

Semi-Annual Social Monitoring Report

Project Number: 39305-013
Reporting Period: July – December 2017

BAN: Urban Public and Environmental Health Sector Development Program

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 Stations
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. Urbanization levels in Bangladesh, in terms of the proportion of urban population by districts, vary quite significantly. In fact, nearly half of the urban population (nearly 30 million) lived in four major cities. In Dhaka alone, around 12 million of populations are living in urban areas. This situation will be worsened in next 25 years when half of the total population of the country will be living in cities. Because of these overwhelming populations, cities are failing to provide even the basic need of the urban people especially the poor. Over 35 percentage of urban population of the major cities in Bangladesh are inhabited by slums and squatters. According to the UN-Habitat, one of eight people are currently living in slum or slum type areas. Slum or squatters are deprived of all the major basic facilities, especially lack of healthy place for living, sanitation, solid waste management and utilities and ever-increasing population are adding to the problems. 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 (LGRDC). Most of these services are under-provided, particularly to the poor. To resolve the problems, LGD has taken Urban Public and Environmental Health Sector Development Program (UPEHSDP) funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

1. Project Description

2. UPEHSDP project funded by ADB 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.

2. Outcomes of the Report

3. This Semi-Annual Monitoring Report (July to December 2017) on the Resettlement Issue puts forward both resettlement and physical work progress status of all subprojects/sub-components of 7 City Corporations viz. Dhaka North, Dhaka South, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Barisal and Sylhet City Corporations under the UPEHSDP as on 31 December 2017. The subprojects/components under the UPEHSDP are proposed Secondary Transfer Stations (STs), Controlled landfills and Sanitary Landfill (both have been cancelled) located at 07 City Corporation areas. Two food laboratories are constructed and renovated one in Dhaka and another is in Chittagong.

II. STATUS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4. This report has included the progress of the physical work of the above-mentioned subprojects from July to December 2017. During this reporting period, there are five transfers of

STS sites has been taken place. These five locations have been described in due diligence report (DDR). The physical progress of the STSs is described in this report.

5. The physical works under the sub-projects include scheduled time for selection of the sub-project sites, making the sub-project sites totally free and fit for development, completion of engineering design and drawing of the subprojects, construction of the subprojects and commissioning of the sub-projects and actual time taken for selection of the subproject/sub-component sites.

6. Initially construction of STS's was 46, to be constructed in 07 City Corporations. After deduction 14, now to be constructed 32 nos. of STS's. After construction of these STSs, service delivery of the STSs will be provided by the bidder for 01(one) year. The overall status for the STSs implementation are as follows.

Table 1: Present Status of Secondary Transfer Stations (up to 31 December 2017) in the 7 City Corporations

City Corporation	Number of Allocated Secondary Transfer Station	Project Implemented	Number of Ongoing Project	Number of Drop out Project	Comments
Dhaka South	7	3	3	(1)	Pantha Kunja STS-12 shifted by the verdict of Honorable High Court of Bangladesh and Jattrabari STS-10 stopped by Dhaka South CC
Dhaka North	5	-	-	5	Dropped due to site problems
Chittagong	12	6	0	5(1)	Construction work of Bayazid Bostami Road STS-7 is stopped due to objection of local Army
Barisal	4	2	-	2	Dropped due to site problems
Khulna	8	4	-	4	
Rajshahi	6	3	1	2	
Sylhet	4	3	0	1	
Total	46	20	4	22	

7. In addition, 01 Sanitary Landfill has been proposed to be established in Khulna and 04 Controlled Landfills (Both packages have been cancelled) in Chittagong, Rajshahi, Barisal and Sylhet City Corporations. Each location has been chosen strategically to attain maximum economies of scale by being located near the City Corporation areas and nearby peri-urban towns (Paurashavas).

8. Chittagong, Rajshahi, Sylhet and Barisal City Corporations already have their own land to develop Controlled Landfills (Package cancelled). Only Khulna City Corporation acquired approximately 10 hectares of land for establishing Sanitary Landfill (Package cancelled). There are no involuntary resettlement impacts were identified in the proposed sites. The overall progress of the project is as follows:

Table 2: General Overview of All Packages of UPEHSDP

Package No.	Description of Works	Present Status
01	Construction of Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC) Food lab and CCC Food Lab; Supply of Equipment in DSCC Food Lab and CCC Food Lab; Renovation of Food Laboratory and Training Center of DSCC Food Lab and Service Delivery.	Physical works completed. All laboratory specific furniture, equipment, spare parts, glassware's and chemicals have been arrived and installed. Service Delivery started in October 2015.
02	Construction of STS, Supply of Equipment and Service Delivery in Chittagong, Khulna and Barisal City Corporations.	Construction works are going for 12 nos. STS out of 24 nos. Average up to date progress is around 96.4 %.
03	Construction and Supply of Equipment and Service Delivery for STS of Dhaka, Rajshahi and Sylhet City Corporation.	Construction works are going on for 13 nos. STS out of 22 nos. Average up to date progress is around 93.44 %.
04	Construction of Controlled Landfill and Medical Waste Facility, Service Delivery and Supply of Equipment in Rajshahi, Barisal, Sylhet and Chittagong City Corporations; and Construction of Medical Waste Facility in Dhaka City Corporation.	Cancelled
05	Construction of Integrated Sanitary Landfill and Medical Waste Facility, Service Delivery and Supply of Equipment in Khulna City Corporation.	Cancelled
7A	Supplying of Vehicles for Solid Waste Management, Refrigerator Vans and Micro Buses in 6 CCs.	Refrigerator Van, Rickshaw Van Micro Bus - Delivered and Hydraulic Dump Truck have been delivered in respective city corporations. Tractor & Trailer shifted to 7D as separate lots.
7B	Supply of Equipment and Vehicles for Medical Waste Management in 7 CCs.	Cancelled
7C	Supply of Equipment for Solid Waste Management in 6 CCPIUs	Lot-1: Lying in the Ministry for Approval. Lot-2: Lying in the Ministry for Approval
7D	Supply of Equipment (Tractor, Trailer and Hydraulic Open Truck) for Solid Waste Management in 6 CCPIUs	Supply of Tractor, Trailer and Hydraulic Open Truck in respective City Corporations has been completed.
10A	Supply of Plastic Bin with Cover for Urban Primary Collection	Supplied
10B	Installation/Construction of Barrel Composter for Urban Primary Collection	Cancelled.
10C	Supply of Wheel Barrows for Urban Primary Collection	Cancelled
11	Awareness, Capacity Building, and Service Delivery for Urban Primary Collection and Medical Waste Management.	Cancelled
GD 61	Vehicles for CCPIU (7 Double Cabin Pick-ups)	Supply completed

III. SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS MEASURES FOR RESETTLEMENT ISSUES

9. Following impacts are to be analyzed and maintained in order to identify the social safeguard issues.

Table 3: Summary of Required Impacts for Social Monitoring Report of the Project, July-December 2017

Resettlement Impacts	Mitigation Action – Compensation Made
Permanent Impacts	
Land acquisition (ha)	Not Affected
Affected structures or assets	Not Affected
Community resources	Not Affected
Affected Persons	Not Affected
Vulnerable Affected Persons	Not Affected
Temporary Impacts	
Affected shops	None
Owner-shopkeepers	None
Tenant-shopkeepers	None
Vulnerable Hawkers	None
Affected Persons	None
Socioeconomic Data	
Per person average compensation made	Nil

IV. MONITORING RESULTS ON RESETTLEMENT ISSUES

10. The sites for construction of proposed STSs in Dhaka South, Dhaka North, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet and Barisal City Corporations under UPEHSDP are free from resettlement issues.

A. Resettlement Issue at Dhaka South and Dhaka North City Corporation under UPEHSDP

11. The construction of the STS has started in eight sites of Dhaka South City Corporation during the reporting period. Dhaka North City Corporation could not hand over any STS site and later dropped out from the Project. STSs that are constructed in Dhaka city are free from resettlement issues. Four sites are not handed over and three of the STS sites are dropped out. Two of the sites are transferred to DU playground and Lalbag area due to site clearance. All the required document has been collected for the newly selected sites. Food Laboratories of Dhaka is also found free from resettlement issues and service delivery going on.

B. Resettlement Issue at Chittagong City Corporation under UPEHSDP

12. In Chittagong City Corporation, five STSs (STS-1,2,3,4 and 12) sites have not been handed over and thus work has not been started yet and on the other hand work of one site (STS-7) is stopped due to local objection. Two sites of CCC (STS-2 and 4) has been transferred to Anderkilla Bakulia and Firoz Shah Colony due to site problem. All the relevant certification regarding the sites are collected and the sites are free from resettlement issues. The proposed Controlled Landfill (Package cancelled) site is free from resettlement issue. Food Laboratory is also free from resettlement issue and service delivery going on.

C. Resettlement Issue at Khulna City Corporation under UPEHSDP

13. In Khulna City Corporation, construction works of 04 STSs (STS-2, 5, 7, 8) are completed and inaugurated but service delivery is yet to be started. All the sites were free from IR impacts and the rest of the sites later dropped out from the Project.

D. Resettlement Issue at Rajshahi City Corporation under UPEHSDP

14. In Rajshahi City Corporation, construction works of 01 STS (STS-2) continues, other 03 completed and ready for service delivery. Among them STS-1,2 and 6 have been inaugurated and ready to service delivery, which all are free from resettlement issues. Construction work has not yet started in 02 (Dropped) other sites. However, resettlement issues of all these sites are not found. The proposed Controlled Landfill (Package cancelled) site is also free from resettlement issue.

E. Resettlement Issue at Sylhet City Corporation under UPEHSDP

15. In Sylhet City Corporation, construction works of 01 STSs (STS-1) is dropped out and other 03 STSs (STS-2, 3, 4) have been completed and ready to inaugurate. Resettlement issues of all these sites are not found. The proposed Controlled Landfill Package was cancelled.

F. Resettlement Issue at Barisal City Corporation under UPEHSDP

16. In Barisal City Corporation, construction works of 02 STSs (STS-1, 3) are completed, inaugurated at January and ready to service delivery but construction of other 02sites is dropped out from the Project. There were no resettlement issues in any of the four previously selected sites. The proposed Controlled Landfill Package was cancelled.

V. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

17. ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement was adopted in 1995 and became operational in January 1996 which has been followed in this project. The Policy requires that involuntary resettlement be an integral part of project design, dealt with, from the earliest stages of the project.

18. The Policy aims to:

- (i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible;
- (ii) minimize resettlement where population displacement is unavoidable by exploring all viable project; and
- (iii) options like bringing about a change in the design, change in implementation strategy, or other methods required.
- (iv) In the reporting period (July-December 2017) construction works produce dusts and vibration and reduce the cleanliness of the construction camps and storage areas. This problem is dealt with great care.

A. Assessment of Social Impacts of Construction Works

19. **Noise Pollution.** Contractor are told about the noise problem during construction and necessary measures are taken to reduce the problem (enumerated in environmental management plan or EMP).

20. **Mobility Hampered.** All the site contractors have prepared a construction camp and storage facilities so that during construction works no people will get hurt. And at the reporting period there are no such incident occurs.

21. **Dust Problem.** During construction works there is a possibility of Dust problem occurrence. Contractor covered the storage area and camp sites which reduces the problem.

22. **Socio-economic Hazard.** Contractors are advised to follow the EMP completely and tries not to affect the vendors (if any) or any sorts of income sources.

B. Social Compliance

23. The EMP (addressed in Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring Report) is developed with all the major environmental and social problems. It also enumerates the solutions regarding social safety. So, compliance with the EMP may reduce the social problems.

C. Grievance Redress Mechanism

24. 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: (i) Major Grievances and (ii) 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 person. 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 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.

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

D. Findings

26. The overall findings of the report are as follows:

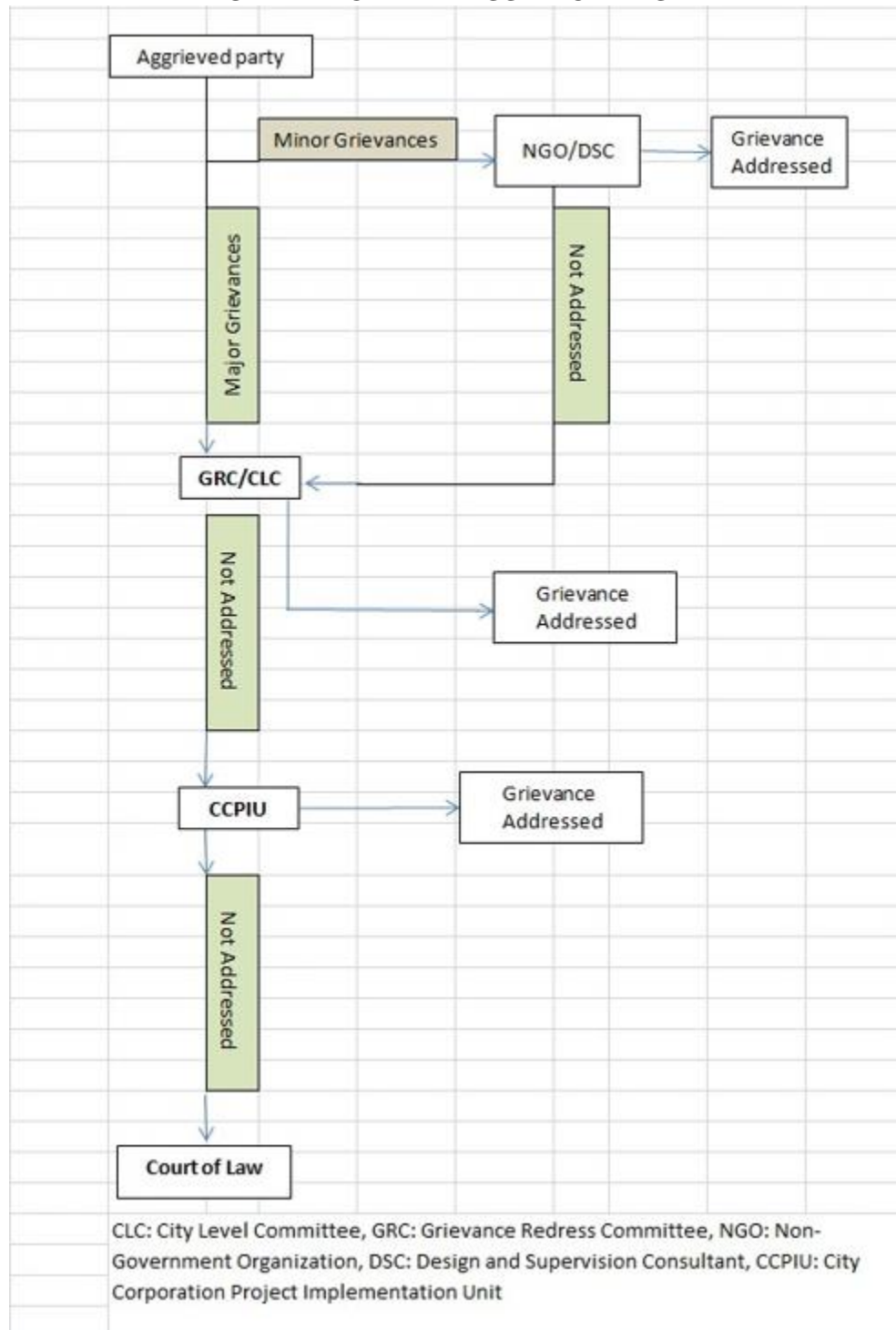
- (i) All the sites are free from any sorts of involuntary resettlement impacts. There are some sorts of temporary disturbances were detected during construction period and dealt with duly compliance.
- (ii) Social Impacts were reduced by the complete compliance with the EMP.
- (iii) The four new selected sites are not handed over yet and thus construction works have not been started.

- (iv) A fully equipped GRM method has been developed to counteract any sorts of social complaints raised by the local people.

E. Conclusion

27. Total of 46 of STSs were to be developed but due to some site problems now only 28 STSs has been built. All the sites are free from resettlements issues. Necessary verbal and written instructions in site inspection record books have been given to the contractor by DSC/CCPIU to specifically focus on safety aspects and in general on EMP measures to improve the compliance. With reference to implementation of GRM, there were no complaints received during this period and it was not necessary to resolve any issue. There were informal consultations during this period and no adverse comments were received; all positive suggestions were implemented.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM



ADB INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

Date: _____

A. Project Data			
Country/Project No./Project Title : STS near Polashpur Bridge/Near Kalibabur Kheya Ghat, BCC, Barisal			
B. Involuntary Resettlement Category			
[<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] New [] Re-categorization — Previous Category []			
<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 FI (financial intermediary)
<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 Landfill 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 not apply/Not relevant
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?				[] No [] Yes Does not apply/Not relevant

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the project, as necessary.

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS¹

	
Dhaka FL	Dhaka FL
	
Chittagong FL	Chittagong FL
	
Chittagong STS-5 FIDC	Chittagong STS-5 FIDC

¹All 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



<p>Barisal STS-1 Polashpur Bridge</p> 	<p>Barisal STS-1 Polashpur Bridge</p> 
<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>

	
Khulna STS-7 Newsprint Mills BIDC	Khulna STS-7 Newsprint Mills BIDC
	
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

	
<p>Dhaka STS-9 Jurain Kobosthan</p>	<p>Dhaka STS-9 Jurain Kobosthan</p>
	
<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>

	
Dhaka STS-11 Dhaka University	Dhaka STS-11 Dhaka University
	
Rajshahi STS-1 Rokeya Hall	Rajshahi STS-1 Rokeya Hall
	
Rajshahi STS-2 Medical	Rajshahi STS-2 Medical

	
<p>Rajshahi STS-3 Terokhadia</p>	<p>Rajshahi STS-3 Terokhadia</p>
	
<p>Rajshahi STS-6 Kajla</p>	<p>Rajshahi STS-6 Kajla</p>
	
<p>Sylhet STS-2 Shahi Eidgah</p>	<p>Sylhet STS-2 Shahi Eidgah</p>

	
Sylhet STS-3 Rikabi Bazar	Sylhet STS-3 Rikabi Bazar
	
Sylhet STS-4 MC College	Sylhet STS-4 MC College