition of private lands. Attempts will be made to avoid neighborhood sites with high density of formal or informal settlers/squatters. But displacement of squatters and encroachers may not be completely avoidable in situations of critical design requirements. The exact locations of sites for project interventions and design information will only be known at the implementation stage. DSCC has, therefore, developed a standalone Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to deal with any likely involuntary resettlement issues associated with the project design and implementation. The RPF provides guidance for social screening and, where necessary, to carry out detailed, site-specific social impact assessments (SIA) and subsequently prepare Resettlement Plans (RP) for project activities, once specific site locations are identified and designs are finalized. The project will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to respond to queries, receive suggestions and address complaints and grievances about any disconnects and irregularities in application of the guidelines adopted in the EMF and RPF for inclusive project design, and assessment and mitigation of social and environmental impacts. The GRM will be inclusive of key stakeholders including the project proponent as well as the beneficiaries and affected persons and accessible to all stakeholders for achieving its objectives.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The Project will not finance any dams, nor do project activities depend on any existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The Project activities will not take place along international waterways which are shared with Riparian countries.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	There are no disputed areas in the Project area of influence.



## 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 menu of investments include development and improvement of roads, streets, sidewalks, drainage, parks, waterfronts, playgrounds, plazas, squares, green areas, markets, bus and waterways terminals, community centers and the like. The selected neighborhoods will also be designed to enhance resilience to natural disasters. The Project activities are not expected to cause any long term or irreversible environmental impact. Key environmental impacts would be the dust and noise pollution, traffic congestion, water logging and health-safety issues during the construction work of the urban services. The Project activities will be limited within existing available lands and avoid acquisition of private lands. However, the dense urban settlement and income opportunities in the city, prompt informal businesses and temporary slums in varying magnitudes of low to high. Attempts will be made to avoid neighborhood sites with high density of squatters. Involuntary displacement of people will still be attempted to be avoided or minimized for activities in other neighborhoods. But in critical cases of design requirements, displacement of few temporary squatters may be inevitable. Thus, an Environment Management Framework (EMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) have been prepared to guide environmental and social screening and impacts assessment; and it includes the procedure for preparation and implementation of Environment Management Plans (EMPs) and Resettlement Plans (RPs) at the project implementation stage.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: Not foreseen at the moment.

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

Project activities will be limited within existing available lands and avoid acquisition of private lands. Attempts will be made to avoid neighborhood sites with high density of formal or informal settlers/squatters. But displacement of squatters and encroachers may not be completely avoidable in situations of critical design requirements. Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) has therefore been triggered for the project.

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.

Project interventions for development of public spaces in selected neighborhoods will be designed based on an inclusive process of public consultation and participation. The exact locations of sites for project interventions and design information will only be known at the implementation stage. DSCC has, therefore, developed a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) to deal with any likely social and environmental issues associated with the project design and implementation. The RPF provides guidance for social screening and, where necessary, to carry out detailed, site-specific social impact assessments (SIA) and subsequently prepare Resettlement Plans (RPs) for project activities, once specific site locations are identified and designs are finalized. The EMF provides guidance for environmental screening, impact assessment and preparation of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs). Given DSCC's limited capacity in managing environmental and social issues, the project will invest in strengthening related social safeguard capacity at DSCC. The PIU will be responsible for managing social issues associated with the project including the use of existing land and associated involuntary resettlement issues. It will appoint its own safeguards focal persons - Social Development, Environment, Resettlement, Gender and Communications Specialists - in addition to safeguard resources with Engineering Design, Supervision and



Management Consultants. All costs related to any resettlement will be fully borne by the GoB’s share of project financing. The subproject-specific Environmental Codes of Practice and EMPs with cost and special environmental clauses will be incorporated in the bidding documents for civil works. Environmental issues will be integrated into the project GRM.

DSCC has prior experiences in implementing IDA-funded projects. It is implementing several urban infrastructure activities of similar nature under the Clean Air & Sustainable Environment (CASE) project with satisfactory compliance on safeguard management. The project will also keep the provision of short and long-term training courses for their concerned officials on environmental/ social management for their capacity building.

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

Project interventions for development of public spaces in selected neighborhoods will be designed based on an inclusive process of public consultation and participation. At specific stages of the design process, feedback will be solicited from a broad spectrum of beneficiaries and stakeholders, to ensure the subprojects are responsive to the local context and needs and preferences of end-users. Where appropriate, the consultations will include dedicated sessions with vulnerable and excluded groups such as women and youth. The consultations will also help build bottom-up support and community ownership of the investments.

Community consultations are an integral part of the project’s design and are embedded in the criteria for selecting subprojects for financing. The PIU will consult the beneficiary community at various stages of subproject design and implementation to ensure that their needs are incorporated in the design and in the implementation approach. Evidence of identification and design level community engagement will be furnished by PIU for each subproject as a requirement for its appraisal and implementation. These consultations will be the basis for continuous citizen engagement during project implementation.

A first round of community consultations has already taken place in the four selected neighborhoods where the project concept and broad typology of interventions were presented. Community representatives in all four neighborhoods endorsed the project concept and nature of interventions, and provided specific guidance and recommendations for consideration.

The EMF and RPF have been publicly disclosed on DSCC and World Bank websites. Hard copies of the same will be available in project site.

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

**Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other**

Date of receipt by the Bank  20-Apr-2018	Date of submission for disclosure  20-Apr-2018	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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**"In country" Disclosure**



Bangladesh  
25-Apr-2018

Comments

Document publicly disclosed on DSCC and WB websites.

**Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process**

Date of receipt by the Bank  
06-May-2018

Date of submission for disclosure  
14-May-2018

**"In country" Disclosure**

Bangladesh  
04-Jun-2018

Comments

Document publicly disclosed on DSCC and WB websites.

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)**

**OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment**

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

**OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources**

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

Yes

**OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement**

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?



Yes

### The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

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

### All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

## CONTACT POINT

### World Bank

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### Borrower/Client/Recipient

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### Implementing Agencies



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**APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s):	Jon Kher Kaw
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**Approved By**

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Practice Manager/Manager:	Catalina Marulanda	05-Jun-2018
Country Director:	Rajashree S. Paralkar	06-Jun-2018