

# INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET

## CONCEPT STAGE

**Report No.:** ISDSC8119

**Date ISDS Prepared/Updated:** 10-Apr-2014

**Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed:** 15-Apr-2014

### I. BASIC INFORMATION

#### A. Basic Project Data

<b>Country:</b>	Bangladesh	<b>Project ID:</b>	P149493
<b>Project Name:</b>	Bangladesh Urban Resilience Project (P149493)		
<b>Task Team Leader:</b>	Marc S. Forni		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	14-Sep-2014	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	16-Dec-2014
<b>Managing Unit:</b>	SASDC	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Sector(s):</b>	General public administration sector (100%)		
<b>Theme(s):</b>	Natural disaster management (100%)		
<b>Financing (In USD Million)</b>			
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	125.00	<b>Total Bank Financing:</b>	125.00
<b>Financing Gap:</b>	0.00		
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			125.00
Total			125.00
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B - Partial Assessment		
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

#### B. Project Objectives

The proposed project development objective is to increase the effectiveness of disaster preparedness and response, while addressing existing and emergent risks in Dhaka and Sylhet.

#### C. Project Description

City-level actors are critical protagonists in the effort to develop resilient and livable cities in Bangladesh. This project seeks to create an enabling environment for coordinated, locally managed DRM. There are three core pillars of disaster resilience in urban settings, including: i) effective

emergency management; ii) improved structural resilience through reduction of existing physical vulnerability; and iii) risk-sensitive land use planning and safe construction standards and practices to ensure sustainable growth.

A comprehensive approach to increasing urban resilience requires coordinated, long-term investment across all three pillars. This framework draws from the experience in urban earthquake resilience in other countries, notably the World Bank's Istanbul Seismic Risk Mitigation and Emergency Preparedness Project. The proposed project covered in this document would serve as the first in a series, which will initially focus on Pillar 1, to improve the critical capacity and infrastructure for emergency planning and response. The proposed project will also lay the foundations for subsequent projects in pillars 2 and 3 by identifying key risks in the built environment, and developing the practice of risk-sensitive urban development in the country.

With the key elements of effective urban response in place as a result of this project, future attention could then shift to reversing the trend of risk accumulation, and to increasing physical resilience through broader investments in priority sectors. Under this strategy, a second project would seek to further improve construction standards for future developments and reduce the existing physical vulnerabilities in Dhaka and major cities across Bangladesh including Sylhet. A third project could consider broader investment in priority sectors, for example water system, power system, transport, and construction of protective infrastructure.

There is significant consensus and demand for this investment, consolidated through the ongoing US \$1.5 million World Bank / Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) TA program that has been ongoing for the past two years. Through this assistance foundational outputs have been delivered, including guidebooks on elements such as hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment, legal and institutional approaches to DRM, risk-sensitive land-use planning, as well as the development of knowledge and data sharing technology and protocols. The TA program emphasizes collective problem-solving, shifting mindsets, and building consensus through multi-stakeholder thematic 'focus groups.' The Project will benefit from continued support from GFDRR-supported technical assistance, providing just-in-time access to global expertise.

#### Component A: Emergency Response Systems Improvement – US\$80 million

The objective of this component is to enhance the capacity of the targeted entities to effectively plan and respond to urban disasters. They include Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC), Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC), Sylhet City Corporation (SCC), and Fire Service and Civil Defence (FSCD). The program includes the development and implementation of an integrated emergency management system conformed to international standards including: i) establishing a uniform emergency command/management system; ii) improving capacity and infrastructure for emergency response including establishment of Emergency Operation Centers; iii) upgrading communication networks and equipment; iv) undertaking related emergency management training, exercises and drills; and v) establishing effective data sharing technology and protocols.

An integrated, inter-operable, coordinated system is essential to increase the effectiveness of emergency response activities and to distribute roles and responsibilities effectively. To establish this system, one Project Management Unit (PMU) will implement the two sub-components on behalf of the various nodal agencies. The PMU will be housed in DNCC and will coordinate closely with DSCC, SCC, FSCD, Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR). All Component requirements will be consolidated and

implemented by the DNCC PMU.

This Component will require action by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Committees (MoLGRD&C) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) prior to the start of the Project. A Disaster Risk Reduction Management Cell (DRRMC) will be established within DNCC, DSCC, SCC and FSCD HQ. Identified staff will be provided with an initial training on the integrated emergency management system and the requirements of the DRRMC from the ongoing GFDRR TA. The DRRMC will be responsible for all stages of DRM (preparedness, prevention, mitigation, and response) within the respective agencies and will coordinate with the CCs & FSCD PMU formed during project implementation.

#### A1. City-level emergency communications and management information systems – US\$30 million

The objective of this sub-component is to support DNCC, DSCC, SCC, and FSCD to establish the necessary hardware, software, personnel and training for basic communications infrastructure for emergency response. Currently, key agencies in charge of response activities in Dhaka have insufficient means to rapidly communicate in times of emergency at the municipal level. Furthermore, there is no central Emergency Management Information System (EMIS), which is needed to handle and disseminate information. Following a diagnostic of needs and capacities, the EMIS will link first responders to city level and national authorities for purposes of early warning and response. This sub-component will be implemented by DCCs.

A coordinated emergency communication and management system will be established in DSCC, DNCC, Sylhet CC, FSCD HQ, DDM and MoDMR, and necessary resources and training will be provided to the concerned agencies.

#### A2. Emergency operations centers, warehouse facilities and essential emergency management equipment – US\$40 million

The objective of this sub-component is to support the establishment of emergency operations centers, stockpiling of warehouse facilities, and procurement of essential emergency management equipment for first-responder services in Dhaka. A needs assessment is currently underway through the World Bank / GFDRR TA program. Working in close consultation with local and national officials, the TA defines the physical layout requirements and identifies and prioritizes the specific equipment standards to be used and ensures that the initiatives supported through this project are coordinated with other initiatives by the government and international donors. This sub-component will be implemented by DCCs.

The system put in place requires the interlinked systems of emergency operation centers (EOC)s, warehouses and emergency equipment. EOCs serve as the nerves for planning, coordination and decision making in time-sensitive situations, including on the deployment of resources and providing situational updates and analysis. Warehouses are needed to pre-position emergency supplies, which should be readily accessible in emergency situations. In addition, emergency management personnel must have access to search and rescue equipment and facilities and training to support their efforts, both of which are currently overlooked. The project will support the renovations of the physical space assigned to the EOCs, the acquisition of equipment, such as response vehicles, upgrades of emergency medical support teams, rescue equipment, command vehicles, and personal protective gear.

Emergency operations centers will be established in the DSCC, DNCC, and Sylhet CC. Existing centers in FSCD HQ, DDM and MoDMR will be upgraded to similar capacity and operability as the ones in the CC's. The necessary resources and training on operations and management of EOCs and emergencies will be provided to the relevant agencies.

#### A3. Training, exercises, and drills – US\$5Million

The objective of this component is to train first responders and other officials and practitioners involved in response planning and management on skills, standards and techniques of an effective emergency management system. It includes also the preparation of targeted and city-wide drills and exercises with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including policy and decision makers, community leaders, ward representatives, private sector companies, the media, and other segments of the population. The outcomes and lesson learned from these drills and exercises will serve as inputs to the emergency plans and protocols. This component will also include the organization of volunteers in a sustainable and effective manner and their continued training. This subcomponent will be implemented by DDM and FSCD.

#### A4. Assessment of the physical vulnerability of critical DCC Facilities – US\$5 million

The objective of this component is to undertake the structural assessment of selected DCC facilities and will establish a program for strengthening and retrofitting them for the purpose of emergency response and relief. DNCC and DSCC own, maintain, and operate a number of critical public facilities such as city halls, hospitals and health centers, social halls, recreation facilities, and educational facilities. These buildings would be relied on as emergency shelters, emergency response staging facilities, and first care facilities after a disaster. This subcomponent will be implemented by DCCs.

#### Component B: Address Risks in the Built Environment – US\$20 million

This objective of this component is to develop the consensus-driven analytical foundation required for longer term investments to reduce risks in the built environment of Dhaka and other cities in Bangladesh. This component will be implemented by DCCs and DDM, as outlined below.

##### B1. Understand the risks – US\$15 million

The objective of this sub-component is to identify at-risk public infrastructure and facilitate physical strengthening and retrofitting. It will focus on four types of critical infrastructure: i) public buildings that must be resilient such that decision-makers are available during crisis situations, ii) water systems that must be functional and must provide safe drinking water and capability for firefighting during emergencies, especially since risk of contamination is high; and iii) transportation systems that are critical for responding to emergencies in a timely and efficient manner. This will include sector specific infrastructure vulnerability assessments, and the identification and prioritization of c. US\$3 billion of vulnerability reduction investments. This sub-component will be implemented by RAJUK.

##### B2. Communicate the risks – US\$5 million

The objective of this sub-component is to assist the government in its policy formulation and planning processes to incorporate disaster risks into development planning. It will include putting in

place the standards and programs for monitoring, evaluation, coordination and communicating risks within government and between government and broader civil society in order to facilitate science-informed decisions. A number of efforts have been moderately successful at assessing risks, but awareness remains low, and information is not shared in a way that facilitates decision making at the local level. This sub-component will bring together different actors, including government agencies, civil society, development partners, the digital volunteer community and citizens, and will be implemented by DDM.

Data sets will be utilized by engineering and specialized firms to determine which approach (for example between retrofitting and reconstruction) is most cost-effective. Furthermore, the data will also inform emergency operations centers (e.g. by enhancing situational awareness and analysis), and will provide a critical advocacy tool among the public for addressing risks. A large scale communication campaign will be financed and supported under the subcomponent, including media advertisements, on-demand notifications through text messaging and the internet, and other communication tools as developed in the ongoing World Bank/GFDRR TA.

Component C: Support to improved construction, urban planning, and development – US\$15million

The objective of this component is to put in place the institutional infrastructure and competency to reduce long term earthquake vulnerability in Dhaka. It would address both the existing built environment as well as future development. Various focus areas to reduce urban vulnerability will be addressed, including; i) improved capacity to engage in risk-sensitive planning and development of controls for building code enforcement; ii) improvement in construction standards through engineer certification; and, iii) promotion of incentives for risk reduction. The subcomponent will support pilot projects for resilient urban redevelopment, and will engage key professional communities in training and planning exercises, including those involved in planning, engineering and property development. This component will be implemented by RAJUK and will include support to the three areas mentioned above.

C1. Capacity support to RAJUK – US\$5 million

This sub-component will improve the capacity of the Ministry of Housing and Public Works (MoHPW) to enforce building construction standards, through the establishment of an Urban Resilience Unit (URU) within RAJUK. This is necessary to support RAJUK and will address the lack of human resources, both in number and capacity, within the agency. Staff will be identified and provided with an initial introduction to the requirements of the URU through the ongoing GFDRR TA. Through the Project, the URU will be further strengthened to promote risk sensitive land use planning processes, improve development control mechanisms, enforce zone ordinances, conduct hazard and vulnerability analysis, train officials on building codes and standards, and provide licensing and certification. The URU will coordinate closely with the RAJUK PMU formed during project implementation and will remain when the Project period has ended.

C2. Engineer certification program – US\$3 million

This sub-component will support the establishment of an accredited professional certification for structural engineers based on international best practices. It will build on documentation (e.g., certification bylaws, accreditation rules, and operating procedures) that spell out the various elements of the Certification Program. Other activities include selecting members of the Accreditation Board, identifying delivery institutions, promoting the program, and evaluating the demand through surveys

and other means. The certification program will be established as a 2-year indicative program; however, in the long term, the incentive-based program should become financially self-sustainable through direct contributions by engineers and investments from the construction industry. While improving the implementation and certification of the building codes, RAJUK will be strengthened in their capacity to enforce the codes.

### C3. Electronic monitoring system for building safety – US\$7 million

This sub-component will institute an electronic monitoring system for building construction and development. Electronic construction permits will speed up the process for builders, inspectors, and plan reviewers, and provide for more timely information for all involved in both the public and private sectors. The system will include a broad array of task-specific tools for plan reviews, permitting, inspections, project tracking, fee collections, workflow management, and inter/intra-departmental communication. The software will be tailored to each jurisdiction's needs and can be scaled nationally. This will enable additional transparency throughout the industry and further promote safe construction.

### Component D: Project Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation – US\$10 million

The objective of this component is to ensure effective implementation of the Project activities. The Project will have a complex implementation structure that engages several ministries focused on disaster preparedness and emergency response. The implementing units will develop appropriate methodologies and procedures for execution.

Due to the capacity building objectives of the project, it will be important to build M&E approaches into the project management structure. An M&E Officer in the LGD PMU will be charged with the responsibility of developing mechanisms to track and analyze the project's effects, including the resulting actions of key stakeholders – particularly the City Corporations. The project will also undergo an independent mid-term review and end-of-project evaluation. In addition, activities under the Bank's Governance and Anti-Corruption Action Plan will be implemented under this component. These activities are meant to provide real time evaluation of the investment program in order to highlight positive results and support the foundation of a longer term investment program.

### Component E: Contingent Emergency Response – US\$ 0 million

Following an adverse natural or man-made event or that causes a major disaster, the Government may request the Bank to re-allocate project funds to this component (which presently carries a zero allocation) to support response and reconstruction. This component would allow the Government to request the Bank to reallocate project funds and designate them as Immediate Response Mechanism funds to be engaged to partially cover emergency response and recovery costs. This component could also be used to channel additional funds should they become available as a result of the emergency.

### **D. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

All physical works under Component A will take place within urbanized areas in Dhaka and Sylhet. The precise location is not yet known and confirmation is subject to further dialogue with the client.

### **E. Borrowers Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies**

The project is to be implemented by three implementing agencies, DNCC within the MoLGRD&C,

RAJUK within the MoHPW, and DDM within the MoDMR.

The three implementing Ministries will have the overall responsibility for the project implementation including, but not limited to, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, procurement control, financial management, audit and disbursements, compliance with the environmental and social assessment, as well as coordination with the line agencies and the Bank.

DCC has implemented World Bank supported projects, including a component of the ongoing Clean Air and Sustainable Environment (CASE) Project and the closed Dhaka Urban Transport Project. The DCCs were split into two in December 2011 and since then DNCC and DSCC have coordinated in implementing CASE, with the CASE PMU located within DSCC. The DDM is currently implementing one of the components of the Emergency Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project and a component of the Safety Net Systems for the Poorest Project. RAJUK has not implemented a Bank supported project and does not have experience implementing other donor funded projects,.

It will be necessary to strengthen the implementing agencies with a PMU housing professional, technical, procurement, financial management, social, and environment staff that would use appropriate procurement and financial management systems, and procedures with adequate internal control arrangements. These would be complemented by a specially designed GAAP.

The three implementing agencies have been assessed by the Bank fiduciary specialists as having the capacity to manage projects similar to the proposed project. However, given the level of coordination required in this project, the Bank will be conducting a thorough institutional assessment of the concerned agencies during preparation to determine the appropriate implementation and fiduciary arrangements.

#### **F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

Nadia Sharmin (SASDC)

Md. Akhtaruzzaman (SASDS)

## **II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

<b>Safeguard Policies</b>	<b>Triggered?</b>	<b>Explanation (Optional)</b>
Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01	Yes	This policy is triggered as the project will conduct upgrade or construction of emergency management infrastructure.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	TBD	This policy will be reconsidered once specific scope of project is decided as the project is proposing construction works in unknown locations at this stage.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	TBD	This policy will be reconsidered once specific scope of project is decided as the project is proposing construction works in unknown locations at this stage.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	This policy is not triggered due to the project description.

Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	TBD	This policy will be reconsidered once specific scope of project is decided as the project is proposing construction works in unknown locations at this stage. Also, please consider chance find possibility during construction phase.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	This policy is not triggered due to the project description.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	TBD	This policy will be reconsidered once specific scope of project is decided as the project is proposing construction works in unknown locations at this stage.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy is not triggered due to the project description.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This policy is not triggered due to the project description.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered due to the project description.

### III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

**A. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS:** 01-May-2014

**B. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing<sup>1</sup> should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS:**

All studies completed by October 2014.

### IV. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader:	Name: Marc S. Forni	
<b>Approved By:</b>		
Regional Safeguards Coordinator:	Name: Zia Al Jalaly (RSA)	Date: 14-Apr-2014
Sector Manager:	Name: Bernice K. Van Bronkhorst (SM)	Date: 15-Apr-2014

<sup>1</sup> Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.