

Due Diligence Report

Project Number: 39305-013
April 2018

**BAN: Urban Public and Environmental Health
Sector Development Program**

**Project Cities: Dhaka South, Dhaka North, Chittagong,
Barisal, Khulna, Rajshahi and Sylhet**

Prepared by Urban Public and Environmental Health Unit, Local Government Division for the
Government of Bangladesh and the Asian Development Bank.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
DSCC	- Dhaka South City Corporation
EMP	- environmental management plan
LGD	- Local Government Division
STS	- Secondary Transfer Station
UPEHSDP	- Urban Public and Environmental Health Sector Development Program
UPEHU	- Urban Public and Environmental Health Unit

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

1. With nearly 30 percent (%) of the country's total population (around 140 million) currently living in urban areas along with a predicted to rise to 50% in the next 25 years and still a higher rate of urbanization than the previous ones, Bangladesh is beset with a situation of continued deterioration in the overall and general state of urban public and environmental health. Such a situation has its root in the existing services overwhelmed by continued influx of ever-increasing number of people in the urban areas and growth of slums and squatter settlements currently accommodating over 35% of the urban population. Disease prevention and health promotion in urban areas encompass a range of issues including water and sanitation, waste management, food safety, healthcare, awareness-raising, etc. These are all the responsibility of the city corporations and municipalities under the authority of the Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MOLGRDC). Most of these services are inadequate, particularly to the poor.

2. The Bangladesh Urban Public and Environmental Health Sector Development Program (UPEHSDP) aims to establish a sustainable approach to public and environmental health at national level to guide and support city corporations and municipalities in improving the quality of life and economic status of urban residents, especially the poor. This will be achieved by a range of measures, including: (i) creating an Urban Public and Environmental Health Unit (UPEHU) under LGD with a mandate to improve public health; (ii) improving staff and financial resources to enable city corporations and municipalities fulfill their responsibilities in public and environmental health; (iii) improving management of solid waste and hospital waste through municipality-managed public-private partnerships and other mechanisms; and (iv) improving food safety by providing food testing laboratories and food inspection services.

3. The program is being supported by ADB through: (i) a program loan to implement policy measures in institutional strengthening, financial reform, public/environmental health strategies, governance and service delivery; and (ii) a sector loan, funding investments in municipal and hospital waste management, food safety, and pro-poor integrated services (water supply, sanitation, nutrition/food security, and health of the urban poor). LGD of the MOLGRDC has been the executing agency, whereas the seven city corporations (Dhaka South, Dhaka North, Chittagong, Sylhet, Barisal, Khulna and Rajshahi) have been the implementing agencies. The Program is being implemented over a period of seven years (2010-2018) in the main urban areas of the country.

B. Project Description

4. The project loan will focus on improving the efficiency and quality of public and environmental health in several areas where additional resources are required to accelerate access and program efficiency and support the overall development of the sector. The project consists of three components. They are:

- a. Solid Waste Management¹: The solid waste management component has two subcomponents:
 - i. Municipal Solid Waste Management; and
 - ii. Medical Waste Management.
- b. Food Safety: Under the food safety component, establishment of Food Laboratories and Training Center will be supported by the Project.

¹ Two packages involving a Sanitary Landfill in Khulna and four Controlled Landfills in Chittagong, Rajshahi, Barisal and Sylhet City Corporations have been cancelled.

- c. Program Management, Institutional Support and Capacity Building: Component-C consists of three subcomponents:
 - i. Program Management and Implementation Support;
 - ii. Financial Management Systems and Municipal Finances; and
 - iii. Policy Reform and Capacity Building Support.

1. Site Description (New Five Secondary Transfer Stations)

- 5. The following STS sites are transferred to a new location:

- (i) Chittagong STS-2 at Nazir Ahmed Road (Transferred to Anderkilla Bakulia);
- (ii) Chittagong STS-4 at Rahattar Pool Mirzakhal (Transferred to Firoz Shah Colony);
- (iii) Dhaka South STS-12 at Pantha Kunja (Transferred to DMC Dhaka University Playground);
- (iv) Dhaka South STS-5 at Berriband Mohammadpur (Transferred to Nababganj Park, Lalbag).

- 6. Photos taken from the above sites were attached in the Appendix 3.

C. Outputs of the Report

1. Project Outcomes

- 7. The Project will enable urban population, primarily in the seven city corporations; use improved public and environmental health services. It is expected to result in a strengthened and sustainable urban public and environmental health system with improved solid and medical waste management and food safety and improved capacity of the LGD and city corporations for public and environmental health. The project will cover the seven city corporations covering 34% of all urban areas in Bangladesh as per 2001 census.

2. Outcomes of Due Diligence Report

- 8. This report describes the social safeguards of the new selected four STSs (Works of STS-7 is stopped due to objection). The selected sites have already been described in the Annual Report, 2017. This report will identify the social impacts of the project implementation and how to respond to those problems.

II. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

A. Objective

- 9. The primary objective of the DDR is to verify the status of the plots, for which the consultant will be able to indicate any Resettlement issues and to identify and plan appropriate measures to address outstanding compliance issues (if any). The major objectives of the report include:

- (i) Identifying any resettlement issues of the new selected STSs sites
- (ii) Analyzing and reporting the social impacts arising due to the construction of the project
- (iii) Preparing Mitigation Measures

B. Methodology

- (i) Field surveys of new 4 sites have been conducted to ensure that the safeguard measures are adequately complied with the ADB's safeguard requirements on

involuntary resettlement. A standard involuntary resettlement questionnaire (Appendix 2) was used in conducting the survey. As the project focused on solid waste management, well trained personnel are selected for Data collection.

- (ii) Given the considerable volume of paperwork in the process of collecting field data, these have not been reproduced as part of this report but are summarized in the subsequent sections.
- (iii) Collecting and review of available data on land use and ownership in order to identify the involuntary resettlement impacts on the project area
- (iv) Conduct meetings and discussion with Local Leaders, City Corporations Authority and other Stakeholders
- (v) One-on-one interviews were also carried out during the study to obtain the view points of the public about the project
- (vi) The consultants have attempted to carry out the relevant tasks to the extent possible way.

III. SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

A. Social Impacts

10. Collecting the field data using involuntary resettlement table (Appendix 2) from the selected new sites, Resettlement issues are analyzed and described in the following table. The implementation works of new STSs will neither require any permanent acquisition of land, nor will involve physical displacement of any household. Also, no household will lose any part of its land-holding as the land owner of the sites are City Corporations.

Resettlement Issues of the New Selected Sites

Component	Number	Location	Land Ownership	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Secondary Transfer Stations (STSs)	4	Chittagong STS-2 at Anderkilla Bakulia	City Corporation	No involuntary resettlement impacts	-
		Chittagong STS-4 at Firoz Shah Colony			
		Dhaka South STS-12 at DMC -Dhaka University Playground			
		Dhaka South STS-5 at Nababganj Park, Lalbag			

Source: ADB Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization survey, 2017.

B. Temporary Disturbance of Local community

- (i) Although the project does not have any resettlement issues, there might be some temporary disturbance caused by the civil works;
- (ii) Most of the STSs sites are less densely area. So, during the construction using required measure may help to reduce the temporary disturbance of the local people. Moreover, the construction works will not affect electricity lines/grids or any other utilities;
- (iii) If contractor needs place for keeping materials, concrete or other construction resources, he can rent a nearby land;

- (iv) Dust, noise and vibration impacts will be felt by the people living near STSs during construction works.

C. Mitigation Measures

- (i) Most of the above problem possibly can be incurred by the compliance of EMP recommendations during construction;
- (ii) The civil contracts should include appropriate measures to avoid/manage the issues of dust, noise and other problems;
- (iii) A social safeguard supervisor requires to be appointed by the contractor on a day-to-day basis;
- (iv) Public consultation had been carried out in order to identify the problems and suitable solutions.

D. Grievance Redress Mechanism

11. Regardless of whether there are resettlement issues found or not, local communities living in the area where civil works has been conducted, may experience some adverse impact during the construction period, caused by direct physical impact of the contractor's equipment, vibration, contractor's or employer's design, or by other activities related to the construction. They may lodge complaints and grievances through the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) established for the project throughout its duration and applied to address both environmental and resettlement issues. Complaints and grievances received will be addressed through the following steps and actions:

- (i) **Step 1:** Complaints can be two types. A) Major Grievances and B) Minor Grievances. Minor Grievances can be lodged at the NGO/Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) level. NGO attach with this project will address the problem and if possible analyze the complaint and with the help of DSC will attempt to resolve the issue. Each complaint will be registered, signed by the affected person and a representative of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), and the receipt of the complaint given to the affected persons. The period for resolution of complaints is 15 working days.
- (ii) **Step 2:** If the complaint includes in Major Grievances or cannot be addressed at NGO/DSC level, affected person can apply to the district level grievance redress committee (GRC) or City Level Committee (CLC) for a solution, with assistance from GRC as needed. If the GRC/CLC cannot addresses the problem than the district level committee should invite CCPIU representatives once the aggrieved registered the complaint. Similar to NGO/DSC level, district level committee will register and file all the complaints from the complainants. The period for resolution of a complaint is 20 working days; and
- (iii) **Step 3:** If no solution is reached within 30 working days, the affected person can submit her/his case to the appropriate court of law, with all costs paid for by the project.

12. The flow chart of the methods used in GRM is addressed in Appendix 1.

IV. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Major Findings

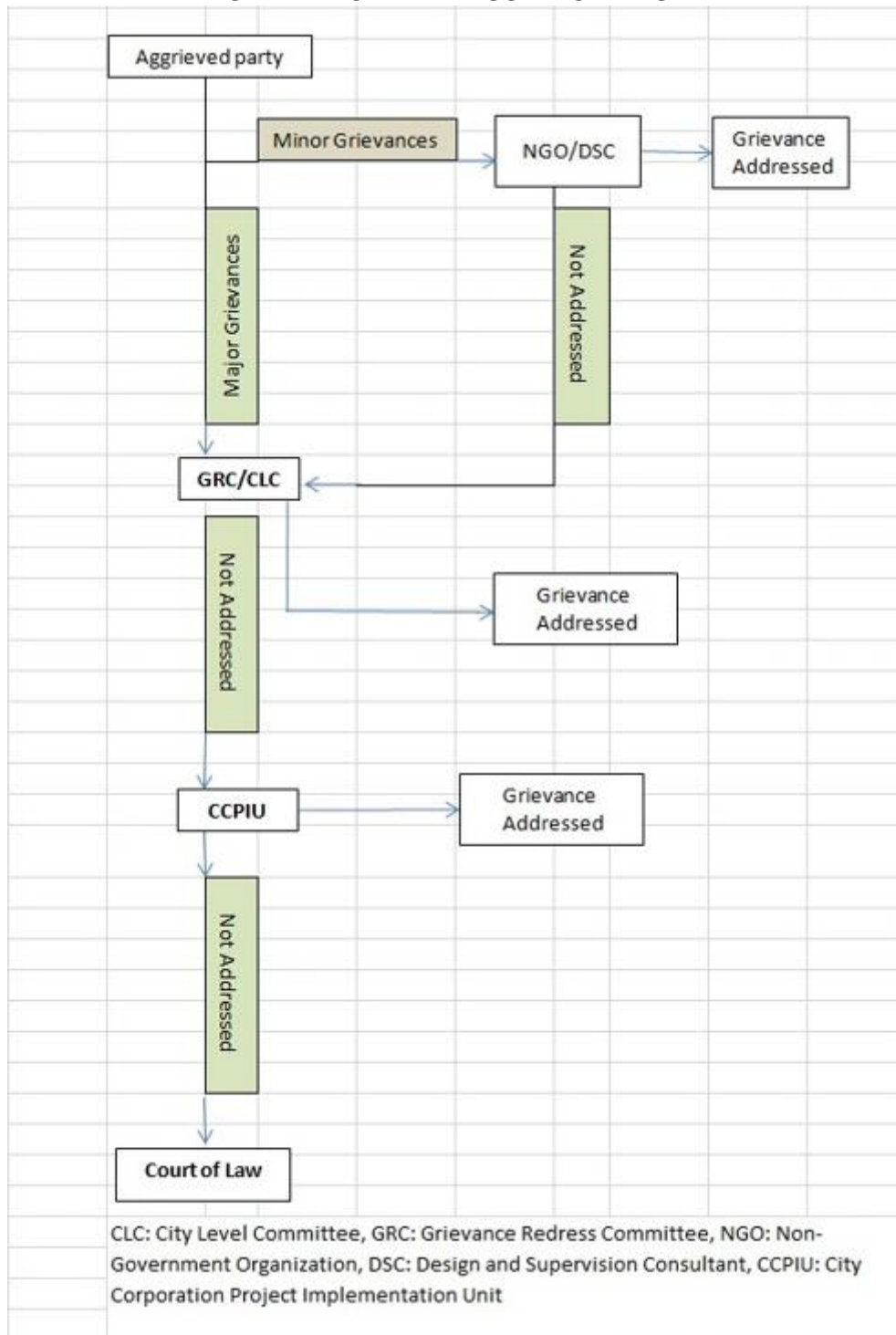
- (i) The project site has been visited together with the project team, Executive engineer of City Corporations (both Dhaka South City Corporation or DSCC and CCC). The project requirement and proposed interventions are discussed on site to access negative social impacts if any in terms of land acquisition

- requirement, resettlement impacts (temporary or permanent), impacts on livelihood, crops and trees etc.
- (ii) No private land owners are affected by the project development. During the site selection, consultant identified suitable location for STSs that is free from resettlement issues.
- (iii) EMP address all the major problems associate with the sites and also the temporary disturbances caused by the construction works.
- (iv) Environmental problems are dealt with precise methods and address all the complaints (If arises) lodged by the local people. During design face, most of the environmental problems (like odor, leachate management, sound pollutions, air pollutions etc.) are addressed and solve with technical solutions (like: High Elevation Structure, pond for leachate collection, sorting place, separate containers for recyclable products etc.).

B. Recommendation

- (i) Based on the above-cited and the findings of due diligence study involving analysis of project intervention and the site visit, none of the components of the project will trigger involuntary resettlement;
- (ii) During construction, there may be some temporary disturbance caused by project contractors. Such disturbances would possibly be incurred by the compliance of the EMP for social safeguards (explain in SMR);
- (iii) Rent shall be agreed between contractor and the land owner based on the loss of revenue by the land owner/land user during the period of its use by the contractor;
- (iv) Informing all residents, local households and traders about the nature and duration of work through local councilors;
- (v) One of the conditions for release of final payment to the civil works contractors is the submission of proof that there are no pending social complaints/issues that arises during construction phase;
- (vi) All necessary steps should be taken during construction to avoid temporary impacts like loss of access leading to impact on livelihoods or any other kinds of restrictions;
- (vii) Any grievances by local people will be addressed through the grievance redress mechanism established under the project.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM



ADB INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

Date: _____

A. Project Data Country/Project No./Project Title : <u>STS near Polashpur Bridge/Near Kalibabur Kheya Ghat, BCC</u>				
B. Involuntary Resettlement Category <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] New [<input type="checkbox"/>] Re-categorization — Previous Category [<input type="checkbox"/>] </div>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Category A (significant)	<input type="checkbox"/> Category B (non-significant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category C (no impact)	<input type="checkbox"/> Category intermediary	FI
<p>Project Team Comments: For the concerned STS, the residential and other structures which are located around the STS will not be physically affected; and as such, no resettlement or compensation issue arises in this case. Hence, the question of assessing or providing compensation or the question of relocation of any of them does not arise. Particularly, because of the intervention of the concerned Sub-component, none of the households will have to shift from their residential accommodation.</p> <p>As the proposed STS does not, in any way affect any habitation, business, and the like or any other transactions and installations, the question of resettlement or giving birth to any affected persons by the proposed Sanitary Land-fill does not arise.</p> <p>In the Sub-component site/area, no indigenous or ethnic minority population has also been identified.</p>				

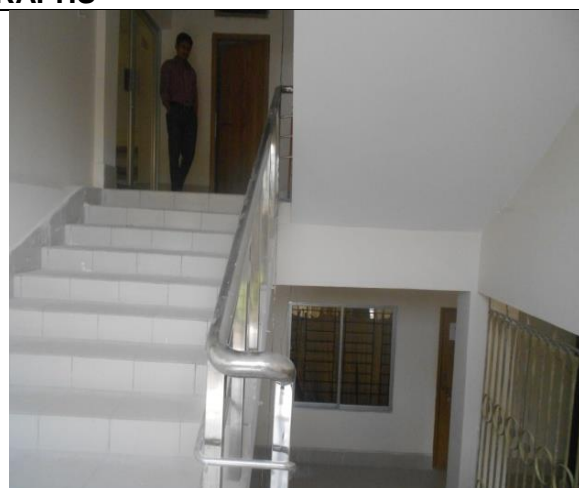
Note: A project's involuntary resettlement category is determined by the category of its most sensitive component in terms of involuntary resettlement impacts. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the resettlement plan are commensurate with the significance of the potential impacts and risks. Category A (significant): The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Category B (not significant): The impacts are less than as defined by Category A. Category C (no impact): no resettlement impacts will occur.

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		√		No land acquisition matter occurred. The owner of the land is BCC.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				Not relevant
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				Not relevant
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?				Not relevant
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		√		
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		√		
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		√		
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		√		
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		√		
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		There is no habitation in the surrounding areas of the proposed land for STS.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		Adjacent to the land, there is wide metalloid road.
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [√] No [] Yes				
If yes, approximately how many? _____ Does not arise _____				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [] No [] Yes Does				
Does not apply/Not relevant				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [] No [] Yes				
Does not apply/Not relevant				

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS²

Dhaka FL



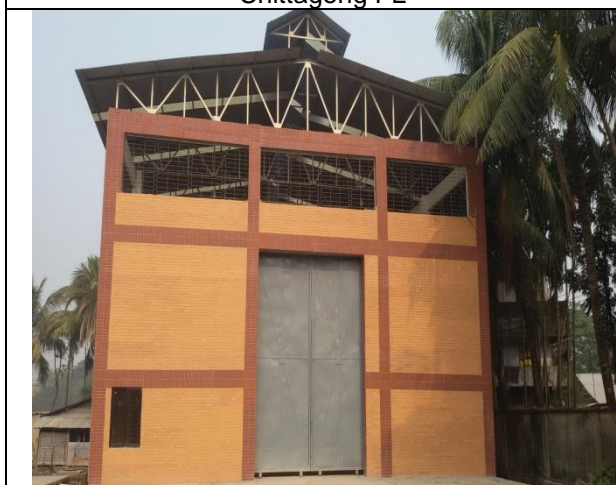
Dhaka FL



Chittagong FL



Chittagong FL



Chittagong STS-5 FIDC



Chittagong STS-5 FIDC

²All site photographs available from running construction sites are given



Chittagong STS-10 Tiger Pass



Chittagong STS-10 Tiger Pass



Chittagong STS-8 K-Block DT Road



Chittagong STS-8 K-Block DT Road



Chittagong STS-9 Port Connecting Road



Chittagong STS-9 Port Connecting Road



Chittagong STS-6 Airport Road



Chittagong STS-6 Airport Road



Chittagong STS-11 Nishkriti



Chittagong STS-11 Nishkriti



Barisal STS-1 Polashpur Bridge



Barisal STS-1 Polashpur Bridge

	
<p>Barisal STS-3 Amanotganj</p>	<p>Barisal STS-3 Amanotganj</p>
	
<p>Khulna STS-2 Rail Station</p>	<p>Khulna STS-2 Rail Station</p>
	
<p>Khulna STS-5 250 Bed Hospital</p>	<p>Khulna STS-5 250 Bed Hospital</p>
	
<p>Khulna STS-7 Newsprint Mills BIDD</p>	<p>Khulna STS-7 Newsprint Mills BIDD</p>



Khulna STS-8 New Market Khalishpur



Khulna STS-8 New Market Khalishpur



Dhaka STS-7 Hazaribag Progati



Dhaka STS-7 Hazaribag Progati



Dhaka STS-8 Hazaribag Matador



Dhaka STS-8 Hazaribag Matador



Dhaka STS-9 Jurain Kobosthan



Dhaka STS-9 Jurain Kobosthan

	
<p>STS-6: Shikdar Medical College</p>	<p>STS-6: Shikdar Medical College</p>
	
<p>Dhaka STS-1 Dhalpur</p>	<p>Dhaka STS-1 Dhalpur</p>
	
<p>Dhaka STS-11 Dhaka University</p>	<p>Dhaka STS-11 Dhaka University</p>



Rajshahi STS-1 Rokeya Hall



Rajshahi STS-1 Rokeya Hall



Rajshahi STS-2 Medical



Rajshahi STS-2 Medical



Rajshahi STS-3 Terokhadia



Rajshahi STS-3 Terokhadia



Rajshahi STS-6 Kajla



Rajshahi STS-6 Kajla

	
<p>Sylhet STS-2 Shahi Eidgah</p>	<p>Sylhet STS-2 Shahi Eidgah</p>
	
<p>Sylhet STS-3 Rikabi Bazar</p>	<p>Sylhet STS-3 Rikabi Bazar</p>
	
<p>Sylhet STS-4 MC College</p>	<p>Sylhet STS-4 MC College</p>