

Semi-Annual Social Monitoring Report

Project number: 39305-013

Period: January – June 2019
Submission Date: January 2020

BAN: Urban Public and Environmental Health Sector Development Project

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Semi-Annual Social Monitoring Report on Resettlement Issues

ADB Loan Number: 2555-BAN (SF)

Submission: January 2020

Reporting Period: January – June 2019

Bangladesh: Urban Public and Environmental Health Sector Development Project (UPEHSDP)

Implementing Agency: Urban Public and Environmental Health Unit (UPEHU)

Executing Agency: Local Government Division, Government of Bangladesh (LGED)

Prepared by Urban Public and Environmental Health Sector Development Project (UPEHSDP), Local Government and Engineering Division, GoB for Asian Development Bank.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

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 population 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 population, 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 UPEHSDP project funded by ADB.

1.2 Project Description

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.

1.3 Outcomes of the Report

This Semi-Annual (January to June 2019) Monitoring Report on the Resettlement Issue puts forward both resettlement and physical work progress status of all sub-projects/sub-components of 7 City Corporations viz. Dhaka North, Dhaka South, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Barisal and Sylhet City Corporations under the UPEHSDP as on 30th June 2019. The sub-projects/components under the UPEHSDP are proposed STSs, 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.

2. Status of Project Implementation

This report has included the progress of the physical work of the above-mentioned sub projects from January to June 2019.

The physical works under the sub-projects included 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 sub-projects, construction of the sub-projects and commissioning of the sub-projects and actual time taken for selection of the sub-project/sub-component sites.

Initially construction of STS's was 46, to be constructed in 07 City Corporations. After deduction 21 (3 STSs suspended, partial work done to be paid), now constructed 25 nos. of STS's. 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-01: Present Status of STSs (Secondary Transfer Stations) in the 7 City Corporations

City Corporation	Number of Allocated STS	Project Implemented	Number of Drop out Project	Comments
Dhaka South	7	6	1	Pantha Kunja STS-12 shifted by the verdict of Honorable High Court of Bangladesh and Jatrabari STS-10 stopped by DSCC.
Dhaka North	5	0	5	Dropped due to site problems
Chittagong	12	6	6	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	

City Corporation	Number of Allocated STS	Project Implemented	Number of Drop out Project	Comments
Rajshahi	6	4	2	
Sylhet	4	3	1	
Total	46	25	21	

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 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 completed for 12 nos. STS out of 24 nos.
03	Construction and Supply of Equipment and Service Delivery for STS of Dhaka, Rajshahi and Sylhet City Corporation.	Construction works completed for 13 nos. STS out of 22 nos.
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.	Supplied
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	Supplied
7D	Supply of Equipment (Tractor, Trailer and Hydraulic Open Truck) for Solid Waste Management in 6 CCPIUs	Supplied
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)	Supplied

3. Social Requirements Measures for Resettlement Issues

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

Table-03: Summary of required Impacts for SMR of the project, reporting period (January to June 2019)

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 (AP)	Not Affected
Vulnerable APs	Not Affected
Temporary Impacts	
Affected shops	None
Owner-shopkeepers	None
Tenant-shopkeepers	None
Vulnerable Hawkers	None
Affected APs	None
Socioeconomic Data	
Per person average compensation made	Nil

4. Monitoring Results on Resettlement Issues

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.

4.1 Resettlement Issue at Dhaka South and Dhaka North City Corporation under UPEHSDP

Initially, the construction of the STS has been proposed in 12 sites in both Dhaka South City Corporation (7) and Dhaka North City Corporation (5). Due to the unavailability of land, five proposed STSs of DNCC have been dropped out from the Project. STSs that are constructed in Dhaka South city are free from resettlement issues. Six of the STSs are constructed and one of the STS site is dropped out. One of the sites are transferred to DU playground due to site clearance. All the required document has been collected for the newly selected sites (Appendix-04). Food Laboratories of Dhaka is also found free from resettlement issues and service delivery going on.

4.2 Resettlement Issue at Chittagong City Corporation under UPEHSDP

In Chittagong City Corporation, five STSs sites (among 12 STSs) have not been handed over and later dropped out from the project and construction of six STSs completed and service delivery going on. Moreover, construction of STS-7 is stopped due to local objection of Bangladesh Army (the reason and letter are attached in the Appendix-5). All the relevant certification regarding the sites are collected and the sites are free from resettlement issues.

4.3 Resettlement Issue at Khulna City Corporation under UPEHSDP

In Khulna City Corporation, construction works of 04 (among 8) STSs (STS-2, 5, 7, 8) are completed and service delivery going on. All the sites were free from IR impacts and the rest of the sites later dropped out from the Project.

4.4 Resettlement Issue at Rajshahi City Corporation under UPEHSDP

In Rajshahi City Corporation, primarily, six STSs had been proposed and later only four were constructed and service delivery going on. However, resettlement issues of all these sites are not found.

4.5 Resettlement Issue at Sylhet City Corporation under UPEHSDP

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 commissioning. Resettlement issues of all these sites are not found.

4.6 Resettlement Issue at Barisal City Corporation under UPEHSDP

In Barisal City Corporation, construction works of 02 STSs (STS-1, 3) are completed and service delivery going on but construction of other 02 sites is dropped out from the Project. There were no resettlement issues in any of the four previously selected sites.

5. Involuntary Resettlement Policy

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.

'The Policy aims to:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible;
- Minimize resettlement where population displacement is unavoidable by exploring all viable project.

5.1 Assessment of Social Impacts of Construction Works

Noise Pollution: Contractors are told about the noise problem during construction and necessary measures are taken to reduce the problem (enumerated in EMP).

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.

Dust problem: During construction works there is a possibility of Dust problem occurrence. Contractors covered the storage area and camp sites which reduces the problem.

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.

5.2 Social Compliance

The EMP (addressed in SEMR) 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.

Table-04: Social Compliance for SMR of the Project

Social Issues	Mitigation Measures	Compliance	Remarks	Follow up actions proposed
With settlements nearer to the project area, improper stockpiling of construction materials can cause impacts starting from obstruction of drainage, disturbance to local population, etc.	Due consideration will be given for material storage and construction sites such that it doesn't cause drainage obstructions or dust rising. Stockpiles will be covered to protect from dust and erosion.	Satisfactory		
Loss of Access	The contractor will provide safe and convenient passage for vehicles, pedestrians and livestock on major roads intersecting the proposed site. Construction activities that will affect the use of these roads and existing access to individual properties will not be undertaken without providing adequate access.	Satisfactory		
Safety Measures during Construction	Adequate safety measures for workers during handling of materials at site will be taken up. The contractor has to	Satisfactory		

Social Issues	Mitigation Measures	Compliance	Remarks	Follow up actions proposed
	comply with all regulations regarding safe scaffolding, ladders, working platforms, gangway, stairwells, excavations, trenches and safe means of entry and egress.			
Risk caused by Force measures	All reasonable precautions, including provision of safety measures, signage's at work places, awareness pertaining to workers safety to all workers, will be taken to prevent danger of the workers and the public from fire, flood, drowning, etc. All necessary steps will be taken for prompt first aid treatment of all injuries likely to be sustained during the course of work.	Satisfactory		
Hygiene	<p>Latrine facilities made available and will be cleaned at least four times daily, and at least twice during working hours and kept in a strict sanitary condition.</p> <p>All temporary accommodation must be constructed and maintained in such a fashion that uncontaminated water is available for drinking, cooking and washing.</p> <p>Garbage bins must be provided in the worker camp and regularly emptied and the garbage disposed of in a hygienic manner.</p> <p>Adequate health care is to be provided for the work force. Unless otherwise arranged for by the local sanitary authority, the local medical health or municipal authorities will make arrangement for disposal of excreta. Excreta may be disposed of by putting a layer of night soils at the bottom of permanent tank prepared for the purpose and covering it with 15 cm layer of waste or refuse and then covering it with a layer of earth for a fortnight (by then it will turn into manure).</p> <p>On completion of the works, all such temporary structures will be cleared away, all rubbish burnt, excreta tank and other disposal pits or trenches filled in and effectively sealed off and the outline site left clean and tidy, at the Contractor's expense, to the entire satisfaction of the engineer.</p>	Satisfactory		
Access	<p>- The contractor should make available in his stock steel plates and wooden planks which will be deployed on top of excavations to provide temporary access to buildings, street crossings, and other areas where these will be necessary.</p> <p>- Advance road signage must indicate the road detour and alternative routes. Provide sign boards for pedestrians to inform them of nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.</p>	Satisfactory		
Occupational health	- Employ workers with adequate	Satisfactory		

Social Issues	Mitigation Measures	Compliance	Remarks	Follow up actions proposed
and safety	<p>experience, training, and know-how.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These workers should be led by an experienced supervisor or engineer, who will provide the leadership in daily activities. - A general regard for the social and ecological well-being of the site and adjacent areas is expected of the site staff. Workers need to be made aware of the following general rules: (i) no alcohol/drugs on site; (ii) prevent excessive noise; (iii) construction staff are to make use of the facilities provided for them, as opposed to ad hoc alternatives (e.g. fires for cooking, the use of surrounding bushes as a toilet facility); (iv) no fires permitted on site except if needed for the construction works; (v) trespassing on private/commercial properties adjoining the site is forbidden; (vi) other than pre-approved security staff, no workers should be permitted to live on the construction site; and (vii) no worker may be forced to do work that is potentially dangerous or that he/she is not trained to do. - The contractor must monitor the performance of construction workers to ensure that the points relayed during their induction have been properly understood and are being followed. If necessary, a translator should be called to the site to further explain aspects of environmental or social behaviour that are unclear. - The rules that are explained in the worker conduct section must be followed at all times. 			
Community health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractor's activities and movement of staff will be restricted to designated construction areas. - Should the construction staff be approached by members of the public or other stakeholders, staff should assist them in locating the environment management specialist or contractor or provide a number through which they may contact the environment management specialist or contractor. - The conduct of the construction staff when dealing with the public or other stakeholders should be in a manner that is polite and courteous at all times. Failure to adhere to this requirement may result in the removal of staff from the site by the environment management specialist. - Disruption of access for local residents, commercial establishments, institutions, etc. must be minimized and must have the environment management specialist's permissions. - Provide walkways and metal sheets 	Satisfactory		

Social Issues	Mitigation Measures	Compliance	Remarks	Follow up actions proposed
	<p>where required to maintain access for people and vehicles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consult businesses and institutions regarding operating hours, and factor this in work schedules. - The contractor is to inform neighbours in writing of disruptive activities at least 24 hours beforehand. This can take place by way of leaflets placed in the post boxes giving the environment management specialist's and contractor's details or other method approved by the environment management specialist. - Provide sign boards for pedestrians to inform them of nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints. - The contractor will ensure that there is provision of alternate access to business establishments during the construction, so that there is no closure of these shops or any loss of client. - The contractor will ensure that any damage to properties and utilities will be restored or compensated to pre-work conditions. - Lighting on the construction site should be pointed downwards and away from oncoming traffic and nearby houses. - The site must be kept clean to minimize the visual impact of the site. - If screening is being used, this must be moved and re-erected as the work front progresses. - Machinery and vehicles are to be kept in good working order for the duration of the project to minimize noise nuisance to neighbours. - Notice of particularly noisy activities must be given to residents/businesses adjacent to the construction site. Examples of these include: noise generated by jackhammers, diesel generator sets, excavators, etc. - Noisy activities must be restricted to the times given in the project specification or general conditions of contract. - The environment management specialist and contractor are responsible for ongoing communication with those people who are interested in or affected by the project. - A complaints register (refer to the grievance redressal mechanism) should be housed at the site office. This should be in carbon copy format, with numbered pages. Any missing pages must be accounted for by the contractor. This register is to be tabled during monthly site meetings. - Interested and affected parties need to 			

Social Issues	Mitigation Measures	Compliance	Remarks	Follow up actions proposed
	<p>be made aware of the existence of the complaints book and the methods of communication available to them.</p> <p>- The contractor must address queries and complaints by: (i) documenting details of such communications; (ii) submitting these for inclusion in complaints register; (iii) bringing issues to the environment management specialist's attention immediately; and (iv) taking remedial action as per environment management specialist's instruction.</p> <p>- The contractor should immediately take the necessary remedial action on any complaint/grievance received by him and forward the details of the grievance along with the action taken to the environment management specialist within 48 hours of receipt of such complaint/grievance.</p>			
Community and public awareness	- Storage facilities and other temporary structures on-site should be located such that they have as little visual impact on local residents as possible.	Community and public awareness		
Safeguard supervisors	- The contractor should appoint one social safeguard supervisor who will be responsible for assisting the contractor in implementation of EMP, coordinating with the DSC, consultations with interested/affected parties, reporting, and grievance redressed on a day-to-day basis.	Satisfactory	On some instances, specifically assigned personnel for implementing safeguard issues were not available ¹	Instructions given to improve the situation

5.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

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:

- **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,

¹Considering the small volume of activities in the project, the full-time safeguards supervisor was not appointed and the safety issues are taken care of by other staff present in the site

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.

- **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
- **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.

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

5.4 Consultation

An informal consultation was held in the project sites with nearby residents, shopkeepers, and local people. Consultation was done by Focus Group Discussion (FGD). There, people were informed about the project, project sites and various impacts on society and environment, and where the construction material will be kept, construction phase. From FGD, various suggestion from local people were noted with importance.

5.5 Findings

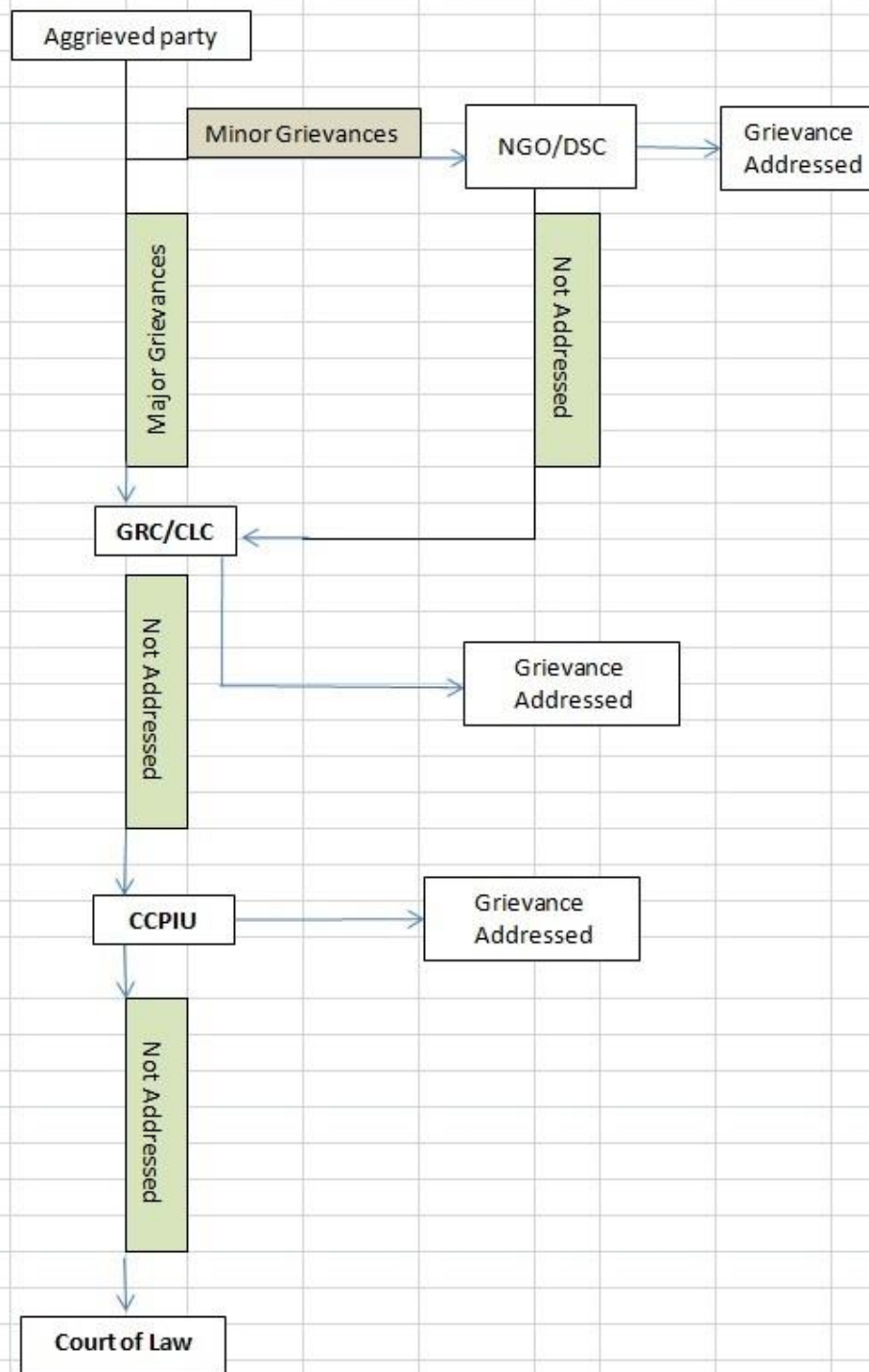
The overall findings of the report are as follows:

- All the sites are free from any sorts of IR impacts. There are some sorts of temporary disturbances were detected during construction period and dealt with duly compliance.
- Social Impacts were reduced by the complete compliance with the EMP.
- A fully equipped GRM method has been developed to counteract any sorts of social complaints raised by the local people.

6. Conclusion

Total of 46 STSs were to be developed but due to some site problems now only 28 STSs (25 STS's completed and 03 STSs suspended, partial work done to be paid) 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.

Appendix 1: Grievance Redressal Mechanism



CLC: City Level Committee, GRC: Grievance Redress Committee, NGO: Non-Government Organization, DSC: Design and Supervision Consultant, CCPIU: City Corporation Project Implementation Unit

Appendix-2: ADB INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

Date: _____

A. Project Data

Country/Project No./Project Title : STS near Polashpur Bridge/Near KalibaburKheyaGhat, BCC, Barisal

B. Involuntary Resettlement Category

[☒] 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)
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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.

As the proposed STSs 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.

In the Sub-component site/area, no indigenous or ethnic minority population has also been identified.

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				

Appendix-03: Site Photographs²



Dhaka Food lab& Training Center



Dhaka Dhaka Food lab& Training Center



Chittagong Food lab



Chittagong Food lab



Chittagong STS-5 FIDC



Chittagong STS-5 FIDC



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



Barisal STS-3 North Alekanda

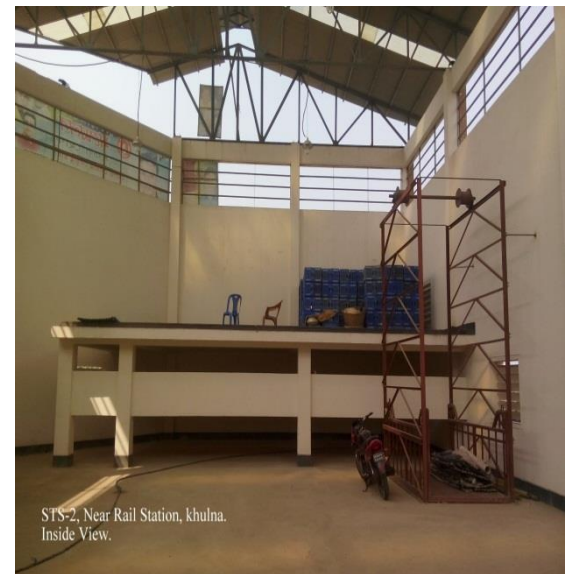


Barisal STS-3 North Alekanda



STS-2, Near rail Station, Khulna.
Out side view.

Khulna STS-2 Rail Station



STS-2, Near Rail Station, khulna.
Inside View.

Khulna STS-2 Rail Station



Khulna STS-5 250 Bed Hospital



Khulna STS-5 250 Bed Hospital



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-5 Sikder Medical Hazaribag



Dhaka STS-5 Sikder Medical Hazaribag



Dhaka STS-6 Dhalpur



Dhaka STS-6 Dhalpur



Dhaka STS-7 HazaribagProgati



Dhaka STS-7 HazaribagProgati



Dhaka STS-8 Hazaribag Matador



Dhaka STS-8 Hazaribag Matador



Dhaka STS-9 JurainKoborsthan

Dhaka STS-9 JurainKoborsthan



Dhaka STS-12 Dhaka University



Dhaka STS-12 Dhaka University



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



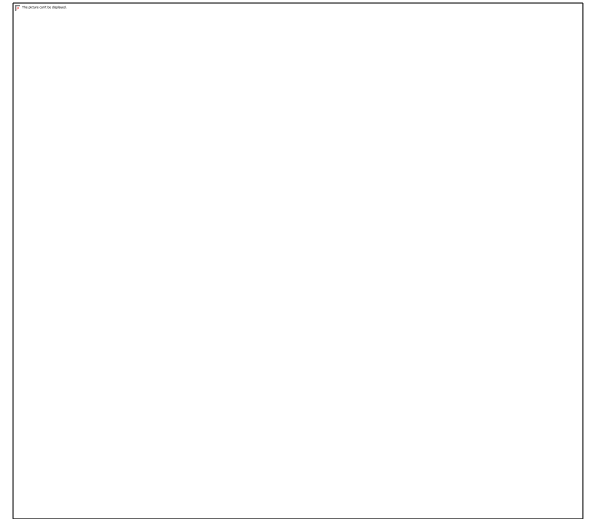
Sylhet STS-2 Shahi Eidgah



Sylhet STS-2 Shahi Eidgah



Sylhet STS-3 Rikabi Bazar



Sylhet STS-3 Rikabi Bazar



Sylhet STS-4 MC College



Sylhet STS-4 MC College

[illegible]



এস্টেট অফিস
ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
ঢাকা-১০০০

নং/এস্টেট :

তারিখ :

বরাবর

প্রধান নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা

ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশন

নগর ভবন, ঢাকা।

বিষয় : ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় এলাকা পরিষ্কার-পরিচ্ছন্নতা কার্যক্রমের সুবিধার্থে সেকেন্ডারী ট্রান্সফার স্টেশন নির্মাণের জায়গা বরাদ্দ প্রসঙ্গে।

প্রিয় মহোদয়,

আপনার সদয় অবগতির জন্য জানাচ্ছি যে, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় এলাকা পরিষ্কার-পরিচ্ছন্নতা কার্যক্রমের সুবিধার্থে ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শারীরিক শিক্ষা কেন্দ্রের খেলার মাঠের পূর্বের বরাদ্দকৃত জায়গার পরিবর্তে দক্ষিণ দিকের বাইপাস রাস্তা বন্ধ করে সিটি কর্পোরেশনের প্রদর্শিত স্থানে (সংলগ্ন-ক দ্রঃ) নিম্নলিখিত শর্তসাপেক্ষে ময়লা ফেলার সেকেন্ডারী স্টেশন নির্মাণের জন্য জায়গা বরাদ্দ করা হয়েছে।

শর্তসমূহ :

- ১। প্রধান প্রকৌশলী কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত স্মারক নং ১৬২৩ তাং ২৩-১০-২০১২ পত্রের ১ নং শর্ত বহাল থাকবে।
- ২। ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশন কর্তৃপক্ষ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের প্রয়োজনে উক্ত সেকেন্ডারী ট্রান্সফার স্টেশনটি অপসারণ করে উক্ত স্থান বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়কে বুঝিয়ে দেবে।
- ৩। ট্রান্সফার স্টেশনটি এমনভাবে নির্মাণ করতে হবে যাতে ময়লার দূগন্ধ বাহিরে না ছড়ায়।
- ৪। এই স্টেশনটি যাতে পরিবেশ দূষণ না করে সর্বদা সেদিকে লক্ষ্য রাখতে হবে।
- ৫। এই সম্পর্কিত বিষয়ে একটি চুক্তিপত্র সম্পাদন করতে হবে।
- ৬। বর্নিত কাজ সমূহ ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশনের অর্থায়নে বাস্তবায়ন করতে হবে।

অতএব, এ বিষয়ে প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য আপনাকে আদিষ্ট হয়ে অনুরোধ করছি।

এস্টেট ম্যানেজার (ভারপ্রাপ্ত)

ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।

তারিখ ০৭-০৯-২০১৬ ইং।

মেমো নং ৩৬৭৪(৩)

অবগতির জন্য অনুলিপি প্রেরিত হলো :-

- ১। পরিচালক, শারীরিক শিক্ষা কেন্দ্র, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।
- ২। প্রধান বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা কর্মকর্তা, ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশন।
- ৩। উপ-রেজিস্ট্রার, উপাচার্যের অফিস, ঢাঃ বিঃ
- ৪। উপ-রেজিস্ট্রার, কোষাধ্যক্ষের অফিস, ঢাঃ বিঃ
- ৫। সচিব, মেয়র মহোদয়, ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশন, ঢাকা।

সম্প্রদায়

৩/৮/১৬

৩/৮/১৬

৩/৮/১৬

এস্টেট ম্যানেজার (ভারপ্রাপ্ত)
ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়
স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ
সিটি কর্পোরেশন শাখা-১

উন্নয়নের গণতন্ত্র
শেখ হাসিনার মূলমন্ত্র

তারিখঃ ১০ অক্টোবর, ২০১৭ খ্রিঃ।

স্মারক নং-৪৬,০০,০০০০,০৭০,৪০,২৬৬.১১ ১৩০৪

বিষয়ঃ আরবান পার্বালিক এন্ড এনভায়রনমেন্টাল হেলথ সেক্টর ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্রকল্পের প্যাকেজ-২ এর আওতায় ১৪(চৌদ্দ)টি এসটিএস এর সংশোধিত মূল্য (Variation) অনুমোদন প্রসংগে।

সূত্রঃ ইউপিএইচএসডিপি এর স্মারক নং-১০৩৪ তারিখঃ ০৯/০৮/২০১৭ খ্রিঃ

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে সূত্রে বর্ণিত স্মারকের প্রেক্ষিতে প্রকল্প পরিচালকের প্রত্যাশিত ও প্রস্তাব অনুযায়ী পিপিআর-২০০৮ এর নির্ধারিত সীমার মধ্যে সীমাবদ্ধ থাকায় আরবান পার্বালিক এন্ড এনভায়রনমেন্টাল হেলথ সেক্টর ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্রকল্পের প্যাকেজ-২ এর আওতায় বাস্তবায়নাবীন ১৪টি এসটিএস এর চুক্তিমূল্য ২০,২৫,৮৮,০৯০.৬১ (বিশ কোটি পঁচিশ লক্ষ আটশি হাজার

Appendix-5: Letter of dropping out of the STS-7

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়
স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ
সিটি কর্পোরেশন শাখা-১

উন্নয়নের গণতন্ত্র
শেখ হাসিনার মূলমন্ত্র

স্মারক নং-৪৬.০০.০০০০.০৭০.৪০.২৬৬.১২-১৩০২

তারিখঃ ১০ অক্টোবর, ২০১৭ খ্রিঃ।

বিষয়ঃ আরবান পাবলিক এন্ড এনভায়রনমেন্টাল হেলথ সেক্টর ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্রকল্পের প্যাকেজ-২ এর আওতায় চট্টগ্রাম ক্যান্টনমেন্ট এলাকায় বায়েজিদ বোস্তামী সড়কে অবস্থিত এসটিএস বাতিল প্রসংগে।
সূত্রঃ ইউপিএইচএসডিপি এর স্মারক নং-১০৩৪ তারিখঃ ০৯/০৮/২০১৭ খ্রিঃ

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে সূত্রে বর্ণিত স্মারকের প্রেক্ষিতে আরবান পাবলিক এন্ড এনভায়রনমেন্টাল হেলথ সেক্টর ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্রকল্পের প্যাকেজ-২ এর আওতায় চট্টগ্রাম ক্যান্টনমেন্ট এলাকায় বায়েজিদ বোস্তামী সড়কে অবস্থিত এসটিএসটি ক্যান্টনমেন্ট বোর্ডের আপত্তির কারণে পূর্ণাঙ্গভাবে সম্পাদন করা সম্ভব হবে না বিধায় এযাবৎ সম্পাদিত কাজের ১০,৯০,৪১২.২৪ (দশ লক্ষ নব্বই হাজার চারশত বার দশমিক চব্বিশ) টাকার বিল পরিশোধের পর এসটিএসটি বাতিল করার অনুমতি নির্দেশক্রমে জ্ঞাপন করা হলো।

(মোঃ মাহমুদুল আলিম)
উপসচিব
ফোন: ৯৫৭৩৬২৫

প্রকল্প পরিচালক
আরবান পাবলিক এন্ড এনভায়রনমেন্টাল হেলথ সেক্টর ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্রকল্প
নগর ভবন, ঢাকা।