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# Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 21-Feb-2024 | Report No: PIDA0073



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Project Beneficiary(ies)	Region	Operation ID	Operation Name
Bangladesh	SOUTH ASIA	P178985	Bangladesh Resilient Urban and Territorial Development Project
Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Approval Date	Practice Area (Lead)
Investment Project Financing (IPF)	26-Feb-2024	15-Jul-2024	Urban, Resilience and Land
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency		
People’s Republic of Bangladesh	Local Government Engineering Department, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Coopera		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The project development objectives (PDO) of RUTDP are: (i) to increase access to climate resilient urban infrastructure and services in selected clusters, and (ii) to strengthen urban management capacity in selected urban centers.

**Components**

- Component 1: Climate Resilient Urban Services and Infrastructure Investments
- Component 2: Institutional Strengthening, TA, Project Management and Operational Support
- Component 3: Contingent Emergency Response

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

**Maximizing Finance for Development**

Is this an MFD-Enabling Project (MFD-EP)?	No
Is this project Private Capital Enabling (PCE)?	No

**SUMMARY**

<b>Total Operation Cost</b>	<b>560.00</b>
<b>Total Financing</b>	<b>560.00</b>



<b>of which IBRD/IDA</b>	<b>400.00</b>
<b>Financing Gap</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**DETAILS**

**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	400.00
IDA Credit	400.00

**Non-World Bank Group Financing**

Counterpart Funding	160.00
Borrower/Recipient	160.00

Environmental And Social Risk Classification

Substantial

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

**B. Introduction and Context**

Country Context

1. Bangladesh experienced rapid social and economic progress in recent decades, reaching lower middle-income status in 2015. Stable macroeconomic conditions drove 6.7 percent average annual real GDP growth between 2010 and 2019. However, annual consumption growth of the bottom 40 percent at 1.2 percent trailed that of the overall population (1.6 percent) from 2010 to 2016. Poverty reduction has recently slowed down further, particularly in urban areas and in the west of the country.<sup>1</sup> Government stimulus programs supported a rapid economic recovery in FY21 when movement restrictions ended. Growth is expected to converge to about 6.5 percent over the medium-term as inflationary pressure eases, depending on the depth of reforms implemented. Priorities to reach upper middle-income status by 2031 include building a competitive business environment, diversifying exports, increasing human capital, building efficient infrastructure, deepening the financial sector, and attracting private investment, which go together with the continued development of inclusive, sustainable, and efficient cities. Making progress on these structural reforms will be critical to support Bangladesh’s competitiveness, especially as it prepares for graduation from the Least Developed Country (LDC) status in 2026, which will gradually lead to reduced concessional financing and preferential market access for its exports. Bangladesh is also highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Due to its riverine and deltaic characteristics,

<sup>1</sup> Bangladesh Systematic Country Diagnostic Update 2021



Bangladesh is prone to climate change-induced natural disasters, such as tropical cyclones and storm surges, monsoon floods, flash floods, droughts, and sea-level rise. Addressing these climate risks will support sustainable economic development and prevent vulnerable populations from being left behind.

#### Sectoral and Institutional Context

2. As it strives to become an upper middle-income country by 2031, Bangladesh is expected to face a major surge in urbanization. The urbanization process has been an integral part of the country's success story which has benefitted from structural transformation and adoption of a pro-poor employment creation strategy. Urban expansion, high population density, wetland reclamations and deforestation have made urban areas highly susceptible to climate impacts. Pressures from climate-induced migration, combined with projected population growth, could render moot the productivity benefits associated with urbanization. Infrastructure in cities need to be climate resilient--planned, designed, built, and operated in a way that anticipates, prepares for, and adapts to changing climate conditions. Strengthening urban local governments to improve their institutional performance for urban service delivery will also be key for sustainable economic development.

3. To address the challenges of rapid urbanization and increasing climate risks, Bangladesh will have to embark on a new pathway that leverages urbanization as a key driver of resilience, productivity, efficiency, and economic growth. Secondary cities have the potential to generate agglomeration economies based on their underlying competitive and locational advantages. Synergizing secondary city development with national-level key infrastructure development, particularly along strategic economic corridors, will facilitate the urbanization process. This requires a shift from city-focused interventions to city cluster development where cities and their adjoining rural areas, strategically located along key corridors, develop integrated multi-sectoral investment plans that build on their unique socio-economic characteristics to boost economic development and climate resilience.

4. Most urban areas in Bangladesh can benefit from the improved design of public spaces and urban infrastructure which consider women's specific needs for safety, access, and usability. This will enhance their mobility and opportunities to benefit from social and economic activities that urban areas offer. Two key underlying issues causing the gender gap in access to urban services are: (i) under-representation of women in urban planning, design, and decision-making, and (ii) inadequate design of urban infrastructure and public spaces which leads to reduced accessibility for women and a higher risk of gender-based violence (GBV).

5. The proposed approach acknowledges and builds on the decades of World Bank urban sector engagement in Bangladesh. Since 1999, the World Bank has supported basic urban service development and capacity building in Bangladesh through a series of municipal development projects.<sup>2</sup> The proposed project builds on the success of the MGSP (P133653), while focusing on strengthening resilient planning and services at the cluster level thus improving regional coordination and development along an economic growth corridor.

### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

#### Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The project development objectives (PDO) of RUTDP are: (i) to increase access to climate resilient urban infrastructure and services in selected clusters, and (ii) to strengthen urban management capacity in selected urban centers.

#### Key Results

<sup>2</sup>Recent projects include: (i) *Municipal Governance and Services Project* (MGSP, P133653); (ii) *Dhaka City Neighborhood Upgrading Project* (P165477); (iii) *Local Governance Support Project LGSP-3* (P159683); and (iv) the *Local Government COVID-19 Response and Recovery Project* (P174937).



6. The outcomes of the project will be measured by the following indicators:

Table 1: Project Outcomes and PDO-Level Indicators

PDO Outcome	PDO-Level Indicator
Increased access to climate resilient urban infrastructure and services in selected Clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People with access to improved climate resilient urban infrastructure services (disaggregated for female beneficiaries) (number).</li> <li>▪ Users satisfied with improved climate resilient urban infrastructure services provided by the project (disaggregated for female users’ satisfaction) (Percentage).</li> </ul>
Strengthened urban management capacity in selected urban clusters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cluster development plans that are prepared, approved, and implemented by Nodal cities (number).</li> <li>▪ Pourashavas achieving minimum 20 percent increase in own source revenue (Percentage).</li> <li>▪ Operation and maintenance plans approved and implemented by the Pourashavas (number).</li> </ul>

D. Project Description

7. RUTDP is the first Phase in a Series of Projects (SOP) which aims to transform the country’s socio-economic landscape and boost overall economic and job growth along priority economic growth corridors through spatially targeted investments and institutional reforms. It will be implemented over a period of six years (2024 – 2030) with a total investment of US\$560 million (IDA: US\$400 million and GoB: US\$160 million equivalent).

8. RUTDP will support targeted economic and social interventions in seven Clusters along a high priority economic development corridor. The selected corridor is along 950 kilometers of highway from Cox Bazaar in the southeast to Panchagarh in the northwest region of the country. It traverses the recently completed Padma Multi-Purpose Bridge and the important urban centers of Panchagarh, Dinajpur, Bogura, Kushtia, Jashore, Dhaka, Chattogram and Cox’s Bazaar. The corridor was selected based on its potential for: (i) increased climate resilience of economic production hubs; (ii) strengthening urban-rural linkages; (iii) regional economic growth, investment opportunities and job creation; and (iv) poverty reduction.

9. Clusters and Nodal Cities. Based on their strategic location along the selected corridor, the project focuses on clusters incorporating selected Pourashavas and City Corporations, together with their adjoining Union Parishads (UPs). The seven clusters were identified based on stakeholder input, poverty assessment, and key selection criteria including: (i) vulnerability to climate and disaster risks, including urban drainage and river protection systems<sup>3</sup>; (ii) ability to boost regional economic growth and jobs creation; and (iii) potential for shared socio-economic objectives for job creation and rural-urban linkages. These clusters make for a natural aggregation of socio-economic factors, supporting each other for a more coherent subregional collaboration. Clusters provide economies of scale and agglomeration. With the right mix of institutional strengthening and investments in urban infrastructure and services, these clusters can crowd in private capital, support jobs creation, and contribute to poverty reduction. Additionally, clusters allow for a coordinated economic relationship between cities and their agricultural hinterland. A cluster approach to urban resilience assessment will benefit Bangladesh given its high vulnerability to climate and disaster impacts.

10. Within the seven clusters, fourteen Pourashavas have been identified as “Nodal Cities.”<sup>4</sup> These serve as points of convergence from which development impacts can spread out, driving the socio-economic transformation of the clusters and other parts of the sub-regions along the corridors. Climate resilient infrastructure investments in these nodal cities can help them to raise revenues and attract private funding for green industries and jobs, thereby becoming more

<sup>3</sup> An urban climate risk analysis covering the seven clusters was conducted during preparation and summarized in a Climate Change Technical Note.

<sup>4</sup> “Nodal cities” are the principal centers of urban agglomeration identified area. These are: Panchagarh, Dinajpur, Saidpur, Bogura, Natore, Kushtia, Jashore, Benapole, Madaripur, Shariatpur, Madhabdi, Feni, Mirsharai, and Cox’s Bazar.



sustainable. Cluster Development Plans require a balanced approach that leverages agglomeration benefits while also supporting non-nodal cities in the interest of reduced spatial inequality.

11. **Cluster Development Plans (CDP)** developed under the project will address integrated economic, spatial, social, and environmental challenges at the cluster level. The CDP will prioritize strategic and transformative infrastructure investments with socio-economic and climate benefits for the cluster and economic growth corridor. Cluster-based investments identified in the CDP will encourage agglomeration and economic corridor development as most value chains and economic activities transcend municipal boundaries. Risk assessment including disaster and climate risks, vulnerabilities and coping capabilities, considering systemic interlinkages and dependences at the cluster level will be conducted as part of each CDP. The CDP will be incorporated in the Pourashava Development Plan (PDP) which will be prepared and adopted by the 14 Nodal Cities.

Project Components:

**Component 1: Climate Resilient Urban Services and Infrastructure Investments (Total US\$450 million, of which IDA US\$335 million and GoB US\$115 million)**

12. **Pourashava Town-Level Coordinating Committees (TLCCs) and City Development Coordinating Committees (CDCCs)** will identify and design sub-projects with the assistance of the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) Project Management Unit (PMU), the design, supervision and management (DSM) consultants and representatives from professional associations.<sup>5</sup> The TLCCs will be composed of a minimum of one-third female membership and will have the female panel mayor designated as co-chair.<sup>6</sup> The sub-projects will be identified based on an assessment of local climate risks and vulnerability. They will incorporate both climate-resilient and gender-responsive design features identified with women and girls' participants.

13. **Sub-component 1.1: Climate Resilient Urban Services and Infrastructure Investment in the selected clusters (Total US\$325 million, of which IDA US\$245 million and GoB US\$80 million).** This subcomponent supports the provision of sub-grants to the selected Nodal Cities to carry out the eligible territorial and regional infrastructure investments that support climate resilient, job creating, and gender responsive urban infrastructure and services. The seven clusters will have a total of 14 nodal cities. Four categories of infrastructure will be eligible for investments as described below:

- (i) Road system that integrates carriageway, drains with footpaths, bicycle lanes, roads protective works, bridges/culverts, street furniture, streetlight, plantation, traffic management, and road safety measures. These sub-projects will incorporate both climate-resilient and gender-responsive design features. For example, to make roads more resilient to climate-induced flooding, they will be designed as part of an integrated urban flood risk management system. Energy efficient streetlighting will be used to improve personal safety and access especially for women.
- (ii) Public buildings and open spaces, including climate-resilient revenue-generating assets (municipal and wholesale markets, community centers, municipal buildings, bus terminals, public toilets with separate toilets for females in public buildings and designated spaces for women in parks and open spaces where appropriate). Public buildings and open spaces will incorporate appropriate climate-resilient, universal accessibility, and green building design features, such as cool roofs, reflective surfaces, urban greenery, open public green areas with nature-based solutions, elevators, where appropriate.
- (iii) Infrastructure for adapting to climate and disaster risks including managing and reducing flooding in urban areas with integrated cross-boundary flood risk management and drainage system; and reducing impacts of urban heat

<sup>5</sup> Bangladesh Institute of Planners (BIP); The Institution of Engineers, Bangladesh (IEB); Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB); others.

<sup>6</sup> TLCCs are mandated to be formed by the Pourashava Act of 2009.



with cool roofs, urban greenery, public open green areas, and rainwater harvesting.

- (iv) Infrastructure for the Nodal city and surrounding Union Parishads by increasing connectivity (e.g., strategic roads for improving mobility between Nodal city and adjoining Union Parishads, regional bus terminals, etc.) and promoting new economic opportunities (e.g., facilities for tourism, urban regeneration, waterfront development).

14. **Sub-component 1.2: Cluster-wide Investments for Climate Resilient Basic Service Improvements (Total US\$125 million, of which IDA US\$90 million and GoB US\$35 million).** This subcomponent supports the provision of sub-grants to non-nodal Pourashavas and City Corporations in the selected clusters to carry out the eligible infrastructure investments that support climate resilient and gender responsive urban infrastructure and services. The two categories of infrastructure will be eligible for investment under this sub-component are described in (i) and (ii) above. The selected Pourashavas will be prioritized based on their potential to reduce vulnerability to climate threats at the cluster level, connect major and minor cities, enhance accessibility, and stimulate economic connectivity across the cluster.

15. The project will implement cluster level improvement packages for the first 18 months, while preparing for the integrated plans which would help identify more sizable and strategic investments for the Nodal Cities. Preliminary engineering designs and estimates for the first 18-months' proposed investments for all participating Pourashavas and City Corporations are currently underway along with Environmental and Social (ES) screening of these sub-projects and preparation of site-specific ES Assessment, Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA).

**Component 2: Institutional Strengthening, Technical Assistance, Project Management and Operational Support (Total US\$110 million, of which IDA US\$65 million equivalent, and GoB US\$45 million)**

16. **Sub-component 2.1: Institutional Strengthening (Total US\$50.00 million, of which IDA US\$38 million equivalent and GoB US\$12 million).** This sub-component will strengthen institutional capacities, foster collaboration, enhance resilience to climate change, promote sustainable and territorial development outcomes. The implementing agency, LGED, will support Pourashavas in meeting the PBCs; evaluate their performance; and allocate funds as outlined in the Project implementation Manual (PIM). Under this component, disbursements will be made based on the achievement of targets under PBCs and expenditures, whichever is lesser. This subcomponent provide support for mainstreaming adaptation to climate actions in selected cities in the interest of preventative maintenance and operation of select infrastructure in the participating Nodal Cities and Pourashavas through the achievement of PBCs.

**List of Performance-Based Conditions**

**PBC1:** *A cluster development plan (CDP), prepared and approved by LGED, and a climate resilience action plan have been incorporated into the Pourashava development plan (PDP), and the PDP has been prepared and adopted by each of the fourteen (14) Selected Nodal Cities.*<sup>7</sup>

PBC1 will support the introduction of cluster level planning to provide a regional framework to vulnerability reduction and urban development planning. A CDP for each of the seven clusters will be prepared by LGED and its consultants. Pourashavas will prepare and adopt PDPs aligned with the CDPs. The PDP will include a climate resilience action plan and will follow standardized guidelines.<sup>8</sup> Nodal cities will sign a Memorandum of

<sup>7</sup> PBC 1 is only accessible for 14 nodal cities.

<sup>8</sup> The standardized guidelines will be prepared and adopted by LGED, in substance and form satisfactory to the World Bank. The plans will need to be prepared in consultation with the adjoining Union Parishads for sub-projects that are cross-boundary in nature (e.g., drainage, regional markets, etc.). The climate resilience action plan will be based on a comprehensive climate risk assessment, GHG inventory and identification of adaptation and mitigation measures covering different sectors such as urban transport, drainage, water supply and sanitation, energy/building, and green space, rehabilitation works of urban infrastructures.



Understanding (MOU) with their adjoining UPs for cross-boundary sub-projects (e.g., wholesale markets, kitchen markets, flood control drainage, etc.).

**PBC2:** *The Selected Nodal Cities and Pourashavas have increased their own source revenues by 20% from the baseline (scalable)*

PCB2 will incentivize participating Nodal Cities and Pourashava to improve their fiscal autonomy by increasing their own source revenues (OSR) by 20 percent. Increased OSR is critical to meeting recurring expenditures, adopting climate resilient measures, and reducing dependence on fiscal transfers.

**PBC3:** *The Selected Nodal Cities and Pourashavas have established Town Level Coordination Committees (TLCCs) with at least one-third female membership and the female panel mayor as a co-Chair.*

PBC3 aims to increase women’s access to urban services and spaces by incentivizing participating Nodal Cities and Pourashava to include women in TLCCs which play a critical role in the selection, planning and implementation of sub-projects.<sup>9</sup>

17. **Sub-component 2.2: Capacity Building (Total US\$5 million, of which IDA US\$5 million).** This sub-component supports the provision of capacity building and training to the Selected Nodal Cities, Pourashavas, and City Corporations, focused on key areas of urban management such as, inter alia: cross-boundary planning, climate and disaster resilience, local revenue mobilization, improved operational and financial performance (including increasing own-source revenues), financial management systems, procurement, environmental and social management, gender-responsive planning and design, incorporation of climate and disaster risk mitigation measures, and disability/universal accessibility, as well as capacity building and leadership training to female members of TLCCs.

18. **Sub-component 2.3: Technical Assistance (Total US\$12 million, of which IDA US\$12 million).** This sub-component supports the provision of technical assistance for: (a) urban management and cluster-level planning for the Selected Nodal Cities, Pourashavas and City Corporations, including the preparation of PDPs for the 14 Selected Nodal Cities (incentivizing the preparation and adoption of cluster development plans and climate resilience action plans that need to be incorporated into the PDPs), revenue enhancement action plans for the Selected Nodal Cities and Pourashavas, and operation and maintenance plans for the Selected Nodal Cities and Pourashavas; (b) operation and management of food markets related to, *inter alia*, food safety practices; governance and enforcement of hygienic conditions and food safety regulations; climate smart technology adoption; and awareness raising; (c) long-term multi-sectoral, integrated climate resilience planning at the sub-regional level; and (d) preparation of feasibility studies, other preparatory studies, and a solid waste management strategy for the subsequent series of projects.

19. Employing a regional planning framework will allow CDP to prioritize strategic and transformative infrastructure investments within the cluster which will contribute to socio-economic outcomes and climate resilience for the cluster and economic growth corridor. The CDPs will guide the preparation and implementation of the PDPs whose achievement will trigger release of funds for use on routine preventative operation and maintenance (O&M) of select infrastructure in Pourashavas (PBC 1). For the first area, technical assistance will strengthen the capacity of the 14 Pourashavas to prepare

<sup>9</sup> Most climate vulnerable women include those involved in jobs exposed to climate change (e.g., whose shops are in low lying areas exposed to flooding or day labor exposed to heat wave) and from low-income households.





PDPs aligned with CDPs. Technical assistance will also be provided to Pourashavas to prepare a revenue enhancement action plans to improve OSR mobilization and O&M plans to improve asset management and maintenance.

20. Second, Pourashavas and City Corporations will be assisted to mainstream food safety and reduce food loss and waste in markets to be built under RUTDP and in existing kitchen markets. This will include the following areas: (i) food safety practices; (ii) governance and enforcement of hygienic conditions and food safety regulations; (iii) climate smart technology adoption, including the use of digital platforms for inventory management, real-time monitoring of food safety, and efficient waste management practices that reduce methane emissions; and (iv) awareness raising among urban consumers on the importance of food safety and the role of kitchen markets in ensuring and maintaining standards.

21. Third, technical assistance will finance preparatory and feasibility studies for subsequent stages of the SOP and preparation of a strategy plan for solid waste management. Continuous analytical outputs under RUTDP as well as other ongoing studies (e.g., rigorous analysis of the local/sub-regional economy and existing and potential for economic growth and agglomeration economies, demographics, climate risk assessment, connectivity/logistics issues, policy/regulatory dimensions, etc.) will help to better inform and target future interventions under the SOP. Technical assistance will also be provided to conduct the analytics to design interventions that can support private sector inclusive growth and economic integration along the supported corridors.

22. **Sub-component 2.4: Project Management and Operational Support (Total US\$43 million, of which IDA US\$10 million and GoB US\$33 million).** This component will provide support for day-to-day administration, management, monitoring and coordination of Project activities by the PMU and the Project Implementation Units (PIU), including financial management, environmental and social risk management, procurement, audits, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, and managing services by consultants including the design, supervision, and monitoring DSM consultants, municipal support unit (MSU) consultants, performance assessment monitoring (PAM) consultants, and Sub-Project readiness consultants, as well as third-party monitors.

**Component 3: Contingent Emergency Response (US\$0 million)**

23. This component facilitates the provision of immediate response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, as needed.

Legal Operational Policies	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	Yes
Projects in Disputed Area OP 7.60	No

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

24. Environmental and social impacts of sub-projects are expected to be minimal except in some of the Nodal cities for infrastructure for adapting with climate change and natural disasters with possible implications for the cluster, such as regional bus terminals, community centers, and markets that may have pronounced impacts. Environmental concerns encompass potential water pollution from construction runoff, inadequate drainage systems leading to climate change impacts, and air pollution during construction. However, these impacts are generally temporary and limited to the



construction phases and will be mitigated per the provisions of the ESMF and ESIA. Solid and liquid waste management from the infrastructure such as kitchen markets and bus terminals will require proper collection and disposal during operation phase. Environmental risk has been assessed as Substantial. Social risks are also substantial due to the location and scale of civil works for these small and medium size infrastructure. A few of these may involve land acquisition (using counterpart funds) of varied scales and involuntary resettlement of project affected people (PAPs) largely with economic displacement, especially in the Nodal cities. Even though construction workers will be plentiful at the Pourashavas, the social risks also account for unavoidable influx of non-local laborers 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 communities. Based on the Bank's SEA/SH Risk Assessment Tool for civil works investments and the project's SEA/SH risks are assessed as "Moderate." The project has developed measures for the GBV/SEA/SH action plan accordingly to respond to the related risks and ways to best manage those risks. A SEA/SH Action plan will be developed to support the implementation of SEA/SH mitigation measures. Some of the mitigation measures will include sensitizing of the implementing agencies, contractors, and workers, raising community awareness, mapping of GBV service providers, and signing of code of conduct (COC) by project workers. The overall E&S risks are rated to be substantial.

25. Investments for revenue generation and improvement of cost recovery approaches may affect citizens of all economic classes, if not inclusive. Presence of ethnic minority communities with distinct characteristics of indigenous peoples is not likely in the urban areas and their lands will be avoided for any civil works at any other locations in adjacent rural areas. Efforts will be made to minimize land acquisition and physical displacement of people by using existing available land, where possible.

26. A framework approach for managing environmental and social (E&S) risks has been adopted given that the exact locations of the sub-projects will be finalized during the implementation; once finalized a detailed and precise assessment of potential risks will be conducted. The LGED has prepared necessary E&S documents, including an E&S Management Framework (ESMF), Labor Management Procedure (LMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and Ethnic Minority Community Framework (EMCF) to guide E&S risk management. The ESMF outlines principles and guidelines for addressing E&S risks, including procedures for risk screening and the use of appropriate E&S tools. Site-specific E&S assessments will be conducted, proportionate to the E&S risk level of the sub-projects as revealed through the screening process and E&S Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared and implemented to address specific E&S concerns. In addition, LGED has prepared an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) in agreement with the World Bank to outline actionable steps, timelines, responsibilities, and capacity development efforts for E&S risks management. The ESMF will be updated, if the Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) is activated, contingent on the nature and scope of any emergencies that may arise. All these documents have been reviewed and cleared by the World Bank for public disclosure.

## **E. Implementation**

27. LGED, under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Co-operatives (MoLGRD&C), is the project implementing agency (IA). The LGED has extensive presence throughout the country through their divisional, regional, district and Upazila offices led by LGED Engineers. The IA will support Pourashavas and City Corporations during the design and implementation of the project. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) wing of LGD will supervise the third-party monitoring consultants (with ToRs satisfactory to the Bank) of the project.

28. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established by LGED. The PMU will be responsible for overall project management and coordination, including supervising the DSM, MSU, PMU, operational audit, asset inventory and other consultants; providing support for ES compliance; and implementing the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) through consultant services. It will have a coordinating role in providing hands-on technical support to the Nodal cities and Pourashavas through employing the services of dedicated technical staff. The PMU will evaluate Nodal cities and Pourashavas using monitoring criteria (set forth in the PIM) to determine and allocate the PBC funds under



Subcomponent 1.3. The MSU will provide capacity building and institutional strengthening activities across the selected clusters to all beneficiary Pourashavas and City Corporations. It will draw on the training materials developed under MGSP and MSP.

29. A Project Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by the LGD Secretary of MoLGRD&C and composed of representatives of relevant ministries and departments will oversee the project and monitor overall project implementation. Additionally, a Project Implementation Committee (PIC), chaired by the LGED Chief Engineer and composed of officials from relevant ministries and agencies, will be organized to provide the PSC with technical and operational guidance and to serve as a forum to address operational issues related to coordination, implementation, and monitoring.

30. Each participating Pourashava and City Corporation will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) that will be assigned the responsibility of coordinating the program activities within the city in tandem with other cities in the cluster and with MMU. They will be responsible for coordinating with the TLCCs in identifying and proposing sub-projects, procurement, construction supervision, safeguards management, implementation monitoring, and maintenance. The Project Implementation Manual will provide more details on the institutional arrangements for project implementation.

## CONTACT POINT

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### Borrower/Client/Recipient

**People's Republic of Bangladesh**

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**APPROVAL**

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