



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 11/08/2022 | Report No: ESRSC03095



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Bangladesh	SOUTH ASIA	P178985	
Project Name	Bangladesh Resilient Urban and Territorial Development Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Urban, Resilience and Land	Investment Project Financing	7/3/2023	9/26/2023
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh	Local Government Engineering Department, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Coopera		

Proposed Development Objective

The PDO for this project is to increase access to resilient urban services and to demonstrate the benefits of regional-level investment in selected economic growth corridors.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	600.00

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The proposed Resilient Urban and Territorial Development Project (RUTDP) provides an important bridge from the current city-based model to an urban cluster/territorial-based approach to urban and regional development through a multi-phased, multi-sectoral investment program to support spatially differentiated, climate resilient and inclusive urban growth in Bangladesh. Since 1999, the World Bank has supported basic urban services development and capacity building of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Bangladesh through a series of stand-alone municipal development



projects. The proposed project builds on the success of MGSP (P133653), while focusing on strengthening resilient planning and services in secondary cities and improving regional coordination and development along key economic growth corridors. The project, to achieve the objectives, has proposed investments under four components covering urban infrastructures and services, capacity and systems improvement, project management and contingent emergency response. Prioritized resilient urban infrastructures are focused under Component 1 (US\$363 million including an IDA finance of US\$ 254.1 million), while institutional strengthening of the ULBs for climate resilient and improved urban development are targeted under Component 2 (US\$25 million, including US\$ 17.5 million IDA). Component 3 (US\$ 12 million, including US\$8.4 million IDA) is for project management and the fourth component is for contingent emergency response with a zero allocation. The infrastructure investments are proposed under Component 1 and include a combination of grey infrastructure such as engineered solutions and embankments with adequate and strategically planned drainage structures, green infrastructure/nature-based solutions to mitigate flooding, heating, and improve living conditions; improve and rehabilitate infrastructure investments to build in resilience; public space enhancement to improve sustainability of amenities; and revenue-generating public facilities (e.g., bus depot, public markets, and abattoirs). This component would also support large regional/cross-city/township boundary investments along selected corridors. This will include regional services and infrastructure shared by a cluster of cities e.g., regional solid waste management systems, including transfer, sorting and disposal facilities; regional markets; and small additional investments essential to optimize socio-economic benefits from cluster/corridor-level investments like additional drainage connections and missing culverts, minor access/feeder roads, and small bridges.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The project will concentrate investment in clusters of secondary cities along three selected economic growth corridors identified for economic opportunities, climatic impacts, and poverty reduction. The municipalities and city corporations (urban centers) along these and other major growth corridors function as major markets and as a source of labor, technology, knowledge, and innovation. These urban centers also route the industrial production clusters, sea ports and land ports for flow of workers, consumables, production inputs and export produce. Three economic growth corridors have been identified for unleashing their enormous economic potentiality for investment, namely Dhaka-Khulna-Kolkata corridor, Khulna-Pabna-Natore-Bogura-Rangpur-Dinajpur-Panchagor corridor and Dhaka-Chattogram-Cox's Bazaar corridor, each having their own mammoth potentials. Dhaka-Khulna-Kolkata corridor will mostly include the urban centers located at the South West part of the country and would include coastal districts which are vulnerable to the adverse effect of climate change such as salinity intrusion, cyclone and tidal surge. Khulna-Pabna-Natore-Bogura-Rangpur-Dinajpur-Panchagor corridor will mostly include the urban centers at the northern part of the country. This region is relatively drought prone, experience less rainfall and higher temperature comparing to the other parts of the country. Dhaka-Chattogram-Cox's Bazar, on the other hand is located at the South East part of the country. This would include both coastal area and hilly region. The targeted urban centers will be grouped into clusters and their inter-boundary level investment needs will be identified and supported through creating collaborations across investments within the clusters and respective corridors. The urban clusters will be targeted based on overall need and demand, exposure to climatic and disaster risks, as well as the state of poverty. Those urban clusters with high exposure to flood risk and need for Solid Waste Management (SWM) will be prioritized at the urban watershed level. Similarly, those urban clusters will be prioritized which can benefit from road investments under the ongoing regional transportation and improved market access projects. The proposed project



will address urgent needs and support pilot regional activities to learn from before scaling up. Initial project activities will focus on enhancing urban resilience in secondary cities, such resilient roads and drainage and nature-based solutions, along the three identified economic growth corridors. In parallel, the project will invest in regional pilots such as regional SWM systems and connective infrastructure, to address the growing demand for high quality municipal services.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) under the Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (LGRD&C Ministry) will be responsible for the overall execution and implementation of the project. The Chief Engineer of the LGED will provide overall guidance in the preparation and supervision of the proposed project. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be housed at LGD, chaired by the Senior Secretary of LGD, and will include representatives from the Ministry of Finance (MoF), among other agencies, to provide overall guidance and policy directions, and resolve inter-boundary issues that may affect project implementation. The LGED will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU), which will be responsible for the management and administration of the project components. The PMU will be headed by a Project Director, primarily responsible for carrying out day-to-day project implementation. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Wing of LGD will supervise the implementation of the Third-Party Monitoring by consultants. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established in each of the participating Urban local bodies (ULBs), Paurashavas and City Corporations, headed by mayor at respective urban centers, who will be supported during project implementation by the Chief Engineer/Superintending Engineer/Executive Engineer/Assistant Engineer/Secretary for City Corporations and by the Executive Engineer/Assistant Engineer/Secretary for the Pourashavas. The PIUs will develop their own subprojects from the menu of investments under the project and place with the PMU for financing after a thorough review and appraisal process. The PIUs will implement their subprojects once approved and financed by the PMU, while the PMU will place implementation supervision, monitoring and evaluation.

LGED has experience in implementing similar Bank financed projects, including the recently completed Municipal Governance and Services Project (P16861) and in supporting the Local Government Division (LGD) on all three Local Government Support Projects (P098273; P124514; & P159683) since 2008. However, LGRD&C Ministry is considering establishment of a permanent Environmental, Social and Communications Unit in LGED for managing environmental and social risks in their operations. Some of the ULBs also have experience in implementing World Bank financed projects following the World Bank operational policies (OPs) on environmental and social risks management. The ULBs also do not have dedicated ES staff or any dedicated cells for management of environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts in projects. Capacity of the ULBs need to be enhanced with consultant support and training for adequately managing E&S risks and issues in project process as per requirement of the Bank's E&S Standards (ESSs). With project support, LGED will leverage the existing Municipal Support Units (MSUs) at division level to provide comprehensive capacity building to ULBs in project management including assessing and managing E&S risks of their subprojects. LGED will prepare a Project Operation Manual (PoM), which will also refer the E&S instruments and briefly describe the procedures to be followed. LGED officials are being trained on various aspects of ESF under the ESF client capacity development plan executed by the Bank. The PIUs would mostly depend on the PMU for E&S management. However, training program for field officials of various ULBs will be undertaken and included in the project design. LGED has recently successfully prepared three projects as of now following the World Bank ESF namely the Local Government COVID-19 Recovery and Restoration Project (P174937), rural transport component of the Western Economic Corridor and Regional Enhancement Project (P169880) and Resilient Infrastructure for Adaptation and Vulnerability Reduction Project (P173312).



II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

High

Environmental Risk Rating

High

The environmental risk of the project is rated as High primarily due to the the risks associated with the construction and operation of regional sanitary landfills for solid waste management. Major risk associated with such landfills are selection of landfill sites, ensuring adquate deisgn of the facilities to take care of the liquid and hazardous wastes and ensuring occupational and community health and safety during construction and operation phase. Besides, the project would support construction of embankments, bus depots, public markets, slaughterhouses, drainage connections and missing culverts, minor access/feeder roads, missing small bridges, etc., for which environmental impacts are not likely to be significant, mostly site specific and can be managed with properly designed environmental management plans. The project would finance improvement and rehabilitation of infrastructure investments for public space enhancement to increase amenities and revenue-generating public facilities. It would also support construction of large regional/cross-ULB boundary investments along selected corridors such as regional solid waste management systems including transfer, sorting and disposal facilities, regional markets, and small additional investments that are essential to optimize socio-economic benefits from cluster/corridor-level investments. Other than the construction of sanitary landfill and ancillary facilities (access road, parking , security arrangement etc.), environmental impacts of most of the categories of sub-projects are not likely to be significant and would include construction phase impacts like air and water pollution, vibration, temporary water logging, noise emissions, temporary traffic congestion and waste generation. However, development of regional SWM facilities (one along each corridor, to be confirmed at later stage of the project) for cluster of ULBs may have adverse impact on the surrounding environment and ecology. Unavoidable consequences of the practice of solid waste disposal in landfills are gas and leachate generation primarily due to microbial decomposition, climatic conditions, refuse characteristics and landfilling operations. Landfills have ecological effects that may lead to landscape changes and displacement of fauna. Nuisances such as flies, odors, smoke and noise are frequently cited among the reasons why people do not want to reside close to landfills and for possible new sites, NIMBY (Not in My Backyard) effect is common. Project would also support transfer stations as regional disposal site will cover number of surrounding ULBs to collect the local waste from a particular ULB. Waste collection, segregation, sorting, handling, transportation and disposal might have adverse impacts on health and safety of the local community and workers. Special OHS measures are needed during waste collection at local ULB level, segregation at the transfer station and transporting to the regional dumping sites. Besides, medical waste requires special disposal arrangement like autoclaving and shredding for safe disposal and need to be addressed properly during design of the landfills. The design also needs to take into consideration the leachate collection and treatment facilities and proper lining of the bottom of the landfills to take care of the proper collection, treatment and disposal of liquid waste. OHS would be important issue during operation of such landfills. The project may warrant closure of existing informal waste dumpsites, which will require careful risk assessment and adoption of measures for safe disposal/treatment of leachate to prevent ground/surface water contamination, ensuring OHS/CHS impacts due to excavation of dumpsite/waste collection/ transportation and fire and explosion risk due to generation of gases . Most of the ULBs do not have enough experience and adequate capacity to run and maintain this kind engineered sanitary landfill.

Social Risk Rating

High

Public Disclosure



Social risks of the project at this stage is rated High as well due to the scale of civil works (small, medium and large at particular sites) for proposed infrastructure stated above under environmental risks and as few of these may involve land acquisition of varied scale and involuntary resettlement at critical sites for landfills, embankments, roads, drains, markets, and the like. The social risks also accounts medium to high level of labor influx (30 to 300 workers at one site) and the associated risk of gender-based violence (GBV) including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassments (SH) at works sites and in the neighboring urban communities. Investments for revenue generation and improvement of cost recovery approaches may affect citizens of all economic classes, if not inclusive. The activities will largely be designed and implemented using existing available land avoiding, to the extent feasible, involuntary acquisition of land and displacement of people. However, land acquisition and resettlement might be involved in trunk water and SWM facilities and improvement of roads, footpaths, drainage and other infrastructure facilities under the project. Besides, selection of SWM sites may face resistance from the local community including NIMBY effect. Project may support closure of informal dumping sites, where decided at the implementation level and may adversely affect the poor waste pickers creating high social risks. Presence of small ethnic communities with distinct characteristics of indigenous peoples is not likely in the urban areas and their lands will be avoided in for any civil works at any other locations. Implementation approach will be inclusive, transparent and participatory to avoid discrimination of community groups by poverty, gender, age, physical ability, occupation, and ethnic identity. The pre-mitigation social risks and impacts likely to be associated with the project activities will be further assessed at the project preparation advances and more information becomes available.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

This standard is relevant. Proposed activities would involve resilient infrastructure investments and urban services improvements in urban centers along the selected corridors (combination of grey infrastructure, such engineered solutions and embankments with adequate and strategically planned drainage structures, and green infrastructure/nature-based solutions); improvement and rehabilitation of infrastructure to build in resilience; public space enhancement to increase amenities; and revenue-generating public facilities (e.g., bus depot, public markets, abattoirs, etc.). The project activities will also include large regional/cross-Pourashava boundary investments along selected corridors. There will be construction and operation phase environmental impacts which would be moderate in nature in case of most the proposed activities. Construction phase impact would include air and water pollution, vibration, temporary water logging, noise emissions, temporary traffic congestion and waste and debris generation. These adverse impacts are expected to be site specific and can be managed with properly designed management plans. Solid and liquid waste would also be generated during operation phase of these facilities. However, construction of solid waste management facilities such as sanitary landfills are likely to have significant adverse impact on the surrounding environment and ecology, particularly during operation phase. Solid waste disposal in landfills may lead to generation of gas and leachate and cause serious concerns polluting the surrounding environment like natural vegetation damage, unpleasant odors, landfill settlement, ground water pollution, air pollution etc. Landfills might have ecological effects that may lead to landscape changes and displacement of fauna. Nuisances such as flies, odors, smoke and noise might force people not to reside close to landfills triggering a NIMBY effect. OHS risks also need to be taken into consideration during operation of these facilities as workers would



require to handle various hazardous waste. Locally conducive community engagement procedures will be used to identify disadvantaged and vulnerable peoples. Project activities as outlined in the concept note, are not likely to lead significant social impacts as most of the activities will be designed for implementation within existing available land owned by the paurashavas and city corporations. If the project supports closure of existing informal dumpsites, the social risk of such interventions would be high due to the potential economic displacement of the poor waste pickers depending on the dumpsites for their livelihoods. However, project activities will be further detailed during preparation to better understand social risks and likely impacts for implementation readiness. Emphasis will be given to avoid land acquisition and involuntary displacement of people, unless unavoidable. The project will cover eligible ULBs selected through multi-criteria analysis and those along the three selected growth corridors and district headquarters. Exact locations and design of the activities will be known at implementation level to better assess the risks and impact. Hence the project would follow a framework approach for E&S risk management. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) along with Labor Management Procedure (LMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared by the client before appraisal of the project. LGED will prepare and share with the Bank for review, the Terms of Reference before engaging consultant for ESA. The ESMF will include principles and guidelines and ES screening procedures which will be used for sub-project screening to determine the level/type of ES risks to be considered and type of ES instruments required to comply with the relevant ESSs of WB ESF. The ESMF will also include adequate sitting requirement and mitigation hierarchy for the SWM sites. Besides, for possible closures of the existing informal dumping sites, the ESMF would include procedures to be followed for preparation of “Site Closure, including Social and Environmental Remediation Plans”. Site specific ESIA and ESMPs will be prepared during implementation in accordance with the ESMF. Adequate measures will be suggested to mitigate gender discrimination and potential of incidents of SEA/SH. Considering substantial OHS risk during construction phase and particularly during operation phase of the SWM facilities, client would also require to prepare an OHS framework which would include detail procedures to be followed to prepare site specific OHS plan. This can be prepared either as a standalone document or as a part of the ESMF. LGED will prepare a Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) in consultation with the World Bank for managing E&S risks and impacts. The ESMP will contain material measures, actions (including timeline and responsibilities) to be taken to address the above mentioned E&S impacts and risks including capacity development and training activities. All these ES documents would be reviewed by the Bank, approved and disclosed by the client before appraisal of the project. The ESMF will be updated when the Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) is activated in the event of an eligible emergency depending on the scope of CERC activation, if needed.

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

Borrower's Framework would not be considered.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

This standard is relevant to the project. Consultations and disclosure of information with stakeholders is at the core of planning and implementation of the project. Consultation will be carried out at various stages of project preparation and implementation. Site selection of some of the activities such as SWM facilities would require extensive consultation with community and experts due to their inherent nature of operation. The key stakeholders include officials at the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Local Government Division, Local Government Engineering Department, targeted ULBs and UPs, project beneficiaries in City Corporations and Paurashava areas, the vulnerable segments of the beneficiaries (including women, children, elderly, people with disabilities etc.). The elected representatives, citizen groups, traders, market committees, industries,



construction contractors, suppliers, transportation and other services providers are also important stakeholders. NIMBY effect to be considered during selection of greenfield landfill sites. The specific and relevant stakeholders will be identified and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be prepared illustrating methods, channels and timing of engagement, feedback and grievance redress mechanism to raise concerns about the Project. The SEP will be agreed with the Bank and disclosed before appraisal.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

This standard is relevant as the project involves civil works for development, improvement and rehabilitation of urban infrastructure of various scales. Project would likely to deal with the direct and contracted workers. Given the scale of civil works, overall occupational health and safety (OHS) risks of the workers during construction phase are likely to be moderate. However, OHS risk during operation phase of facilities such as SWM would be substantial and an Occupational Health and Safety Framework (OHSF) need to be prepared by the client to facilitate preparation of site specific OHS plan during implementation of the project. Additionally, waste collection, segregation, sorting, handling, transportation and disposal might have adverse impacts on health and safety of workers and should be included in the OHSF. Civil works at individual work sites will likely involve a small number of direct and contracted workers. Labor influx considering individual works sites is likely to be medium since the scope of the physical construction works will be small to medium at respective sites except for large land landfill contracts and laborers will largely be sourced locally. The resultant risk of GBV/SEA/SH related to the project is also likely to be conservatively low. A Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will be prepared to deal with the labor related issues and for guiding the ULBs for better contract management. LMP will include assessment and required mitigation measures to ensure health and safety of the workers those may be exposed to OHS risks and address issues such as child labor in the supply chain, forced labor, gender and SEA/SH. OHS issues will be addressed in the bidding and contract documents and in the subproject specific ESMPs. The civil works contractors to be engaged by the ULBs, will need to adopt Codes of Conduct for their workers. A labor-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and OHS protocols including responding to COVID-19 risks will be suggested as part of the LMP for the workers to report any issues relating to workplace safety and other concerns.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

This standard is relevant as the project activities during construction may generate fugitive dust and air emissions including exhaust from vehicles and machinery. Construction phase impact of various activities under the project would be similar such as generation of solid and liquid waste, air pollution from handling of various construction material etc. These would be mostly site specific, confined within the construction site and those most likely to be affected are people living within the proximity of the construction sites. Site specific ESMPs would be prepared following the ESMF for managing ES risks associated with these impacts. Residual impacts are expected to be limited in scope and duration. However, various risks are associated with the construction and operation of the regional sanitary landfills. Construction of sanitary landfills would require special attention to ensure proper bottom lining for preventing ground water contamination. Adequate measures also need to be in place to capture the methane gas which might be generated during operation phase. Leachate treatment facilities would also need to be ensured



during design phase for collection, treatment and safe disposal of liquid waste from the landfill to prevent ground and surface water contamination during operation phase. GHG such as methane can be generated from the landfill sites if not properly designed and managed during operation. It would be good to develop a set of criteria for selection of site for the landfills considering the related environmental and social issues. Number of transfer stations will also be developed as regional disposal site will cover number of surrounding ULBs, to collect the local waste from a particular ULB and then transport to the regional dumping site. The gas generated from sanitary landfills can be collected and used for electricity generation or for other purposes for better resource efficiency during the operation phase of the project. Besides, composting may also be considered. The project will encourage the use of non-fire bricks and other environmentally friendly material for construction/rehabilitation activities where possible. Use of renewable energy in the public facilities can also be considered in the project design. If the project needs to undertake activities such as closure of existing informal dumpsites, an assessment of existing environmental risks and impacts need to be carried out and proper plans for closure of such sites need to be prepared considering environmental hazards such as possible ground/surface water contamination by leachate, risks from accumulation of gases along with OHS and CHS issues. ESMF needs to include guidance for assessment and management of such risks.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

This standard is relevant as the project would support civil works in populated urban areas with resultant movement of workers to and from the works sites. During construction, civil works and vehicles movement in populated urban areas could expose communities to health and safety risks. Given the size of civil works, labor influx at works sites will likely be low. Even if the rate of transmission of COVID-19 infections is minimum at this stage, the risks cannot be denied and movement of construction workers and project interactions with communities may pose a threat of infections. Labor influx, though expected to be minimal, the project induced GBV/SEA/SH risks have been assessed to be low. Potential risks to the communities at and around the works sites may be induced due to weak implementation of contingency plans at the ULB level, workers codes of conduct (CoC), poor public awareness, and lack of information. As investment would be concentrated in the clusters of cities along the three corridors, increased volume of traffic during construction and operation might be expected which might increase the accident risk. Potential proliferation of rodents, insects and birds in both landfills and transfer stations can become a health issue to the community people. Waste collection, segregation, sorting, handling, transportation and disposal might have adverse impacts on health and safety of the local community and workers. Adequate measures to be taken to prevent blowing of plastic bags, light plastics, papers etc. in the neighborhood while transporting waste to and from the secondary transfer stations. Adequate traffic management, provision of alternative access points/roads, road crossing safety procedures will also need to be suggested. The potential exclusion risk of vulnerable individuals, including women and persons with disabilities, ethnic minority groups will be assessed from the aspects of community engagement in subproject cycle at the ULB level following the WBG EHS guidelines and SEA/SH guidance note. Policy and procedures to address such issues will be included in the ESMF. The CHS issues also need to be firmly embedded in the bidding documents.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

This standard is relevant as land acquisition and involuntary displacement of people including partial demolition of structures of residential, commercial and community use may be allowed under the project for sustainable interventions for development and improvement of basic urban infrastructure and services. Land acquisition will be



avoided where feasible. But at critical circumstances of extreme requirements of infrastructure development and improvement for public health and safety, ease of traffic, and pedestrian movement, and sanitary landfills, land acquisition and repossession of existing land will be carried out following the national legal and regulatory framework and ESS5 requirements. Any closure of informal dumpsites – where regional sanitary landfills will be developed under the project – may cause economic displacement of scavenger communities depending on such informal dumpsites. The project will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for managing land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of project affected people for physical and economic displacement outlining the process to be followed for preparing resettlement action plans (RAPs) prior to initiation of bidding process for civil works. In preparing the RPF, project will build on the experience from implementing RPFs/RAPs under the completed and ongoing World Bank financed projects in LGED.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

This standard is relevant. Given the information available at this stage, the impact on biodiversity or living natural resources would be minimal. No physical activities will take place in critical, natural or modified habitats. The ESMF would include a negative list of interventions for project finance to this effect. However, depending on the selection of the specific locations for various sub-projects, there is possibility to have impact on local flora and fauna if adequate measures are not taken. Siting of the landfill sites need to ensure that no airports are nearby or large highways or railways to avoid collision with birds flying to and from the landfills. The project would include construction of many small, medium and large infrastructure in the cluster of cities along the selected corridors which would require large amount of various construction materials. Hence the ES issues related to procurement of such construction material should be assessed. The sub-project ESAs/ESMPs will evaluate these issues in line with the ESMF.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

This standard is not relevant. Given that the project will be implemented in urban (City Corporation and Paurashovas) setting, it is unlikely that small ethnic minorities present in the project areas meet the characteristics of indigenous peoples as mentioned in ESS7. People of indigenous origin, if found in the project area will be consulted in culturally appropriate manner being cognizant of their faith, culture and practices.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

This standard is relevant. This project is unlikely to adversely affect any cultural heritage. However, the ESMF will include a Chance Finds Procedures to illustrate the course of action to be taken in case any culturally significant objects/ practices are discovered.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

Not relevant.



C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

NA

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

The following documents to be prepared and disclosed prior to appraisal:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP)
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- Occupational Health and Safety Framework (OHSF) (either as standalone document or part of ESMF)
- Environment and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

- Time frame for preparation of various ES instruments during implementation such as GRM, Gender and GBV risks management plan and site-specific ESIA and/or ESMPs,.
- Implementation of capacity building activities;
- Preparation and implementation of site specific ESIA/ESMPs;
- Application and monitoring of Labor Management Procedures to different category of workers;
- Ongoing stakeholder engagement activities and reporting back to the stakeholders.
- Recruitment of specialists (especially Environment and Social Specialists) at PMU
- Environmental and social monitoring and evaluation plan with reporting requirements.

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS 15-Apr-2023

IV. CONTACT POINTS

Public Disclosure



World Bank

Contact: Kwabena Amankwah-Ayeh Title: Senior Urban Development Specialist

Telephone No: 5764+82782 / 1-202-458-2782 Email: kamankwahayeh@worldbank.org

Contact: Asmita Tiwari Title: Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist

Telephone No: +1-202-473-1047 Email: atiwari1@worldbank.org

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Local Government Engineering Department, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Coopera

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Kwabena Amankwah-Ayeh, Asmita Tiwari
Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Christophe Crepin Recommended on 04-Nov-2022 at 09:13:32 GMT-04:00
Safeguards Advisor ESSA Pablo Cardinale (SAESSA) Cleared on 08-Nov-2022 at 16:19:22 GMT-05:00