

Initial Environmental Examination (Draft)

July 2019

BAN: Improving Computer and Software Engineering Tertiary Education Project

Volume 3 - University of Dhaka

Prepared by the University Grants Commission of the Ministry of Education for the Asian
Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 1 July 2019)

Currency unit	–	Taka (Tk)
Tk1.00	=	\$0.012
\$1.00	=	Tk84.255

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DOE	–	Department of Environment
ECA	–	Environment Conservation Act
ECC	–	environmental clearance certificate
ECR	–	Environment Conservation Rules
EIA	–	environmental impact assessment
EMP	–	environmental management plan
EMoP	–	environmental monitoring plan
IEE	–	initial environmental examination
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOEF	–	Ministry of Environment and Forests
PIU	–	project implementing unit
PMU	–	project management unit
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
UGC	-	University Grants Commission

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

°C	–	degree Celsius
dB(A)	–	A-weighted decibel
ha	–	hectare
mg/L	–	milligram per liter
m ²	–	square meter
µg/m ³	–	microgram per cubic meter
ppb	–	parts per billion

NOTE

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

This Initial Environmental Examination is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the [“terms of use”](#) section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0	INTRODUCTION
2.0	POLICY, LEGAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK
3.0	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT
4.0	DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT (BASELINE DATA)
5.0	ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
6.0	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES
7.0	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION
8.0	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM
9.0	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
10.0	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

List of Tables

Table 1.1	Project Outputs
Table 2.1	Relevant Regulations
Table 2.2	Relevant National Environmental Standards
Table 2.3	Relevant Environmental Standards from IFC-WB EHS Guidelines 2007
Table 2.4	Bangladesh Relevant International Environmental Agreements
Table 2.5	Environmental Classification According to SPS 2009
Table 2.6	Implications of SPS 2009 to the Project
Table 4.1	Summary of Environmental Setting within the Study Area
Table 4.2	Summary of CASE Monitoring Results, January-May 2019
Table 4.3	Results of Ambient Air Quality Measurements, 6 April 2019
Table 4.4	Results of Ambient Noise Sampling
Table 4.5	Result of Drinking Water Analysis
Table 5.1	Typical Noise Levels of Tools and Equipment
Table 5.2	Common Sources of Noise and Decibel Levels
Table 5.3	Key Elements of ERP (Draft)
Table 6.1	Comparison of “with project” and “no project” options
Table 7.1	Summary of Consultations
Table 9.1	Environmental Management Plan
Table 9.2	Environmental Monitoring Plan

List of Figures

Figure 1.1	Location Map
------------	--------------

Figure 1.2	Project Management Structure
Figure 2.1	Approval process of DOE for ECC
Figure 3.1	Perspective View of IT HRDH
Figure 3.2	Structure of IT HRDH
Figure 3.3	Natural Wind flow Considered in the Design
Figure 4.1	Project's area of influence
Figure 4.2	Bachelors' Staff Quarters
Figure 4.3	Climate Map
Figure 4.4	Seismic Zoning and Floodprone Areas, Bangladesh
Figure 4.5	CASE Monitoring Stations
Figure 4.6	Ambient Air Quality Stations, Project Site
Figure 4.7	Noise Sampling Station, Project Site
Figure 4.8	Water Sampling at the Project Site
Figure 4.9	Vegetation in the Project Site
Figure 4.10	Poet Kazi Nazrul Islam's Graveyard
Figure 5.1	Existing Staff Housing at the Project Site
Figure 5.2	Ongoing Construction of New Staff Accommodation
Figure 5.3	Design of Green Features
Figure 8.1	Three-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism

List of Appendixes

Appendix 1	Environmental Codes of Practice (ECoP)
Appendix 2	List of Participants and Photographs during Consultation
Appendix 3	Sample Complaint Form for GRM
Appendix 4	Terms of Reference, Environmental Safeguard Consultant, PMU
Appendix 5	Proposed Format of Environmental Monitoring Report during Construction Phase
Appendix 6	Proposed Format of Environmental Monitoring Report Post-construction
Appendix 7	Sample Environmental Site Inspection and Monitoring Checklist

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) through the Ministry of Education (MOE), requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for financing of about \$100M to cover the costs of the project expected to improve the relevance and quality of computer science and engineering and information technology (CSE/IT) programs in selected universities. These universities are (i) University of Dhaka (DU), (ii) Bangladesh University of Science and Technology (BUET), (iii) Jessore University of Science and Technology (JUST), and the (iv) East West University (EWU).

The project will strengthen the preparation of graduates to take on jobs, improve the connection with industries to understand their requirements for human resource, and to create the required environment in developing the skills for entrepreneurship relevant to CSE/IT.

Project Description

The proposed project will help improve relevance and quality of CSE/IT programs in selected universities. It aims to increase job-ready graduates, increase R&D capacity through industry collaboration and interdisciplinary research projects, and develop technology entrepreneurship. These objectives will be delivered through four outputs elaborated below:

Output	Description
Output 1: An established modern learning, research and startup supporting environment	Supports the four universities in developing classrooms, laboratories, industry collaboration and startup or incubation space, and auxiliary facilities. Establishment of the support environment will adopt green building features for energy efficiency, water saving, climate and disaster resilient design, access of persons with disabilities, and female-friendly amenities such as students' study areas and staff lounges, safety features like access control system, increased lighting at night, and video surveillance system.
Output 2: Quality and industry-relevant CSE/IT programs	Assists the universities in updating and improving their CSE/IT degree programs through the use of new technologies, blended learning, industry-demanded soft-skills, and strengthen the existing digital library to ensure that they are aligned with international standards. JUST will set up an industry certification center for IT professionals in the southwest region. JUST, DU, and BUET will provide undergraduate scholarships to attract more female students to CSE/IT. There will be support to enable the IT industry introduce flexible working hours and telecommuting to boost women participation in the IT industry.
Output 3: Strengthened R&D and technology entrepreneurship	University Grants Commission (UGC) to provide grants on the following research initiatives: (i) industry collaboration addressing industry problems or in developing new products or services; (ii) interdisciplinary work on IT solutions that associate with other areas to develop new products or services; (iii) cutting edge CSE/IT research; and (iv) IT solutions to address disability issues. Research proposals can be developed together with foreign universities.

Output	Description
	There will be support also in introducing training programs on technology entrepreneurship as well as rules and incentives that would be instrumental to have more university-based startups and spinoff firms using the facility in Output 1.
Output 4: Strengthened tertiary education project design and management capacity	Supports GOB to carry out background studies, feasibility studies, and project preparatory activities for new tertiary education initiatives in priority economic sectors. Provides the required resources for effective project implementation and management.

From Output 1, the new building for DU will be a fully furnished and purpose-fit 10-storey building with a total floor area of 27,034 m². The new building will cater to the Information Technology Human Resource Development Hub (IT HRDH) which will feature R&D centers, Idea Incubator (StartDU) and Venture Lab (DUVlab). IT HRDH is expected to supply approximately 2,500 information technology and information technology enabled services (IT/ITES) professionals per year. Estimated cost of civil works is \$15.74 million. IT HRDH will also incorporate green building features which will cover building design, construction materials, energy-efficient lighting and cooling systems, and relevant Energy Star-certified products.

Implementation arrangements

MOE will be the executing agency (EA) acting through UGC while the key implementing agencies (IAs) are JUST, DU, BUET, and EWU. A project management unit (PMU) will be set up at UGC and project implementation unit (PIU) at the four universities who will be responsible for the day-to-day management, monitoring, reporting, and coordination during implementation. A project steering committee (PSC) will be arranged at the MOE to provide guidance and direction, monitor and review the overall progress and outputs of project implementation. The PSC will be chaired by the Secretary, MOE with representatives consisting of UGC chairperson, assigned UGC member, vice chancellors of the four universities, and representatives from other agencies to ensure that the project achieves the targets and outcomes as well as coordination in resolving potential issues during implementation. An environmental safeguard consultant will be engaged at the PMU to provide technical support on compliance to ADB requirements.

Environmental Requirements

The Environment Conservation Act (ECA) 1995 and the Environment Conservation Rules (ECR) 1997 are the main environmental regulations in Bangladesh which provides that no project or industrial unit can be undertaken without securing an environmental clearance certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environment (DOE). However, under President's Order No. 10 of 1973, UGC has the autonomy in the university education, and among others, in examining development plans within the universities. In which case, they are not within the purview of ECA 1995 and ECR 1997. The universities have their own development planning, engineering and maintenance units with adequate staff that oversee the projects needed to ensure the sustained provision of education in Bangladesh.

The Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 sets out the requirements for environmental safeguard that applies to all ADB-financed projects and grants. Under SPS 2009, projects or grants are screened and categorized based on their potential environmental impacts.

Output 1 will involve construction of three new buildings in JUST, DU, and BUET; and renovation works at EWU. These interventions will have potential environmental impacts, and thus, following SPS 2009, the project has been classified as category B on environment requiring the preparation of an initial environmental examination (IEE). Based on the requirements of SPS 2009, this IEE is prepared and will be publicly disclosed to ADB website. Aside from SPS 2009, disclosure of IEE is also required by the Access to Information Policy.

The IEE prepared for the project is presented in four volumes to cover the four implementing universities: (i) Volume 1 – JUST; (ii) Volume 2 – BUET, (iii) Volume 3 – DU, and (iv) Volume 4 – EWU. This Volume 3 of the IEE will discuss the due diligence of the new building for DU.

Description of the Existing Environment

The project is located in Shahbagh Thana and the area belongs to Aw category based on the Köppen climate classification which is characterized by tropical wet and dry climate (hot and humid summer and dry winter). According to Dhaka Station of the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, the maximum monthly temperature varies from 39.6°C to 30.1°C while minimum temperature ranges from 22.5°C to 6.5°C. Annual average rainfall is 2,066 mm and the highest rainfall recorded was 3,028 mm which occurred in 1984.

Project site is in the urban area and no identified ecologically-sensitive areas close or adjacent to the site. Dhaka falls under seismic zone II (moderate seismic risk) and is subject to normal flooding during the monsoon season (June to September).

DOE maintains three continuous air monitoring stations in Dhaka under the Clean Air and Sustainable Environment Project funded by the World Bank. The three stations are: Sangshad Bhavan, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar; Farmgate, and Darus-salam. Based on their results from January to May 2019, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and NO₂ exceed the limits set by National Ambient Air Quality Standards (2005). Ambient air sampling was done on 6 April 2019 in three sampling stations within the 500-m radius from the project site. Results of this one-time sampling suggest that it meets NAAQS (2005) but exceed IFC-WB EHS Guidelines 2007 on PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.

Noise level was similarly measured on 6 April 2019 in the same stations as ambient air quality. Results suggest that the station in front of settlements near the central mosque exceed the Noise Pollution Control Rules 2006 and the IFC-WB EHS Guidelines 2007 both daytime and nighttime. Source of drinking water at the project site was tested on 30 March 2019 for heavy metals (As, Cd, Cr⁺⁶ and Pb), fecal coliform and pH. Results show that it meets the standards set by Schedule 3(b), Rule 12 of ECR 1997 and WHO.

Vegetation in the project site is limited to about 25 fruit-bearing trees. The graveyard of national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam, also known as the “Rebel Poet,” is located on the northern side of DU central mosque and is on the eastern side of the project site. The operation and maintenance of the graveyard is entrusted to DU. The place is secured and public access is controlled.

Anticipated Impacts and Mitigation Measures

IT HRDH will incorporate green building features which aim to reduce energy and water consumption, and thus, also expected to be a climate change-resilient building. These features are included in the budget with estimated cost of about \$4.722 million. With the use of energy-efficient lighting and cooling systems, the minimum contribution to carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions reduction is estimated at 246 tons per year.

Prior to construction works, the PMU in UGC and the PIU in DU will ensure that the Contractor will include the responsibility of compensating for any temporary damage, loss or inconvenience as a result of accident or failure to comply with regulations in implementing the project. PMU and PIU together with the environmental safeguard consultant will conduct an orientation to the Contractor and their workers about their responsibility to compliance of environmental requirements, awareness of diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, and adherence to best practices in construction on occupational health and safety.

Associated environmental impacts are mainly during demolition works and construction phase such as increased noise and dust levels, occupational and community safety risks, generation of waste, movements of construction vehicles, presence of workers within the premises of DU, and similar impacts due to civil, mechanical and electrical works for the IT HRDH. The Contractor will be required to prepare a demolition plan and construction management plan describing the commitments to implement measures in managing these temporary impacts aside from compliance to the environmental management plan.

Construction site will be temporarily enclosed with clear and proper demarcation to separate access of university students, faculty, and administrative staff. Contractor will designate security personnel to prevent unauthorized access to the construction site. The use of personal protective equipment and safety gears such as hardhats, working gloves, ear muffs, goggles, masks and similar safety protection will be mandatory. Contractor will provide sanitary facilities, safe drinking water, first aid kit, and fire-fighting system. Good housekeeping at the work site and temporary space during break-time will be enforced at all times. Toolbox meetings will be conducted daily prior to start of work to reinforce the importance of safety in the workplace and compliance to construction site rules and regulations. Failure to attend the daily toolbox meetings will not be allowed to work for the day. Contractors will be required to conduct mock drills on emergency and disaster preparedness.

The PIU will ensure that ambient air quality limits set by the International Finance Corporation (IFC)-World Bank (WB) Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) General Guidelines 2007, the Bangladesh National Ambient Air Quality Standards (2005), and the Noise Pollution (Control) Rules 2006 will not be exceeded during construction. The PIU and the environmental safeguard consultant will monitor compliance of the Contractor.

Analysis of Alternatives

No alternative site was considered for IT HRDH as this is considered the best option in terms of ownership and adequate area. The “no project” option will mean that the space where the existing staff housing structure is located will not have its best and highest usage of land. At the same time, the undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, and staff of IIT will not have the opportunity to benefit from innovative IT learning environment that the new building will provide.

“With project” option entails that the demand by the IT industry for quality IT graduates will be met, temporary jobs for skilled and non-skilled workers during demolition and construction works will be created, and there will be more options for R & D, training, and link to the private sector which are expected to improve chances of graduates for employment. At the same time, this intervention will contribute to the goals of Vision 2021.

Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

A total of 23 participants joined the consultation meeting on 3 April 2019 in IIT-DU seminar room. It was participated by students from IIT and other departments, the *Imam* from the central mosque, the Manager of the Estate Office, representatives from the Committee of the bachelors' staff housing that will be demolished, representatives from the faculty of IIT, representatives from student associations on IT, and safeguards staff from the Bangladesh Resident Mission of ADB.

Issues raised include noise and dust levels during construction, assurance of accommodation to the occupants of the staff housing that will be demolished, disclosure of project information, students' interest to green building features of IT HRDH and opportunities for R&D this project will provide, and emergency response preparedness in the new IT HRDH. These concerns will be considered in the design and construction of IT HRDH.

Consultations will continue during project implementation. A project brief (a one-page flyer or a Q&A) both in English and Bangla will be made available at the PIU, construction site office, PMU, and DU administration office. The project brief will be posted to DU website. The IEE, which provides more information, will be posted to the ADB website following SPS 2009 and Access to Information Policy.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The PMU at UGC will establish grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to deal with potential complaints that may be lodged on the project. Part of the GRM will be to create a grievance redress committee (GRC) that may consist of: PMU Head, representative from the local government, representative of Contractor, and witness of the complainant. The environmental safeguard consultant at the PMU will act as the secretary of the GRC. Complaint can be lodged either in person to the Site Engineer, in writing or by phone. A complainant can seek redress in three-tiers: (i) through the site engineer of the Contractor or PIU level, (ii) through the GRC, and (iii) or through the DOE under the Environment Court Act 2010. The complainant is not restricted to seek redress through the legal system at any point in the GRM process.

The PIU will disclose details on GRM through the project website of DU as well as in the billboards at the construction site. Details will include the contact person, a hotline phone number, and a simplified flowchart on how to file a complaint. If needed, the environmental safeguard consultant will provide assistance to the affected person in submitting a complaint.

Environmental Management Plan

The environmental management plan (EMP) describes the measures to be implemented to ensure that the identified impacts during construction and post-construction are mitigated. The EMP includes an environmental monitoring plan (EMoP) identifying the parameters to be monitored, frequency of monitoring, location, implementing responsibility, and supervision (see Table 9.1 and Table 9.2, respectively). The cost of implementing the EMP and the EMoP will be part of the Contractor's budget.

As soon as the project becomes effective, the PIU through the PMU, will prepare environmental monitoring reports and will be submitted to ADB semi-annually during construction and annually post-construction. These monitoring reports will be posted in the ADB website following the requirements of SPS 2009, and Access to Information Policy. The PIU will designate a staff to coordinate with the environmental safeguard consultant at the PMU in submitting environmental monitoring reports and other concerns on environmental safeguard compliance.

Conclusion and Recommendation

While the project will have associated environmental impacts during construction phase, overall, it will have significant contribution in advancing the goals of Vision 2021 through improving computer and software engineering tertiary education.

The project is environment category B based on SPS 2009 and an IEE was prepared. Stakeholders were consulted and a grievance redress mechanism will be set-up consistent with the requirements of SPS 2009. Potential environmental impacts of the project are mainly during construction which are considered temporary, of short duration, and can be easily mitigated through the implementation of the EMP and EMoP, compliance of the Contractor to the approved building design and relevant regulations, and compliance monitoring of the PIU. Legitimate occupants of the staff housing that will be demolished will be moved to the new staff housing where construction is almost complete. An environmental safeguard consultant will provide the required technical support to the PIU and the PMU in ensuring that the environmental requirements of ADB are complied.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

To celebrate the 50th year of independence, Bangladesh launched the Vision 2021 which embodies measures to achieve the eight goals identified. The goals identified in Vision 2021 reflect a future Bangladesh as an economically inclusive and politically accountable society.¹ These goals are: (i) to become a participatory democracy; (ii) to have an efficient, accountable, transparent and decentralised system of governance; (iii) to become a poverty-free middle-income country; (iv) to have a nation of healthy citizens; (v) to develop a skilled and creative human resource; (vi) to become a globally integrated regional economic and commercial hub; (vii) to be environmentally sustainable; and (viii) to be a more inclusive and equitable society.

Part of the goal to develop a skilled and creative human resource is to ensure that Bangladesh will be known as a country of educated people with skills in information technology. In addition, one of the outcomes visualized for education, training, and skills development in Vision 2021 is to have established an informed, knowledge-based, technologically-oriented, and gender equitable learning system.²

To achieve these goals, the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) through the Ministry of Education (MOE), requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for financing of about \$100M to cover the costs of the project expected to improve the relevance and quality of computer science and engineering and information technology (CSE/IT) programs in selected universities. These universities are (i) University of Dhaka (DU), (ii) Bangladesh University of Science and Technology (BUET), (iii) Jessore University of Science and Technology (JUST), and the (iv) East West University (EWU).

1.1 Overview of the Project

Specifically, the project is expected to strengthen the preparation of graduates to take on jobs, improve the connection with industries to understand their requirements for human resource, and to create the required environment in developing the skills for entrepreneurship relevant to CSE/IT. Table 1.1 presents the four project outputs while Figure 1.1 presents the project location.

Table 1.1 Project Outputs

Output	Description
Output 1: An established modern learning, research and startup supporting environment	Supports the four universities in developing classrooms, laboratories, industry collaboration and startup or incubation space, and auxiliary facilities. Establishment of the support environment will adopt green building features for energy efficiency, water saving, climate and disaster resilient design, access of persons with disabilities, and female-friendly amenities such as students' study areas and staff lounges, safety features like access control system, increased lighting at night, and video surveillance system.
Output 2: Quality and industry-relevant CSE/IT programs	Assists the universities in updating and improving their CSE/IT degree programs through the use of new technologies, blended

¹ Center for Policy Dialogue, *Bangladesh Vision 2021*, August 2007. <http://cpd.org.bd/wp-content/uploads/2007/08/Bangladesh-Vision-2021-English.pdf>.

² Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, General Economics Division, *Outline Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021, Making Vision 2021 A Reality*, June 2010. https://unctad.org/meetings/en/Contribution/dtl_eWeek2018c03-bangladesh_en.pdf.

Output	Description
	<p>learning, industry-demanded soft-skills, and strengthen the existing digital library to ensure that they are aligned with international standards.</p> <p>JUST will set up an industry certification center for IT professionals in the southwest region. JUST, DU, and BUET will provide undergraduate scholarships to attract more female students to CSE/IT. There will be support to enable the IT industry introduce flexible working hours and telecommuting to boost women participation in the IT industry.</p>
Output 3: Strengthened R&D and technology entrepreneurship	<p>University Grants Commission (UGC) to provide grants on the following research initiatives: (i) industry collaboration addressing industry problems or in developing new products or services; (ii) interdisciplinary work on IT solutions that associate with other areas to develop new products or services; (iii) cutting edge CSE/IT research; and (iv) IT solutions to address disability issues. Research proposals can be developed together with foreign universities.</p> <p>There will be support also in introducing training programs on technology entrepreneurship as well as rules and incentives that would be instrumental to have more university-based startups and spinoff firms using the facility in Output 1.</p>
Output 4: Strengthened tertiary education project design and management capacity	<p>Supports GOB to carry out background studies, feasibility studies, and project preparatory activities for new tertiary education initiatives in priority economic sectors. Provides the required resources for effective project implementation and management.</p>

Source: Development Project Proposal, MOE

1.2 Project Implementation Arrangements

MOE will be the executing agency (EA) acting through UGC while the key implementing agencies (IAs) are JUST, DU, BUET, and EWU. A project management unit (PMU) will be set up at UGC and project implementation unit (PIU) at the four universities who will be responsible for the day-to-day management, monitoring, reporting, and coordination during implementation. A project steering committee (PSC) will be arranged at the MOE to provide guidance and direction, monitor and review the overall progress and outputs of project implementation. The PSC will be chaired by the Secretary, MOE with representatives consisting of UGC chairperson, assigned UGC member, vice chancellors of the four universities, and representatives from other agencies to ensure that the project achieves the targets and outcomes as well as coordination in resolving potential issues during implementation.

An environmental safeguard consultant will be engaged intermittently until the completion of construction phase (about 2 years) to provide technical support to the PMU and PIUs on compliance to environmental requirements of ADB, and the building construction requirements of the government. The project is expected to be implemented from January 2020 until June 2025. Figure 1.2 presents the project management structure.



Figure 1.1 Location Map

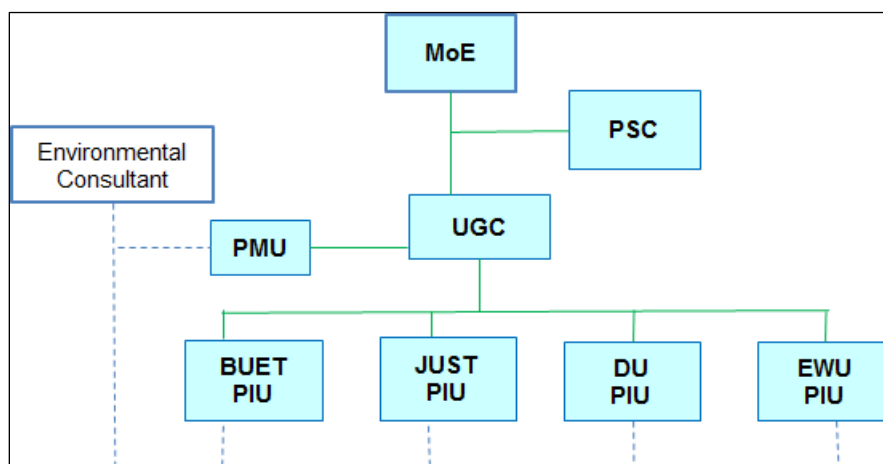


Figure 1.2 Project Management Structure

1.3 Need for Environmental Assessment

1.3.1 Requirements of the Government

The Environment Conservation Act (ECA) 1995 and the Environment Conservation Rules (ECR) 1997 are the main environmental regulations in Bangladesh which provides that no project or industrial unit can be undertaken without securing an environmental clearance certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environment (DOE). The DOE is the government agency authorized to regulate and enforce environmental management regulations to ensure that development projects are implemented sustainably, and to conserve and manage the environment in Bangladesh.

However, under President's Order No. 10 of 1973, UGC has the autonomy in the university education, and among others, in examining development plans within the universities. In which case, they are not within the purview of ECA 1995 and ECR 1997. The universities have their own engineering and maintenance units with adequate staff that oversee the development projects needed to ensure the sustained provision of education in Bangladesh.

1.3.2 Requirements of ADB

The Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 of ADB sets out the requirements for environmental safeguard which applies to all the projects and grants they finance.³

SPS 2009 requires that projects to be funded by ADB will be subject to screening and categorization based on their potential environmental impacts. The categorization determines the required environmental assessment.

Given the associated civil works that will be involved in the construction of the new buildings, the project is classified as category B on environment requiring an initial environmental examination (IEE). A category B project is considered likely to have adverse environmental impacts that are less adverse, site-specific, few if any of them irreversible, and in most cases mitigation measures can be more readily designed.

1.4 IEE Methodology

Objectives Preparation of an IEE aims to (i) describe the existing environment; (ii) assess the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project; (iii) identify the mitigation and/or enhancement measures corresponding to the potential environmental impacts identified; (iv) describe the environmental management and monitoring plan to be implemented and complied; and, (v) ensure that all the statutory regulatory requirements relevant to the project have been identified and considered to ensure an understanding of what needs to be complied.

Scope This IEE was prepared following the requirements of SPS 2009 of ADB. The scope covers the general existing environmental profile of the project site, assessment of potential environmental impacts during design and/or pre-construction, construction, and operation (or post-construction) stages; and a description of the environmental management plan (EMP) and environmental monitoring plan (EMoP). The following steps were considered:

³ ADB. Safeguard Policy Statement 2009. <https://www.adb.org/documents/safeguard-policy-statement>

- (i) Undertake site visits to collect relevant secondary data to establish the baseline environmental condition;
- (ii) Assess the potential impacts due to location, design, construction and post-construction of the CSE/IT building;
- (iii) Examine opportunities for environmental enhancement and identify measures;
- (iv) Prepare an EMP outlining the measures to mitigate potential environmental impacts including the institutional arrangements;
- (v) Identify key environmental parameters required to be monitored during project implementation and prepare an EMoP;
- (vi) Carry out consultation with affected stakeholders, local administrative bodies to identify perceptions of the project, introduce project components and anticipated impacts; and,
- (vii) Disclose the draft IEE in ADB website and prepare project brief and/or FAQs in Bangla that can be publicly available at the offices of UGC, JUST, BUET, DU, EWU, and the construction sites.

Specifically for DU, site visits were conducted in January, March and April 2019 to collect secondary data, conduct consultations, and coordinate with relevant agencies of the government. Ambient air quality measurements and noise were conducted on 6 April 2019 while drinking water sampling at the project site was carried out on 30 March 2019.

1.5 Structure of the Report

Following the requirements of SPS 2009, the environmental assessment for the project is presented as follows:

Volume 1 – IEE of JUST
 Volume 2 – IEE of EWU
 Volume 3 – IEE of DU
 Volume 4 – IEE of BUET

The IEE for each university is based on the EIA format given in Annex to Appendix 1 of SPS 2009, pp41-43.

2.0 POLICY, LEGAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 National environmental requirements

The following presents the relevant regulatory agency, process, regulations and international environmental agreements.

2.1.1 Environmental agency

The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) is the agency that plans, promotes, coordinates and oversees the implementation of programs and plans on environment and forestry. MOEF manages all national environmental matters and is responsible for activities such as prevention and control of pollution, forestation and regeneration of degraded areas and protection of the environment, and in the framework of legislations. MOEF also conducts surveys, impact assessment, control of pollution, research, and collection and dissemination of environmental information and creation of environmental awareness among all sectors in Bangladesh.

Created in 1989, the DOE performs the regulatory functions of the MOEF. DOE is the main agency entrusted with regulating and enforcing environmental management regulations in order to ensure sustainable development and to conserve and manage the environment. DOE ensures the consistent application of environmental rules and regulations, and provides guidance, training and promotional campaign on improving the awareness of environmental issues.

2.1.2 Environmental regulations

The main environmental regulations in Bangladesh are the *Environment Conservation Act* (ECA) 1995 (amended 2000, 2002, 2007 and 2010) and the *Environment Conservation Rules* (ECR) 1997.

ECA 1995 provides the requirements on environmental protection, improvement of environmental standards, and control and abatement of environmental pollution. Through the ECA 1995, the DoE is mandated to undertake any activity needed to conserve and enhance the quality of environment and to control, prevent and mitigate pollution.

ECR 1997 provides for the declaration of ecologically-critical areas, categorization of industries and projects and identified types of environmental assessments needed against respective categories of industries or projects. Among other things, these rules set (i) the National Environmental Quality Standards for ambient air, various types of water, industrial effluent, emission, noise, vehicular exhaust etc.; (ii) the requirement for and procedures to obtain ECC; and (iii) the requirement for the IEE and their based on categories of industrial and other development interventions.

The ECA 1995 and ECR 1997 outline the regulatory mechanism to protect the environment in Bangladesh. Aside from ECA 1995 and ECR 1997, Table 2.1 presents a summary of relevant environmental regulations.

Table 2.1 Relevant Regulations

Regulation	Brief Description
Bangladesh National Building Code 2006	Sets minimum standards for design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location and maintenance of all buildings to safeguard, within achievable limits, life, limb, health, property and public welfare
Bangladesh Building Construction Rules 2008	These rules superseded the previous Building Construction (BC) rules of 1984. These rules seek to control development plot-by-plot and case-by-case. It controls development by imposing conditions on set backs, site coverage, construction of garages, access to plot, provision of lift, land use of that particular plot and height of building. Restricting the height of a building in BC Rules 1996 helps to control the density of an area and manage the growth of the city in some way.
Disaster Management Act 2012	Coordinates activities on disaster management, object-oriented and strengthened and to formulate rules to build up infrastructure of effective disaster management to fight all types of disaster
Environment Court Act 2000 (amended in 2002 and 2010)	This Act is under the Judiciary and MOEF to ensure the resolution of disputes on environmental and social damages resulting from any development activities. This Act also allows for the completion of environment-related legal proceedings effectively.
Vehicle Act 1927, the Motor Vehicles Ordinance 1983, and Bengal Motor Vehicle Rules 1940	These are under the Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA) which regulates vehicular emissions and noise including road safety.
Bangladesh Factories Act 1995	Requires every workplace including small or large scale construction where women are employed to have an arrangement of childcare services. Based on this Act and Labor Laws - medical facilities, first aid and accident and emergency arrangements are to be provided by the authority to the workers at workplaces.
Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 (amended 2013), Bangladesh Labor Rules 2015	These regulations are under the Ministry of Labour which provides for the occupational rights and safety of factory workers and the provision of comfortable work environment and reasonable working conditions including the prohibition of child labor and adolescent
The Antiquities Act 1968 (amended 1976)	Regulation on the preservation and protection of antiquities
The Embankment and Drainage Act, 1952	Consolidates the laws relating to Embankments and drainage providing provision for the construction, maintenance, management, removal and control of embankments and water courses for the better drainage of lands and for their protection from floods, erosion or other damage by water.
Right to Information Act (RTI Act) 2009	Came into force on 1 July 2009 primarily to increase transparency and accountability, decrease

Regulation	Brief Description
	<p>corruption and establish good governance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only citizens have the right to demand and receive access to information from public bodies. • Scope - extends to the executive, legislative branch and organisations that undertake public functions; private organisations with government or foreign funding are included, which applies to NGOs, international organisations and other private bodies.

2.1.3 Environmental Approval Process

Section 12 of ECA 1995 provides that no industrial unit or project can be established or undertaken without securing an environmental clearance certificate (ECC) from the DOE. Following the requirements of ECR 1997, the DOE has classified various development interventions according to the potential adverse environmental impacts for the purpose of issuing the ECC. This classification includes: (i) green; (ii) orange-A; (iii) orange-B; and (iv) red. The Green classification refers to industries or projects considered to be relatively pollution-free, thus, no environmental study will be required. The Orange-A, Orange-B, and Red category are those projects and industrial units that may have potential adverse environmental impacts and therefore requires an environmental impact assessment (EIA). Securing the ECC for these categories involves two steps: (i) issuance of site clearance certificate (SCC), and then (ii) the ECC.

The SCC will be issued by the DOE upon approval of the initial environmental examination (IEE) and the receipt of the “No Objection Certificate (NOC).” These documents serve as “proof of authorization” to initiate a project. The IEE includes the terms-of-reference (TOR) of the EIA which requires the approval of the DOE. Once the EIA has been reviewed and approved by the DOE, the ECC will be issued. The project proponent cannot open line of credit in favor of importable machineries and cannot start any physical activities for the project without the DoE-approved EIA. Figure 2.1 presents the overview of the approval process.

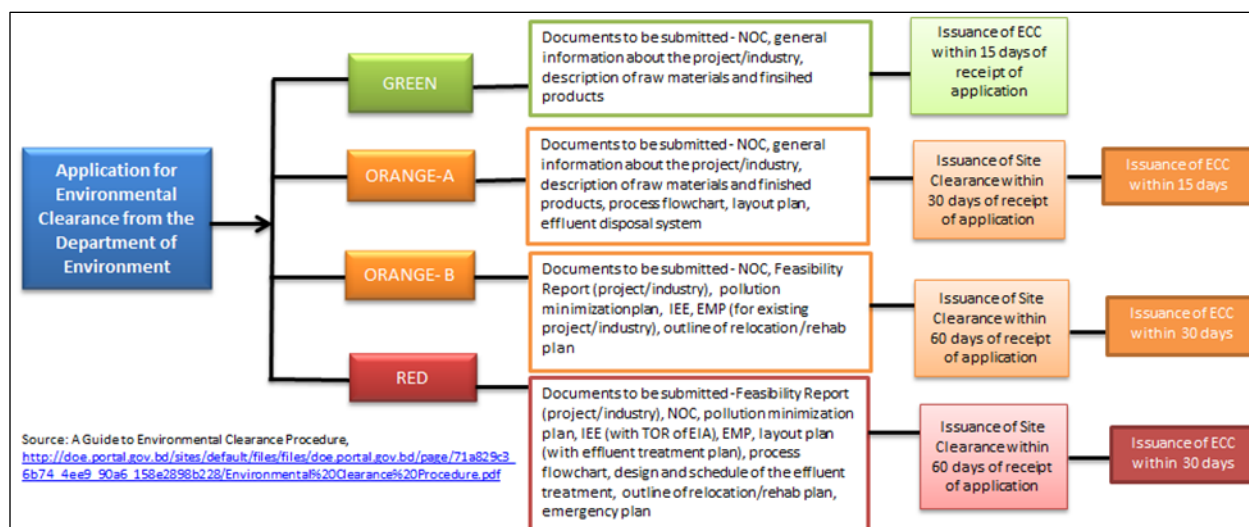


Figure 2.1 Approval process of DOE for ECC

2.1.4 Applicable environmental standards

Table 2.2 lists the applicable standards to meet national regulations. SPS 2009 provides that during construction, the GOB will apply pollution prevention and practices that are in line with international good practice as given by international standards such as the IFC-WB EHS General Guidelines 2007. In addition, should the regulations of the Government differ from the levels and measures set by the IFC-WB EHS General Guidelines 2007, the Government will achieve whichever is more stringent. The relevant standards from IFC-WB EHS General Guidelines 2007 are given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.2 Relevant National Environmental Standards

AIR^a		
Pollutant	Standards	Averaging Period
NO _x	100 µg/m ³ (0.053 ppm)	Annual
PM ₁₀	50 µg/m ³	Annual
	150 µg/m ³	24-hour
PM _{2.5}	15 µg/m ³	1-hour
	65 µg/m ³	24-hour
NOISE^b		
Zone Class	Limits in dB(A)	
	Daytime	Nighttime
	(6 am – 9 pm)	(9 pm-6 am)
i) A sensitive area where quietness is of primary importance such as schools, hospitals, mosques etc.	50	40
ii) Residential zone	55	45
iii) Mixed areas, which are, used as residential areas	60	50

AIR ^a		
Pollutant	Standards	Averaging Period
as well as commercial and industrial purposes		
iv) Commercial areas	70	60
v) Industrial areas	75	70
Day time shall mean from 6:00 am to 9:00 pm Night time shall mean from 10pm to 6:00 am Leq - energy mean of the noise level over a specific period ^a Ambient Air Quality Standards 2005 ^b Noise Pollution (Control) Rules 2006		

Table 2.3 Relevant Environmental Standards from IFC-WB EHS Guidelines 2007

Table 1.1.1: WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines ^{7,8}			Table 1.7.1- Noise Level Guidelines ⁵⁴		
	Averaging Period	Guideline value in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		One Hour L_{Aeq} (dBA)	
			Receptor	Daytime 07:00 - 22:00	Nighttime 22:00 - 07:00
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)	24-hour	125 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 20 (guideline) 500 (guideline)	Residential; institutional; educational ⁵⁵	55	45
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	1-year 1-hour	40 (guideline) 200 (guideline)	Industrial; commercial	70	70
Particulate Matter PM_{10}	1-year 24-hour	70 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 30 (Interim target-3) 20 (guideline) 150 (Interim target-1) 100 (Interim target-2) 75 (Interim target-3) 50 (guideline)			
Particulate Matter $\text{PM}_{2.5}$	1-year 24-hour	35 (Interim target-1) 25 (Interim target-2) 15 (Interim target-3) 10 (guideline) 75 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 37.5 (Interim target-3) 25 (guideline)			
Ozone	8-hour daily maximum	160 (Interim target-1) 100 (guideline)			

Source: World Bank Group-International Finance Corporation EHS General Guidelines 2007

2.1.5 R

Aside from the national environmental regulations, international environmental agreements where Bangladesh is a party will be referred to in the design and implementation of the project. Table 2.4 lists the applicable international environmental agreements that can provide guidance during project implementation.

Table 2.4 Bangladesh Relevant International Environmental Agreements

International Environmental Agreement	Date Ratified	Description
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris 1972)	3 November 1983	Entered into force on 23 November 1972, this convention defines and provides for the conservation of the world's heritage by listing the natural and cultural sites whose value should be preserved.
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer 22 March 1985	2 August 1990	A framework for efforts to protect the globe's ozone layer by means of systematic observations, research and information exchange on the effects of human activities on the ozone layer and to adopt legislative or administrative measures against activities

International Environmental Agreement	Date Ratified	Description
		likely to have adverse effects on the ozone layer.
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (a protocol to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer)	2 August 1990	This international treaty was entered into force on 1 January 1989 and is designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion. This treaty also requires controlling emissions of substances that deplete ozone.
Kyoto Protocol (1997)	22 October 2001	An international agreement adopted on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005, which commits its Parties to set internationally-binding emission reduction targets. This agreement is linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
UNFCCC (1992)	15 April 1994	This framework came into force on 21 March 1994 and aims to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level low enough to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989)	1 April 1993	This convention came into force on 5 May 1992 which aims to reduce the amount of waste produced by signatories and regulates the international traffic in hazardous wastes.
UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972	3 August 1983 (Accession) Accession – the state accepts the offer or the opportunity to become a party to a treaty already negotiated and signed by other states	This convention describes the concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties. Parties agree to identify and nominate properties on their national territory to be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List, gives details of how a property is protected, and provides a management plan for its upkeep.

2.2 Environmental Requirements of Asian Development Bank

SPS 2009 sets the environmental requirements and review procedures that apply to all projects and grants that ADB finance. SPS 2009 comprises three key safeguard areas: environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples; and aims to avoid adverse project impacts to both the environment and the affected people; minimize, mitigate and/or compensate for adverse project impacts; and help Borrowers to strengthen their safeguard systems and to develop their capacity in managing the environmental and social risks.

SPS 2009 uses a categorization system to indicate the significance of potential environmental impacts and is determined by the category of its most environmentally-sensitive component, including direct, indirect, cumulative, and induced impacts within the project's area of influence. The project categorization system is described in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Environmental Classification According to SPS 2009

Category	Definition	Assessment Requirement
A	Likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented, and may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works.	Environmental impact assessment (EIA)
B	Likely to have adverse environmental impacts that are less adverse than those of Category A. Impacts are site-specific, few if any of them irreversible, and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than Category A.	Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)
C	Likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts.	No environmental assessment is required but the environmental implications of the project will be reviewed.
FI	Project involves investment of ADB funds to or through a financial intermediary (FI).	FIs will be required to establish an environmental and social management commensurate with the nature and risks of the FI's likely future portfolio to be maintained as part of the FI's overall management system.

Source: ADB. Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, p. 19. <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/32056/safeguard-policy-statement-june2009.pdf>.

2.2.1 Disclosure requirements

Aside from the SPS 2009 requirements, the Access to Information Policy provides for the requirements of disclosure for project information of projects and grants funded by ADB.⁴ Consistent with SPS 2009, this requires the disclosure of documents submitted by the borrower and/or client:

- (i) a draft EIA report for category A project, at least 120 days before Board consideration;
- (ii) a draft environmental assessment review framework, where applicable, before appraisal;⁵
- (iii) the final EIA or IEE, upon receipt by ADB;
- (iv) a new or updated EIA or IEE, and a corrective action plan, if any, prepared during project implementation, upon receipt by ADB; and,
- (v) the environmental monitoring reports, upon receipt by ADB.


Table 2.6 presents a summary of the implications of SPS 2009 to the project.

⁴ Access to Information Policy replaces Public Communication Policy 2011

⁵ If no further mission for appraisal is required, the document will be posted before the management review meeting or the first staff review meeting for sovereign projects, or before the final investment committee meeting for nonsovereign projects, as applicable (ADB procedures).

Table 2.6 Implications of SPS 2009 to the Project

No.	SPS 2009 Principles	Description
1	Use a screening process for each proposed project, as early as possible, to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental assessment so that appropriate studies are undertaken commensurate with the significance of potential impacts and risks.	<p>The components with environmental implications have been identified under Output 1 of the Project: (a) construction of three new multi-storey buildings within the university premises of JUST, BUET, and DU; and (b) renovation and upgrading of the existing Computer Science and Engineering structure of the East-West University (EWU).</p> <p>A Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) checklist was completed for these components, and the environment category based on SPS 2009, is B requiring an IEE.</p>
2	Conduct an environmental assessment for each proposed project to identify potential direct, indirect, cumulative, and induced impacts and risks to physical, biological, socioeconomic (including impacts on livelihood through environmental media, health and safety, vulnerable groups, and gender issues), and physical cultural resources in the context of the project's area of influence. Assess potential transboundary and global impacts, including climate change. Use strategic environmental assessment where appropriate.	An IEE following the requirements of SPS 2009 was conducted for the components with environmental implications.
3	Examine alternatives to the project's location, design, technology, and components and their potential environmental and social impacts and document the rationale for selecting the particular alternative proposed. Also consider the no project alternative.	Alternative sites, where appropriate, were considered and included in the IEE.
4	Avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, and/or offset adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts by means of environmental planning and management. Prepare an environmental management plan (EMP) that includes the proposed mitigation measures, environmental monitoring and reporting requirements, related institutional or organizational arrangements, capacity development and training measures, implementation schedule, cost estimates, and performance indicators. Key considerations for EMP preparation include mitigation of potential adverse impacts to the level of no significant harm to third parties, and the polluter pays principle.	An EMP is included in the IEE for each of the components with environmental implications under the four universities of the MOE. The EMPs will provide guidance to the construction contractor and their subcontractor (if any) who will be engaged during project implementation to ensure compliance to the relevant provisions in SPS 2009.
5	Carry out meaningful consultation with affected people and facilitate their informed participation. Ensure women's participation in consultation. Involve stakeholders, including affected people and concerned nongovernment organizations, early in the project preparation process and ensure that their views and concerns are made known to and understood by decision makers and taken into account. Continue consultations with stakeholders throughout project implementation as necessary to address issues related to environmental assessment. Establish	<p>Four consultations events were undertaken during the preparation of the IEE (i.e., one per university). Consultations will continue through the PIUs in each university (as appropriate) during project implementation.</p> <p>A three-tiered grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is included in the IEE including the proposed composition of the grievance redress committee (GRC). The implementation of the GRM will be monitored by the PMU established under the UGC.</p>

No.	SPS 2009 Principles	Description
	a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected people's concerns and grievances regarding the project's environmental performance.	
6	Disclose a draft environmental assessment (including the EMP) in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected people and other stakeholders. Disclose the final environmental assessment, and its updates if any, to affected people and other stakeholders.	The IEE will be endorsed by the MOE for public disclosure through the ADB website.
7	Implement the EMP and monitor its effectiveness. Document monitoring results, including the development and implementation of corrective actions, and disclose monitoring reports.	<p>At the construction phase, the contractor will be responsible for implementing the EMP and will be monitored by the PIU and PMU.</p> <p>Environmental monitoring reports and corrective actions (if needed) will be prepared by the PIUs and will be disclosed to ADB website.</p>
8	Do not implement project activities in areas of critical habitats, unless (i) there are no measurable adverse impacts on the critical habitat that could impair its ability to function, (ii) there is no reduction in the population of any recognized endangered or critically endangered species, and (iii) any lesser impacts are mitigated. If a project is located within a legally protected area, implement additional programs to promote and enhance the conservation aims of the protected area. In an area of natural habitats, there must be no significant conversion or degradation, unless (i) alternatives are not available, (ii) the overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs, and (iii) any conversion or degradation is appropriately mitigated. Use a precautionary approach to the use, development, and management of renewable natural resources.	All the proposed interventions with environmental implications are not located in critical habitats as defined by SPS 2009.
9	Apply pollution prevention and control technologies and practices consistent with international good practices as reflected in internationally recognized standards such as the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines. Adopt cleaner production processes and good energy efficiency practices. Avoid pollution, or, when avoidance is not possible, minimize or control the intensity or load of pollutant emissions and discharges, including direct and indirect greenhouse gases emissions, waste generation, and release of hazardous materials from their production, transportation, handling, and storage. Avoid the use of hazardous materials subject to international bans or phaseouts. Purchase, use, and manage pesticides based on integrated pest management approaches and reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides.	<p>Construction activities will generate waste and may increase ambient dust and noise levels. Vegetation and land clearing will be done. No hazardous chemicals will be used in vegetation clearing. The new buildings will use Energy Star certified products and will incorporate green building features.</p> <div data-bbox="808 1409 881 1486">  </div> <p>https://www.energystar.gov/about/energy-star-brand/energy-star-brand-book</p>
10	Provide workers with safe and healthy working conditions and prevent accidents, injuries, and disease. Establish preventive and emergency preparedness and response measures to avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, to	Construction works may cause accidents or injuries to workers. Contractors will be required to comply with the EMP and implement to the extent possible the Environmental Codes of Practice. Compliance will be monitored by the PIUs and PMU.

No.	SPS 2009 Principles	Description
	minimize, adverse impacts and risks to the health and safety of local communities.	
11	Conserve physical cultural resources and avoid destroying or damaging them by using field-based surveys that employ qualified and experienced experts during environmental assessment. Provide for the use of “chance find” procedures that include a pre-approved management and conservation approach for materials that may be discovered during project implementation.	The sites are within the existing premises of the universities and are not known to have physical cultural resources as defined by SPS 2009.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The project will have four outputs as summarized in Table 1.1. The component that will have environmental implications from Output 1 (see below) will be the construction of new IT buildings for JUST, BUET, DU, and some renovations of classrooms and IT laboratories at EWU.

Output 1: An established modern learning, research and startup supporting environment	Supports the four universities in developing classrooms, laboratories, industry collaboration and startup or incubation space, and auxiliary facilities. Establishment of the support environment will adopt green building features for energy efficiency, water saving, climate and disaster resilient design, access of persons with disabilities, and female-friendly amenities such as students' study areas and staff lounges, safety features like access control system, increased lighting at night, and video surveillance system.
---	--

Specifically for DU, the new building will be a fully furnished and purpose-fit 10-storey building (Figure 3.1) with a total floor area of 27,034 m². The new building will cater to the Information Technology Human Resource Development Hub (IT HRDH) expected to supply approximately 2,500 information technology and information technology enabled services (IT/ITES) professionals per year. The structure of IT HRDH is shown in Figure 3.2



A PERCEIVED VIEW OF THE IT HRDH BUILDING FROM NORTH-EAST CORNER WHICH WILL BE SEEN BOTH FROM NAZRUL MAUSOLEUM AND FINE ARTS INSTITUTE

Figure 3.1 Perspective View of IT HRDH

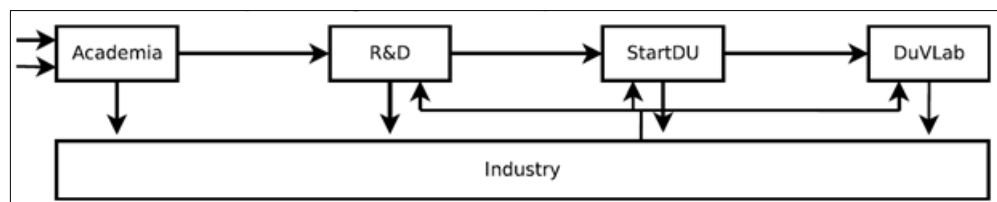


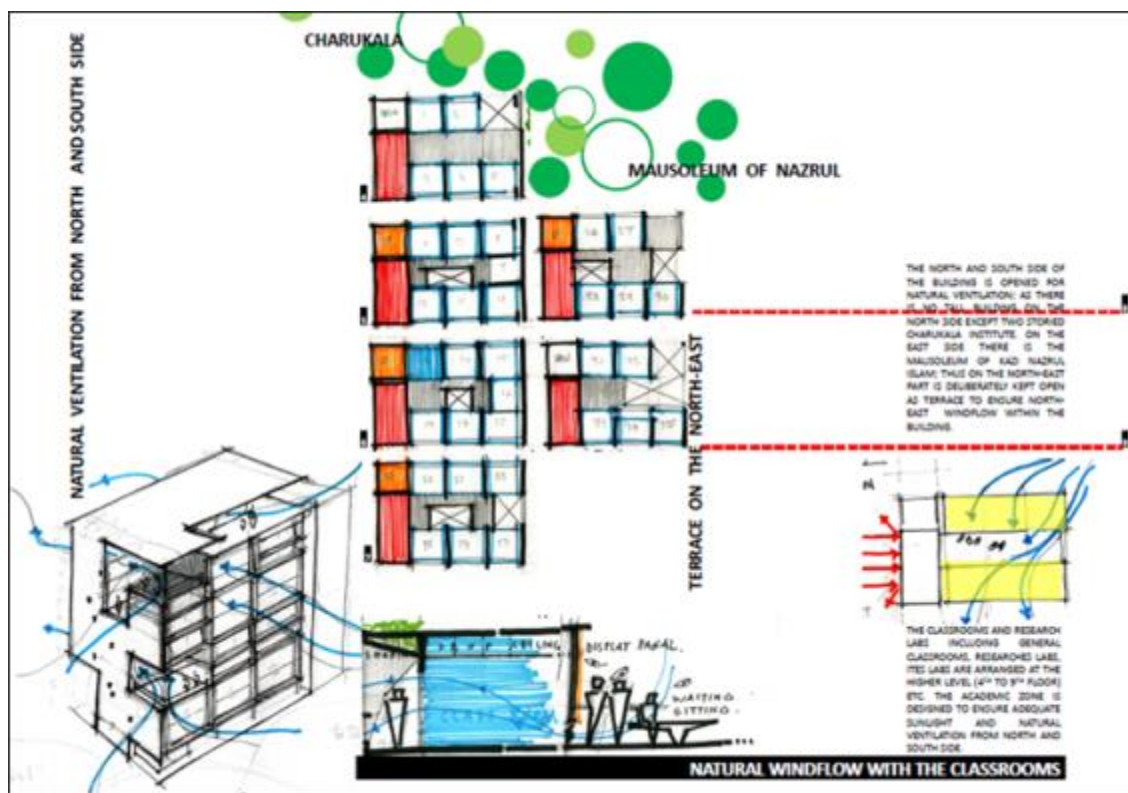
Figure 3.2 Structure of IT HRDH

Based on this structure, IT HRDH will have the following outcomes:

- A. *Academic Institution* – close collaboration with the industry to maintain academic curriculum in order to contribute to the industry such as service providers to Hi-Tech parks throughout the country and in innovation through the R&D center

- B. *R&D center* - students graduating from the academic institutions will be able to conduct research while closely collaborating with the industry. The R&D could be industry-academia collaboration or industry problem R&D.
- C. *Idea Incubator (StartDU)* – this will have activities such as StartUp companies, organizing mentorship events, Demo Day (events where new ideas are presented to potential investors), and intellectual property licensing.
- D. *Venture Lab (DUVlab)* - the outputs will be Established Companies, and Intellectual Property Licensing. The Technology Licensing Office (TLO) is part of the DUVlab whose purpose is to facilitate licensing of technology inventions or innovations of DUVlab members.

The estimated total cost of civil works is \$15.74 million. IT HRDH will also incorporate green building features which will cover building design, construction materials, energy-efficient lighting and cooling systems, and relevant Energy Star-certified products. The estimated cost of incorporating these green building features is \$4.722 million. Figure 3.3 shows how natural windflow will be considered in the design of IT HRDH.



Source: Conceptual Design, IT HRDH (IIT-DU) June 2019

Figure 3.3 Natural Wind flow Considered in the Design

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT (BASELINE DATA)

This chapter describes the existing environment within the study area and is based on environmental sampling on ambient air quality, noise, and drinking water at the project site. The description relied heavily on secondary data from government sources, international organizations and other research entities. Sampling was conducted on 30 March 2019 and on 6 April 2019 by the EQMS Environmental Consulting Limited. Measurements were done within the 500-meter radius from the project site (Figure 4.1).

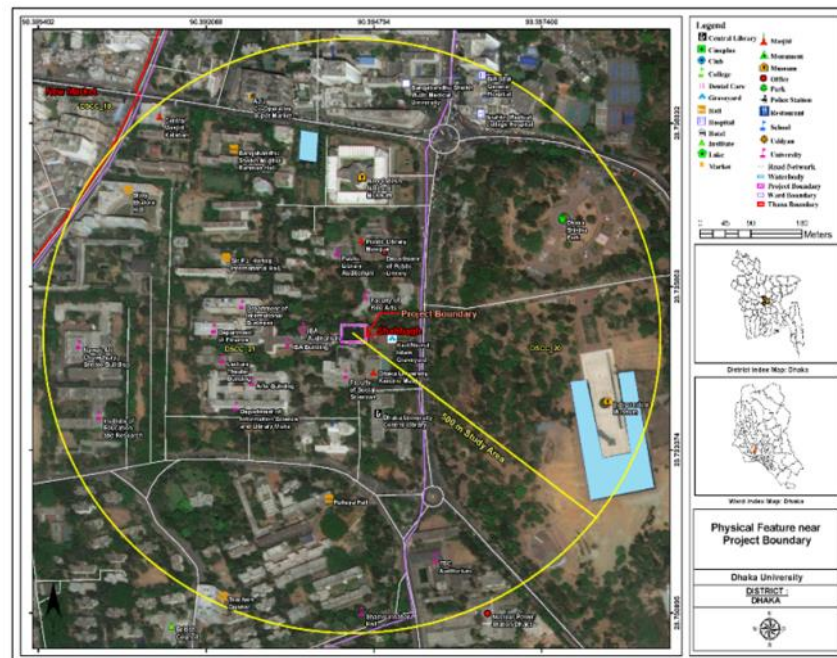


Figure 4.1 Project's area of influence

4.1 Institute of Information Technology in University of Dhaka

The Institute of Information Technology (IIT) at DU was established in 2001, although it existed as a Computer Center since 1985. The IIT-DU currently offers Bachelor of Science in Software Engineering (BSSE), Master of Science in Software Engineering (MSSE), Master of Information Technology (MIT), and Post Graduate Diploma in Information Technology (PGDIT). The main objective of IIT is to create skilled human resource in the field of information and communications technology (ICT) to ensure the digital development of the country.

The proposed project site in DU

The proposed site is about 17,257 square feet (ft²) or 0.16 hectare at an elevation of 6.8 m above mean sea level. At present, the site has 14-room bachelors' staff quarters, single floor, tin shed complex, with some trees in the yard and a water source (two faucets) for the occupants (Figure 4.2). The bachelors' staff quarters serve as residence for DU male staff members generally from lower level position (Third Grade or lower). Main access to the site is through a secured gate connected to the Sociology Building. The site is bounded to the north by the Faculty of Fine Arts, to the south by the Faculty of Social Sciences, to the east by the

Mausoleum of Poet Kazi Nazrul Islam, and to the west by the Institute of Business Administration (IBA). Dhaka University Central Mosque is located southeast of the proposed site. DU is within an urban area and there are no ecologically-critical areas close to the project site. Table 4.1 presents a summary of the environmental setting within the study area.

The existing bachelors' staff quarters will be demolished to give way to the new IT HRDH. There is no fixed number of occupants as the facility is considered as temporary homestay. At the time of site visit in January 2019, there were 25 occupants. Occupants pay a certain amount of rent for the bed deducted from their salary. There is no contract between DU and the occupants.



Figure 4.2 Bachelors' Staff Quarters

Table 4.1 Summary of Environmental Setting within the Study Area

Item	Details
Location	Within DU in Dhaka district under – DSCC 21 Ward, Shahbagh Thana
Latitude	23.735142
Longitude	90.394410
Topography	Flat terrain and land is relatively plain
Major physiographic unit	Madhupur Tract which comprises central part of Dhaka, the course of Brahmaputra – Jamuna Flood Plain
Major soil type	Belongs to a Pleistocene terrace consisting mainly of red and mottled clays. They are strongly acidic with low organic matter, low

Item	Details
	moisture holding capacity, and low fertility level.
Climatic condition	Humid and sub-tropical climate. During the winter season, cool winds blow from the NE. Prevailing winds are NW, S, and NE.
Flooding	Generally flooded by the ingress of flood water from the north, west and south side by the Bangsi, Dhaleswari, Tongi khal, Turag and Buriganga rivers
Seismicity	Falls under seismic zone II (medium intensity seismic effects)
Nearest water body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Museum Lake in the east side about 380 m from project area • Ramna Lake in the northeast side about 690 m from project area
Ecologically-critical area	No identified ecologically-critical areas within the study area
Reserve/protected forest	No reserved /protected forest
Archeologically-important site	Curzon Hall is a British Raj-era building and home of the Faculty of Sciences at the University of Dhaka, about 1.15 km from the proposed site
Sensitive receptors	There are three mosques, three hospitals, one museum, and one mausoleum within the 500-m radius of the proposed site
Major Settlement	Shahbagh Thana

Source: Site Reconnaissance; secondary information

4.2 Physical Environment

4.2.1 Geology and Soil

Dhaka is located in the central-eastern part of Bangladesh. The city is in the extreme south of the Madhupur Tract. The main area is covered by the Pleistocene Madhupur clay, a yellowish brown to oxidized reddish brown silty clay. The Madhupur Clay makes up most of the surface across the elevated Madhupur Tract. This particular unit is about 45 m in thickness (an average of 10 m thickness in Dhaka) and has a fine sandy layer at its base. The southern part of Dhaka is made of Holocene sediments. The drainage channels and shallow depressions on the Madhupur Tract are partially comprised of grey and yellow organic-rich sands and clays of the Holocene Bashabo Formation.

The major geomorphic units of the city are the high land or the Dhaka terrace, the low lands or floodplains, depressions and abandoned channels. Low lying swamps and marshes located in and around the city are other major topographic features. Madhupur Clay of the Pleistocene age, characterized by reddish plastic clay with silt and very fine sand particles. The soil is non-calcareous dark grey in color in and around the project area. Moreover, dark grey floodplain soil can be found adjacent to the area of Turag and Buriganga.

4.2.2 Climate

According to Köppen climate classification, it falls under Aw category which is characterized by tropical wet and dry climate. This type of climate experiences hot and humid summer and dry winter. According to the climatic characteristics, Bangladesh is divided into 7 different climatic sub-regions. The study area of the project falls under the south-central climatic zone of the country (Figure 4.3).

Meteorological data recorded at Dhaka station of the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) from January 1980 to December 2013 were used to describe climate within the study

area. Average maximum temperature ranges from between 39.6°C to 30.1°C. The monthly variation of the average minimum temperature is 22.5°C to 6.5°C. The maximum recorded temperature in Dhaka station was 39.6°C which occurred in March 1999 and April 2009. In January 1995, the minimum temperature was recorded as 6.5°C in Dhaka. The warmest month is April while the coldest month is January.

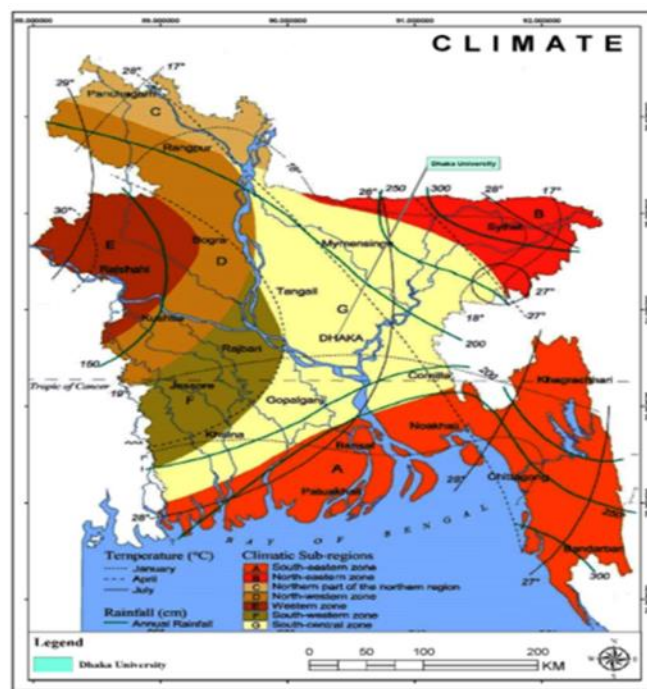


Figure 4.3 Climate Map

The average monthly rainfall is 332 mm while the maximum rainfall is 836 mm. The minimum monthly rainfall is 59 mm. Annual average rainfall is 2,066 mm and the highest recorded annual rainfall was 3,028 mm which occurred in 1984. The driest period of the year is winter when the average monthly rainfall varies from 21 mm to 7.21 mm.

Relative humidity varies from 83.77% to 62.47%.

4.2.3 Natural Hazards

Flooding

Dhaka city was particularly hit by severe floods in 1988 and 1998. During the 1998 flood about 56 percent of the city was inundated, including most of the eastern and 23% of the western part of the city. Over 60% of the area of Dhaka can be demarcated as flood risk zone considering its flood history. Flood in Dhaka is caused by high rainfall or by flooding from the surrounding rivers and canals. The western and most densely settled part of Dhaka is protected from river flooding by raised roads and an encircling embankment built after the 1988 flood. The eastern part of the city where most of the expansion takes place consists of low-lying floodplains that are submerged during the monsoon season. The issues for Dhaka's flood scenario are-

- All sides of Dhaka city are bounded by rivers and canals.

- Above 50% of Dhaka is low-lying and inundated during monsoon.
- Filling of water retention areas and drains increases the risk of seasonal flooding.
- Encroachment of rivers and canals can increase flood hazard susceptibility.
- Internal drainage congestion can make the flood situation more complex.
- Poor/no enforcement of laws in protecting the low-lying areas in and around Dhaka

Seismic Effects

According to the National Seismic Zoning Map produced by the Geological Survey of Bangladesh, Dhaka lies at the end of the Dauki fault in an area of medium seismic risk. This means that shocks of moderate intensity are possible, with a probable maximum magnitude of 6.5-7 on the Richter scale. Seismic events in Bangladesh are relatively infrequent but historically have been severe, such as the earthquakes of 1930 and 1950 that caused widespread damage throughout the country, and the earthquake in 2004 that damaged large parts of Dhaka City. Figure 4.4 shows the seismic zoning and flood prone areas in Bangladesh.

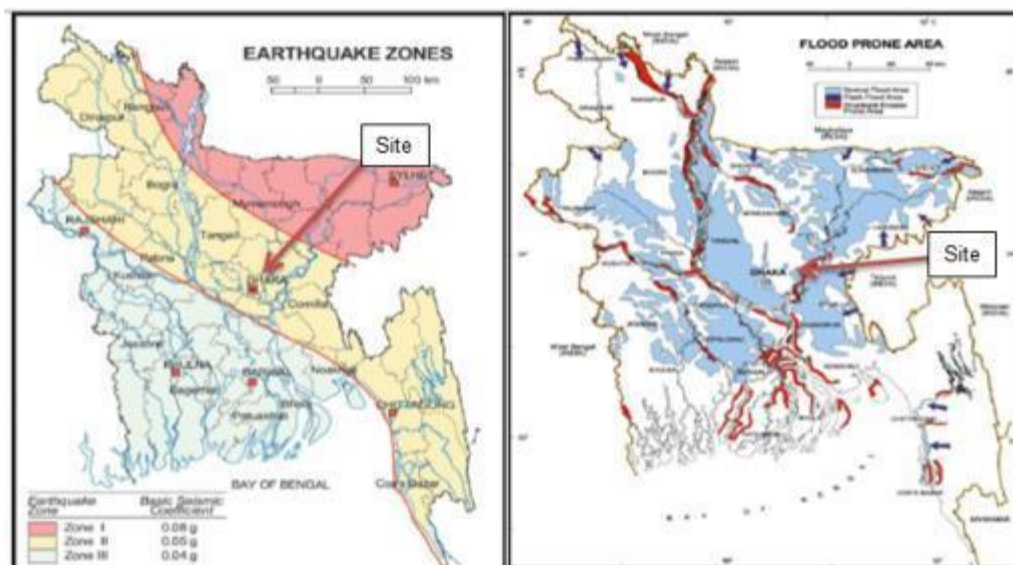


Figure 4.4 Seismic Zoning and Floodprone Areas, Bangladesh

4.2.4 Ambient air quality and noise

Ambient air quality

The DOE maintains three continuous air quality monitoring stations within the Dhaka district. This monitoring is under the Clean Air and Sustainable Environment (CASE) project funded by the World Bank.⁶ Table 4.2 shows the summary of monitoring results from January to April 2019 collected through the CASE project and Figure 4.5 shows the location of the monitoring stations.

⁶ Department of Environment. Clean Air and Sustainable Development.
http://case.doe.gov.bd/index.php?option=com_contact&view=contact&id=1.

Table 4.2 Summary of CASE Monitoring Results, January-May 2019

Parameter	National Ambient Air Quality Standards (2005)	Unit of measure	Station		
			CAMS -1 Sangshad Bhavan, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar	CAMS -2 BARC Farmgate	CAMS -3 Darus-Salam
Average monthly air quality data - January 2019					
SO ₂ - 24 hr	140	ppb	6.32	2.64	16.8
NO ₂	53 (Annual)	ppb	63.3	141	93.2
PM _{2.5} -24 hr	65	µg/m ³	131	149	205
PM ₁₀ -24 hr	150	µg/m ³	DNA	212	302
Average monthly air quality data- February 2019					
SO ₂ - 24 hr	140	ppb	7.79	2.77	12.4
NO ₂	53 (Annual)	ppb	66.1	111	71.0
PM _{2.5} -24 hr	65	µg/m ³	124	134	144
PM ₁₀ -24 hr	150	µg/m ³	DNA	235	244
Average monthly air quality data- March 2019					
SO ₂ - 24 hr	140	ppb	DNA	2.41	5.99
NO ₂	53 (Annual)	ppb	84.0	DNA	45.1
PM _{2.5} -24 hr	65	µg/m ³	86.3	114	123
PM ₁₀ -24 hr	150	µg/m ³	164	206	225
Average monthly air quality data- April 2019					
SO ₂ - 24 hr	140	ppb	3.16	2.60	DNA
NO ₂	53 (Annual)	ppb	54.3	DNA	21.8
PM _{2.5} -24 hr	65	µg/m ³	57.2	67.3	71.5
PM ₁₀ -24 hr	150	µg/m ³	115	149	132
Average monthly air quality data - May 2019					
SO ₂ - 24 hr	140	ppb	DNA	15.8	DNA
NO ₂	53 (Annual)	ppb	DNA	DNA	20.1
PM _{2.5} -24 hr	65	µg/m ³	38.2	69.6	49.7
PM ₁₀ -24 hr	150	µg/m ³	98.7	129	99.8

Results from the CASE air quality monitoring suggest that NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} exceeded the limits set by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (2005). Existing sources of air pollution are mainly vehicular emissions, ongoing construction of large infrastructure projects, and dust-generating activities of densely populated settlements.

Ambient air quality measurements were conducted on 6 April 2019 at and around the project site by EQMS Consulting Limited. Three sampling stations were identified (Figure 4.6) and results are given in Table 4.3. Results of this one-time sampling suggest that it meets NAAQS (2005) but exceed IFC-WB EHS Guidelines 2007 on PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.

Table 4.3 Results of Ambient Air Quality Measurements, 6 April 2019

Location	Concentration (µg/m ³)		
	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	NO _x
AQ1- In front of Central Mosque in DU	17.53	13.88	72.05

Location	Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	NO _x
AQ2- In front of settlement near Mosque	54.48	38.16	74.99
AQ3- In front of Bachelors' Staff Quarters	62.13	49.19	69.01
Duration (hour)	24	24	1
Standards ECR 1997 and amendment in 2006 Standard (Schedule 2)	150	65	100 (Annual)
IFC-WB EHS Guidelines 2007	50 (guideline)	25 (guideline)	200 (guideline)



Figure 4.5 CASE Monitoring Stations

Noise

Main sources of increased noise level at and around the project site are due to movements of vehicles, students' activities, and the ongoing construction (vertical expansion of Sociology Building). Three noise sampling stations were identified to do measurements as baseline data (Figure 4.7). Results suggest that the station in front of settlements near the central mosque exceed the national limits (2006) and IFC-WB EHS Guidelines 2007 both daytime and nighttime. Measurements were done on 6 April 2019 and results are given in Table 4.4 while sampling stations are shown in Figure 4.7.

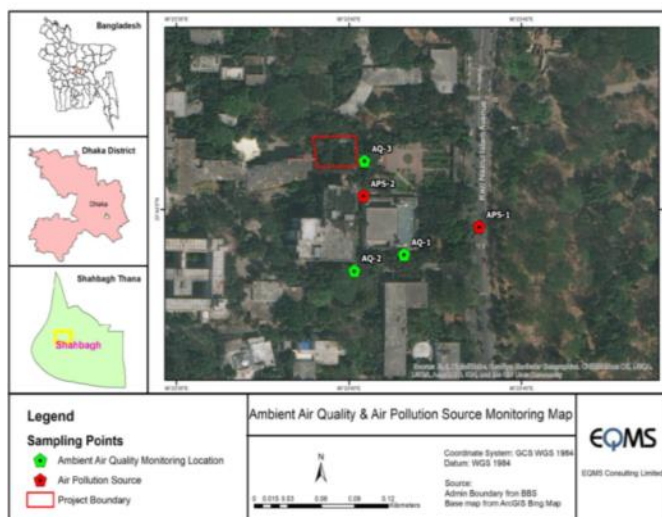


Figure 4.6 Ambient Air Quality Stations, Project Site

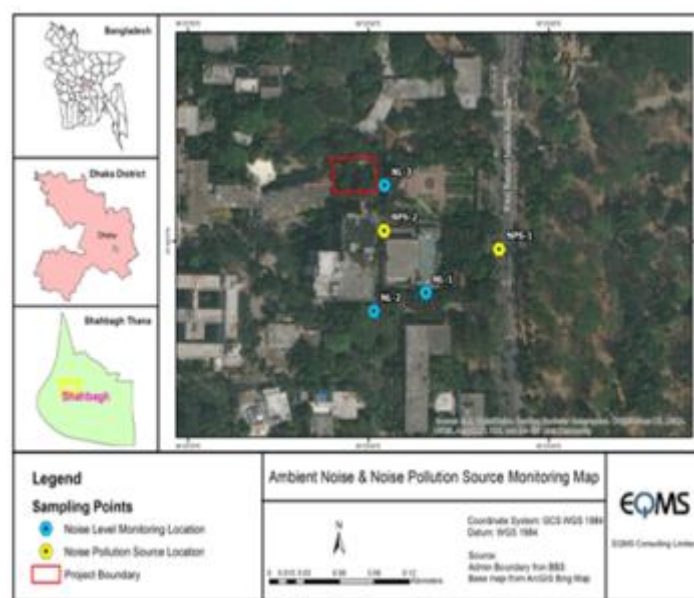


Figure 4.7 Noise Sampling Station, Project Site

Table 4.4 Results of Ambient Noise Sampling

Location	Leq Day (dBA)	Leq Night (dBA)
NL1-Infront of Central Mosque, Dhaka University	55.20	48.55
NL2- In front of settlement near Mosque	63.54	53.75

Location	Leq Day (dBA)	Leq Night (dBA)
NL3- In front of Bachelor Staff Quarter	50.47	46.35
(Mixed use) Noise Pollution Control Rules 2006	60	50
(Residential, institutional, educational) IFC-EHS Guidelines 2007	55	45

4.2.5 Groundwater Quality

On 30 March 2019, drinking water sample was collected from the source of water supply from the project site (Figure 4.8) for laboratory analysis of fecal coliform, pH, arsenic, lead, cadmium, and chromium (hexavalent). Results show that the water sample meets the limits of WHO and ECR 1997, Schedule 3(B) Rule 12 for all the drinking water quality parameters tested. Table 4.5 shows the result of sampling.

Table 4.5 Result of Drinking Water Analysis

Parameter	Unit of Measure	Allowable limit		Sampling Station: Water supply at project site
		ECR 1997, Schedule 3(B) Rule 12	WHO	Result of Analysis
Date of sampling: 30 March 2019				
Fecal Coliform	n/100 ml	0	Must not be detectable in any 100 ml sample	0
pH	-	6.5-8.5	-	6.88
Arsenic (As)	mg/l	0.05	0.01	<0.010
Lead (Pb)	mg/l	0.05	0.01	0.002
Cadmium (Cd)	mg/l	0.005	0.003	BDL (below detectable limit)
Chromium (Cr ⁺⁶)	mg/l	0.05	0.05	0.001



Figure 4.8 Water Sampling at the Project Site

4.3 Biological Environment

The project site has about 25 trees commonly found in Dhaka City (Figure 4.9). Most of the trees are fruit-bearing like mango, jackfruit, banana and coconut. Some of the major types of trees found in Dhaka university area include mahogany, rain tree, Kul (*Ziziphus mauritiana*), and Sishu (*Dalbergia sissoo*).



Figure 4.9 Vegetation in the Project Site

There is no natural surface water that may be affected by the project.

4.4 Socioeconomic Environment

Dhaka is the most populated city in Bangladesh, and it is also one of the most populated cities in the world. According to the United Nations, “The World’s Cities in 2018” Data Booklet, the population in Dhaka is 19.578 million, ranks 9th most populous cities in the world.

The project site is within Shahbagh Thana. Based on the data from the Bangladesh Bureau Statistics (2013), the population in Shahbagh is 33,513 with 3,832 households and population density of 13,194 persons per km². The average household size is 8.74.

Religion and employment The population is predominantly Muslim (94.66%) with small community of Hindu (3.79%). Main sources of income are service, industry and agriculture.

Housing Type of housing is mainly pucca (59%) followed by semi-pucca (26%), kutchha (14%) and Jhupri (1%). More than half of the population is renting (73%) and only 24% own their place and about 4% is rent-free.

Sanitation Almost 90% of the population has access to sanitary latrine facility.

Electricity and water supply The population is well connected to the electricity grid (98%) and about 77% of the population use tap water as source of drinking water. The rest of the population (19%) use tube well.

Important Landmark The national poet, Kazi Nazrul Islam, also known as the ‘Rebel Poet’ was buried with state honour at DU on the northern side of the central mosque of DU (Figure 4.10). This landmark is secured and public access is controlled. This is located east of the project site.

Poet Nazrul used his literature and songs to fight and resist against oppression and colonialism that earned him the name of “The Rebel Poet.”⁷ The operation and maintenance of the Poet Kazi Nazrul Islam’s graveyard is entrusted to DU.



Figure 4.10 Poet Kazi Nazrul Islam’s Graveyard

⁷ UNESCO Office in Dhaka, A Tribute to The National Poet KAZI NAZRUL ISLAM - on his 115th Birth Anniversary. http://www.unesco.org/new/en/dhaka/about-us/single-view/news/a_tribute_to_the_national_poet_kazi_nazrul_islam_on_his_11/.

5.0 ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Associated potential environmental impacts will be mainly during the demolition of the existing staff housing at the project site, and during construction phase which are temporary, of short duration, localized and can be easily mitigated through the implementation of the environmental management plan (EMP). Aside from the EMP, these impacts can be avoided and/or mitigated by compliance to relevant provisions of the BNBC 2006 and adherence to best practices in construction engineering. The environmental monitoring plan (EMoP) will provide the key elements to be monitored to ensure compliance by the Contractor to the approved building design and relevant regulations on building construction, occupational and environmental health and safety.

5.1 Pre-construction and design phase

At this stage, activities include preparation of project proposal, design the new building, desktop and ground surveys of the proposed site, preliminary consultations, and drafting of the Development Project Proforma/Proposal. These activities are not expected to have significant environmental impacts as the activities will have minimal physical disturbances to the environment.

5.1.1 Demolition of existing bachelors' staff quarters

The Contractor will be required to prepare a Demolition Plan (DP) for approval of the PIU (and Office of the Chief Engineer) and will secure demolition permit (if required). The DP will include information such as: location of project site, height of the structure above ground level, and the nearest distance from the structure to the site boundary, type of building and the structural support including materials of its construction, proposed method of demolition, handling and disposal of demolished materials, duration of demolition works, safety and emergency arrangements.

The DP will also include a survey for the presence of asbestos-containing material in the existing structure such as roofing shingles, and cement sheeting used for walls and partitions. Appropriate safety measures will be followed to ensure the safety of the workers that may be involved in the demolition.⁸ No demolition works will commence prior to the approval of the DP and issuance of the required permit.

Given the type and characteristics of the existing structure (i.e., single floor school-type building), manual demolition method will be employed. Demolition works will generate waste, may increase dust and noise level, and may pose occupational and community safety risks. The site will be temporarily enclosed to contain dust and minimize noise. Workers assigned to the demolition will be provided with safety gear and appropriate PPE. Demolition works will be done only during daytime.

Occupants will be notified in advance and will be given adequate time to move out to the new accommodation before the structure is demolished. Nearby building users such as the Sociology Department will be notified of the demolition works at least one week in advance. ECoP 6.0 provides additional measures to manage demolition works.

⁸ IFC-WB General Environment Health and Safety Guidelines April 2007, p34 and 71, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (www.epa.gov/asbestos)



Figure 5.1 Existing Staff Housing at the Project Site

5.1.2 Transfer of Occupants to another Accommodation

Affected legitimate occupants of the existing bachelors' staff quarters will be moved to another accommodation within DU. The occupants are aware of the decision of DU to demolish the existing old housing to provide the needed space for IT HRDH. There are 20 ongoing constructions of new dormitories in seven locations within DU. The nearest one is about 10-minute walk from the project site which may be completed and ready for occupancy within 2019 (Figure 5.2) The Manager of Estate Office dealing with staff accommodations assured that legitimate occupants who will be affected by the demolition will be moved to another accommodation prior to any construction works at the project site.



Figure 5.2 Ongoing Construction of New Staff Accommodation

With the move, housing condition of occupants is improved through the new housing accommodations that DU is currently doing. After DPP approval, there will be round of formal consultations with the occupants, and 60 days prior to construction, a sign board will be posted onsite indicating the new development and details of the contact person(s)

5.1.3 Green building features of IT HRDH

Green building features were incorporated in the design of IT HRDH which aims to reduce energy and water consumption, and thus, also expected to be a climate change-resilient building. These features are included in the budget. With the use of energy-efficient lighting and cooling systems, the minimum contribution to carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions reduction is estimated at 246 tons per year. Figure 5.3 shows the design features.

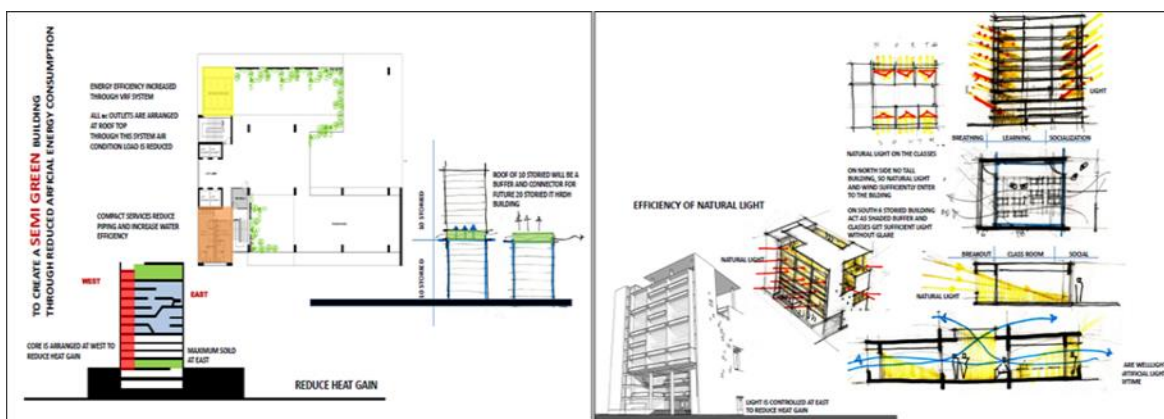


Figure 5.3 Design of Green Features

Aside from incorporating green building features, relevant provisions set forth in BNBC 2006 and BNBC 2015 (draft) will be adhered to in the design and construction.

5.2 Construction phase

This phase will involve the recruitment of workers and staff, mobilization of contractors, equipment and machineries, site preparation, delivery and storage of construction materials; civil, mechanical, and electrical works; landscaping and clean-up of construction debris, and occupancy of the new building.

Prior to construction works, the PMU in UGC and the PIU in DU will ensure that the Contractor will include the responsibility of compensating for any temporary damage, loss or inconvenience as a result of accident or failure to comply with regulations in implementing the project. The Contractor will be required to conduct baseline environmental quality measurements for air, noise, and source of drinking water to be provided to construction workers before start of construction.

Environmental Codes of Practice (ECoP) relevant during construction phase are given in Appendix 1. ECoPs are general non-site specific guidance from best construction practices that be implemented for this project to ensure that potential associated construction environmental impacts will be minimized. Contractors will be required to refer to these ECoPs as well as comply to the EMP.

5.2.1 Prepare construction management plan

Before any construction works, the Contractor will be required to prepare a construction management plan to guide the implementation of earth-moving works, construction of the building, civil, mechanical, and electrical works including restoration of the site and the existing access roads. The plan will cover work scheduling, occupational and community health and safety, temporary pedestrian and traffic management, spoils disposal and construction waste, noise and dust control, drainage and stormwater management, materials storage and management, protocol in dealing with students, occupants of staff housing and administrative staff of DU, and emergency/disaster preparedness. Critical information to know during emergency will be included in an emergency kit such as evacuation or assembly point, what they need to do and what they should not do. Emergency contact details will be posted in billboards clearly at the construction site.

5.2.2 Hiring of staff and workers

There will be potential job opportunities for both skilled and unskilled workers during construction phase. These opportunities, however, may cause conflict over lack of transparency in recruitment. Hiring of local labour will be given priority. The Contractor will be required to comply with the relevant provisions in the Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 (amended 2013) and Bangladesh Labor Rules 2015 on recruitment and working conditions.

Due to construction works, there will be workers present within the premises of DU particularly in the construction site. The Contractor will be required to ensure that their workers will strictly observe the rules and regulations of DU including occupational health and safety rules that will be imposed on them by the Contractor.

5.2.3 Orientation of workers and staff

Before any construction works begin, the PIU and PMU together with the environmental safeguard consultant will conduct an orientation to the workers and staff of Contractor on occupational health and safety as well as environmental requirements of GOB and ADB. The orientation aims to create awareness on their responsibility for implementing and compliance to the EMP, effective record keeping, and environmental reporting. The orientation will also include awareness on communicable disease like tuberculosis and about HIV/AIDS to prevent potential incidence in the workplace.

The Contractor will be required to designate an Emergency and Disaster Coordinator to guide the workers in case of an emergency or disaster. Workers will be informed that mock drills will be conducted regularly and participation will be mandatory. The Contractor will be required also to invite resource persons from relevant government agency or private sector to conduct training on proper emergency response at least once a year throughout construction phase.

5.2.4 Site preparation and construction works

The Contractor will coordinate with respective government agencies before any site preparation to determine the connections of utilities such as natural gas pipeline, water pipes, sewers, and other services that may be affected.

If the Contractor decides to operate quarry to meet the requirements of the construction works, the necessary permits and clearances from relevant agencies of the government should have

been obtained prior start of operation. The Contractor need to ensure that the quarry providing materials to the construction of IT HRDH is maintained in stable condition, appropriately and adequately landscaped, and when taken from the river, it should not disrupt the flow of river or damage the river banks causing erosion. The stockyard and construction site will be temporarily and properly enclosed with designated security personnel to prevent entry of unauthorized persons.

The project site which is within the premises of DU is not known to have sites of archeological and historical value. The graveyard of Poet Kazi Nazrul Islam, which is located in the eastern side of the project site, is not expected to be affected as there will no blasting during demolition. Given the type of the existing structure at the project site, demolition will be done manually. Nonetheless, ECoP 1.0 provide measures in case of encounter with physical cultural resource.⁹

Impacts on air quality

Site preparation will involve land and minimal vegetation clearing. Potential increase in dust level may be expected as a result of these activities. This impact may cause inconvenience to the students, faculty and staff in nearby social science building which is in front of the project site and people using the central mosque located SE of the project site. To contain the potential increase in generation of dust, the Contractor will be required to do the following:

- Provide temporary fencing and enclosures of the construction site (at least 2 m-high);
- Spray water to any opened area and work sites, as and when needed particularly during the summer season;
- All excavated soil and stockyard will be covered with tarpaulin or other appropriate cover material during non-working time, and excess soil will be removed from the worksite to the designated disposal site;
- Provide a space onsite to accommodate the required materials so that transport and delivery of construction materials will be minimized including vehicular emissions;
- Provide workers assigned to dusty areas with safety masks or goggles;
- Vehicles that will deliver construction materials to the site that generate dust will be covered with suitable material to contain dust;
- Regularly maintain construction vehicles, generators (if required), and heavy equipment to avoid smoke belching;
- Prohibit burning of garbage, liquid waste and other combustible materials within the construction site; and,
- ECoP 2.0 presents some measures on managing air quality.

The PIU will ensure that ambient air quality limits set by the IFC-WB EHS General Guidelines 2007 and GOB will not be exceeded during construction phase. GOB ambient air quality limits (2005) are less stringent compared to the IFC-WB EHS General Guidelines 2007. SPS 2009 requires that should host country regulations differ from the levels and measures set by the IFC-WB EHS General Guidelines 2007, the host country will achieve whichever is more stringent. In this case, the IFC-WB EHS General Guidelines 2007 will be the relevant limits that the Contractor needs to comply.

⁹ PCR as defined in SPS 2009 are movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources may be located in urban or rural settings and may be above or below ground or under water. Their cultural interest may be at the local, provincial, national, or international level.

Impacts on noise

The major sources of noise generation are movement of construction vehicles, associated land clearing, and from the construction of IT HRDH. These activities, together with daily university activities, in some occasions, may exceed the limits provided for in the Noise (Pollution) Control Rules 2006. This intermittent increase in noise levels will be temporary, of short duration and can be mitigated.

Exposure of workers to increased noise levels is an occupational as well as a public health hazard. Table 5.1 presents the typical noise levels of tools and equipment. As a comparison, Table 5.2 presents the common sources of noise and decibel levels that people are generally exposed to. In order to mitigate the temporary negative impact on noise, the Contractor will be required to:

- Orient and inform workers about noise level requirements prior to construction works;
- Provide workers assigned to high-level noise-generating activities with personal protective equipment such as ear muffs and earplugs and will be rotated every two hours;
- Undertake activities that generate noise during daytime only (but will be adjusted contingent to weather and season);
- Require drivers of construction vehicles to observe low speed and blowing of horns or whistle will not be allowed unless absolutely necessary;
- Assign staff to maintain the flow of traffic to avoid inconvenience to students, faculty members and administrative staff;
- Require regular tune-up of construction vehicles and proper maintenance of machinery; and,
- ECoP 3.0 gives some measures on managing noise and vibration.

Table 5.1 Typical Noise Levels of Tools and Equipment

Equipment	Noise Level, dB(A)
Cranes	78 - 103
Backhoes	85 - 104
Loaders	77 - 106
Dozers	86 – 106
Scrapers	97 - 112
Trenchers	95 - 99
Pile drivers	119 - 125
Compactors	90 – 112
Grinders	106 -110
Chainsaws	100 - 115
Concrete saw	97 – 103
Sandblasting nozzle	111 - 117
Jackhammers	100 - 115
Compressors	85 – 104
Note: These noise levels are measured at the operator's position.	

Source: Infrastructure Health & Safety Association, Chapter 14, Hearing Protection, Table 14-4.
<http://www.ihsa.ca/About.aspx>

Table 5.2 Common Sources of Noise and Decibel Levels

Everyday Sounds and Noises	Average Sound Level (dBA)	Typical Response (after routine or repeated exposure)
Softest sound that can be heard	0	Sounds at these dB levels typically don't cause any hearing damage.
Normal breathing	10	
Ticking watch	20	
Soft whisper, quiet library	30	
Refrigerator hum	40	
Moderate rainfall	50	
Normal conversation, air conditioner	60	
Washing machine, dishwasher	70	You may feel annoyed by the noise
City traffic (inside the car)	80–85	You may feel very annoyed
Gas-powered lawnmowers and leaf blowers	80-85	Damage to hearing possible after 2 hours of exposure
Subway, passing motorcycle, gas mower	91	Dangerous to hearing; wear earplugs or earmuffs
Hair dryer, kitchen blender, food processor	94	Dangerous to hearing; wear earplugs or earmuffs
Motorcycle	95	Damage to hearing possible after about 50 minutes of exposure
Approaching subway train, car horn at 16 feet (5 meters), and sporting events (such as hockey playoffs and football games)	100	Hearing loss possible after 15 minutes
The maximum volume level for personal listening devices; a very loud radio, stereo, or television; and loud entertainment venues (such as nightclubs, bars, and rock concerts)	105–110	Hearing loss possible in less than 5 minutes
Shouting or barking in the ear	110	Hearing loss possible in less than 2 minutes
Standing beside or near sirens	120	Pain and ear injury
Jet plane takeoff, siren, pneumatic drill	120	Not safe for any period of time
Jackhammer	130	Not safe for any period of time
Firecrackers	140–150	Pain and ear injury

Sources:

1. US Department of Health & Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Centers What Noises Cause Hearing Loss? https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/hearing_loss/what_noises_cause_hearing_loss.html.
2. American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. Loud Noise Dangers. <https://www.asha.org/public/hearing/Loud-Noise-Dangers/#signs>.

Generation of waste

Construction works are expected to generate waste such as spoils, construction materials, wood, cleared vegetation, waste food, cement container, and other similar debris. If not managed properly, this waste will be unsightly and may pose health and safety risks to workers and the community within DU. In order to mitigate this impact, the Contractor will be expected to implement the following measures:

- Implement the waste management plan which is part of the overall Construction Management Plan submitted to PIU before the start of construction;

- Provide adequate garbage bins and will require workers to separate waste for easier collection and management (i.e., residual oil and lubricants, paints, thinners will not be mixed with other waste);
- Observe good housekeeping at the construction site at all times and monitor compliance;
- Burning of solid waste at the construction site will not be allowed at any time; and,
- ECoP 4.0 presents additional measures on waste management.

Impacts on people

Associated works during site preparation and construction of the new building may pose health and safety risks to workers and community. This could be working on heights and constrained spaces. Non-compliance to relevant regulations on codes and standards on civil, mechanical and electrical works may also trigger accidents to workers. Given the site, construction camps will not be located within DU premises. To the extent possible, workers and staff that will be recruited will be from within Dhaka City to avoid maintaining construction camp onsite. To minimize the occupational and community health and safety risks, the Contractor will be required to implement the following measures:

Occupational health and safety risks To prevent accidents, provide workers and staff with appropriate PPE and safety clothes such as hard hats, steel-toed boots, ear muffs/plugs, etc., and will train and/or orient workers on safe building construction practices and other issues on safety. Wearing of safety gears will be mandatory and the statutory age requirements for employment as provided for in Bangladesh Labour Act 2013 will be strictly enforced. Consider to provide group insurance to construction workers for accidents resulting to disabilities or death.

Provide sanitary facilities and safe drinking water to the workers and appropriate scaffoldings will be installed. Similarly, clear and visible warning signs and lighting will be installed. In case of a medical emergency, first aid kits will be provided at the construction sites. DU has a Medical Centre that can provide medical support, if required. The Medical Centre provides round the clock medical services with 30 doctors working on different shifts. Fire-fighting equipment will be provided onsite.

At the start of each day, toolbox meetings that last for a few minutes will be held to remind workers of the importance of compliance to safety rules and procedures.

Community safety risks Prior to start of construction works, conduct awareness orientation and/or briefing about safety to key stakeholders in DU (i.e., students in nearby buildings, management of central mosque, etc.). Inform PIU and key stakeholders (if required) on the schedule of construction activities that may pose risks to public safety. Proper fencing and enclosure (at least 2 m-high) will be installed at the site to prevent unauthorized access. Security personnel will be posted to discourage pilferage and vandalism.

Set boundary line between construction site and areas accessible to DU community. Proper demarcation will be set to prevent workers from loitering to students' areas. Provide proper identification of workers and staff at the construction site. Clear and visible warning and danger signs at and around the site will be installed. ECoP 5.0 gives additional measures on occupational health and community safety.

5.2.5 Completion of construction works

Improper clean-up and disposal of construction debris may cause safety and health risks; and reduced aesthetics value. To ensure clean-up and restoration of construction sites, the Contractor will be required to restore/reinstate all the areas potentially damaged during construction works. Workers that may be assigned to clean-up and restoration works will be provided with proper safety gear and equipment.

5.3 Post-construction phase

Upon completion of construction phase, the potential impacts will be mainly beneficial since the students, faculty members, and academic staff of IIT-DU will now have a new and fully furnished and state-of-the-art IT building. At this stage, they will enjoy the comfort and convenience of the new building.

5.3.1 Occupancy of IT HRDH

Occupancy of the new building may give rise to improper use and lack of care, and inadequate maintenance. Absence of proper building management plan may lead to premature wear and tear and costly repairs for DU. The use of the new building may result to generation of waste from occupants.

To mitigate these potential impacts, the PIU and the Office of Chief Engineer (OCE) will prepare building maintenance and management plan which will include management of waste. OCE will designate a waste management coordinator. The OCE and IIT may consult and/or collaborate with the Faculty of Earth and Environmental Sciences in developing a building waste management program which will incorporate the principles of segregation at source as well as reduce, reuse, and recycle.

OCE will conduct yearly orientation and briefing to staff, students and other building users on the proper management and care of the new IT HRDH.

5.3.2 Emergency response plan

Fire-fighting systems will be strategically located in the new building. There is a security team to ensure safety and security of all building users. As part of emergency preparedness, a draft emergency response plan (ERP) will be finalized in consultation with students, faculty, and administrative staff. Table 5.3 presents the key elements of the draft ERP.

Table 5.3 Key Elements of ERP (Draft)

Elements	Description
Approach	The aim of this emergency response plan is to guide personnel in an accident or emergency situation to prevent or minimize injury, damage and material loss and also to prevent or mitigate environmental impact from the accident or emergency.
Types of emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Earthquakes• Cyclones• Energy/utility outages• Fire hazards

Elements	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous materials releases • Terrorism
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify hazards and assess risk • Assess capabilities and resources • Develop an emergency plan and procedures • Conduct training • Public relations • Conduct drills and exercises • Develop audit procedures
Emergency preparedness requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified assembly points and/or evacuation points • A well-defined escape routes • Fire-fighting system will be supplied in strategic locations • Proper security arrangements functioning at all times • Efficient transport and communications system • Smoking will be prohibited within areas with flammable substances (if any) • Water will be kept available for fire-fighting • Availability of sufficient number of trained staff to deal with any emergency situation • Clear and audible emergency alarm/whistles and public address system • Conduct drills to familiarize students, faculty, and administrative on the evacuation routes and use of the fire-fighting system • Emergency contact number of the medical centre (and nearest hospital), ambulance and fire service and police station) • Main electrical equipment is switched off when not in use
Incident command system	<pre> graph TD IC[INCIDENT COMMANDER] --- S[SAFETY] IC --- I[INFORMATION] IC --- L[LIAISON] S --- OP[OPERATIONS] S --- PL[PLANNING] S --- LO[LOGISTICS] S --- FA[FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION] I --- OP I --- PL I --- LO I --- FA L --- OP L --- PL L --- LO L --- FA </pre>

6.0 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

Given the limited space within the government-owned area in DU, there were no alternatives considered that may result to land acquisition. However, a “no project” option was considered and compared with “with project” option.

6.1 “No project” option

The “no project” option will mean that the land where the old one-floor staff housing is located will not have its best and highest usage of land. In addition, the undergraduate and graduate students, faculty and staff of IIT-DU will not have the opportunity to benefit from innovative IT learning environment that the new building will provide. Table 6.1 presents a comparison of “no project” option and “with project” option.

Table 6.1 Comparison of “with project” and “no project” options

Description	“With Project” Option	“No Project” Option
Producing students equipped with state-of-the-art training and education fit to the requirements of the IT industry	There will be sufficient quality graduates in the field of IT to meet the demand and requirements of the IT industry	Limited or no possibility of producing better graduates due to poor IT facilities
Inconvenience and disruption to daily activities during construction	There will be temporary disruption to DU community	Potential traffic congestion may also occur due to increased population and vehicle ownership
Demolition of existing staff housing at project site	Initial inconvenience to current occupants but they will be assured of access to better housing conditions	Existing condition of housing to lower grade DU staff will remain and may even worsen due to wear and tear
Ecological impacts	Site with some fruit-bearing trees like jackfruit will be cleared. These trees can be replaced.	Existing environmental condition will be the same
Creation of temporary employment	There will be temporary jobs for skilled and non-skilled workers during demolition works and construction of IT HRDH	No temporary jobs will be created
Opportunities for students to have more options for IT training	There will be more options for R & D, training, and link to the private sector expected to improve chances of employability	No opportunities
Contribution to Vision 2021	Will contribute to the goals and objectives	No contribution

7.0 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

7.1 Introduction

Consultations aim to engage key stakeholders throughout the project implementation and to know their concerns and perceptions, if any about the project. These events give the opportunities for the public to share their views to DU about the proposed construction of the new multi-storied IT HRDH and also for DU to present to the stakeholders relevant information on the project. Consultation will not be limited during the preparation of IEE but will be carried out during project implementation.

7.2 Methodology

Identification of stakeholders Stakeholders are considered to be primary if they will be directly affected during construction and post-construction such as students, faculty members, administrative staff, and support services staff. Secondary stakeholders are persons, organizations, or businesses that may not be directly affected but may have interests on the project such as relevant government agencies, NGOs, transport cooperatives and the general public. Stakeholders were invited by DU project team focal person through phone calls, letter, and visit in person.

Approach Participants were informed of the proposed project and the potential environmental impacts due to the project. After the presentations, participants were given the time for questions and answers to raise their concerns. Discussions were done in Bangla and English.

Record of the meeting General information of the participants such as name, gender, occupation, and signature were collected and shown in the attendance list.

7.3 Results of consultation

The consultations were done on 3 April 2019 at the ground floor seminar room of IIT-DU. While the room is quite full, only 23 participants registered in the attendance sheet provided by the representatives from IT student organizations who facilitated the consultations. Registration of participants in the attendance sheet is voluntary. Seven female participants registered. Participants consist of students from IIT and other departments (sociology, economics, etc.), the Manager of Estate Office (responsible for staff housing), *Imam* from the central mosque, representatives from the Committee of the bachelors' staff housing that will be demolished, representatives from the faculty of IIT, representatives from student associations on IT, and safeguards staff from the Bangladesh Resident Mission of ADB.

IIT-DU made a presentation about the project and the environmental consultants provided information on the need for stakeholders' consultations, environmental due diligence for the project, and public disclosure of relevant information. Table 7.1 gives a summary of the issues raised during consultations while

Table 7.1 Summary of Consultations

Issues Raised	Response from Project Team
Clarification on the benefits of the project aside from having a new and modern IT building, and if students from other departments can avail of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will provide trainings, intellectual property licensing, R&D and similar opportunities not only to DU but also the private sector and

Issues Raised	Response from Project Team
services of IT HRDH	<p>interested individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals with innovative ideas on IT or R&D that may involve IT can avail of the services from the IT HRDH • As a public institution, IT HRDH will balance providing equal opportunity to disadvantaged people regardless of gender, race or economic condition through objective merit assessment • Businesses that will be established through IT HRDH can source their staff from DU and surrounding academic institutions
Impacts of construction works such as delivery of construction materials, presence of Contractor and workers, and stockyard for construction materials that may obstruct access to the Sociology building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor will set-up site camp within the project site which is currently secured by a concrete fence about 1.5 m-high • Access to the site will be the existing road between the Sociology building and the concrete fence of DU. Main access is gated and secured. • Contractor will be required to ensure that temporary impacts will be minimized and compliance will be monitored by IIT-DU (as the PIU). • Contractor will inform users of nearby buildings (Sociology, Fine Arts, Business Administration, and central mosque) on the nature and duration of work well in advance so they can make necessary preparations (if needed). • Contractor to maintain good housekeeping to ensure no disruption to main access road connected to city main road currently being used by students and other people. • Contractor may increase workforce and use appropriate equipment to complete the work in minimum timeframe with least impacts to DU community. • Contractor to implement measures to contain dust and noise from construction works.
Students' request to disclose more information about the new building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project brief will be prepared both in English and in Bangla and will be made available from IIT-DU or from their website • Once detailed lay-out of the new building and architectural design are completed, will invite all students to share their views and to see how the green building features were incorporated.
Female students' organization in IIT-DU (Software Engineering Society and other IT association) would like to be part of the project	Target is to involve 1/3 female participation in the opportunities that the project can provide
Demolition of the existing dormitory/housing (one-floor, old tin shed rooms) for lower grade staff of DU to provide space for IT HRDH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupants are aware of the decision of DU to demolish the existing old housing. • There are 20 ongoing constructions of new dormitories in seven locations within DU. The nearest one is about 10-minute walk from the project site. • Housing condition of occupants can be

Issues Raised	Response from Project Team
	<p>improved through the new housing accommodations that DU is currently doing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manager of Estate Office dealing with staff accommodations assured that staff and/or legitimate occupants who will be affected by the demolition will be accommodated in the ongoing construction of the new high-rise staff housing (maybe available for occupancy before the end of 2019) • After DPP approval, there will be round of formal consultations with the occupants, and 60 days prior to construction, a sign board will be posted onsite indicating the new development and details of the contact person(s)
Emergency preparedness in the new building, i.e., evacuation points, alarm systems, training and awareness program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT HRDH will comply with design codes and regulations on safety and emergency preparedness. • An emergency response plan (ERP) will be developed and finalized in consultations with key stakeholders in DU. ERP will include posting of signs (which is currently the practice), improved public address system, incident/emergency team, procedures, and regular drills/training. The Chief Engineering Office of DU will be the lead in this initiative.
Clarify incorporation of green building features in IT HRDH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green building features will be incorporated in the design to adapt to the natural conditions such as windspeed, temperature, natural light, resistance to earthquake, etc. • Will also include energy-efficient lighting and cooling systems, and use of Energy Star-certified products • Will also use construction materials like brick and concrete cement produced from energy-efficient process

7.4 Consultations and information during implementation

Consultations with students, faculty, and administrative staff will continue. This could be on construction practices, building management and emergency preparedness. To meet disclosure requirements of ADB, project brief (both in Bangla and English) will be posted in the website of IIT-DU. A one-page project brief (also both in English and Bangla) will be made available to interested individuals in IIT-DU and UGC. The one-page flyer or Q&A will include details on the grievance redress mechanism. Also, the IEE which will be posted to ADB website will provide more information on the project.

8.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

To ensure that complaint(s) will be addressed properly during project implementation the PMU, through the PIU, will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) as soon as the ADB loan becomes effective. The GRM is a process of handling complaints from affected people on the environmental performance of the project, in reviewing, and in facilitating the resolution.

Objectives of GRM This ensures a process of receiving and resolving complaint(s) promptly from persons that may be affected by the new ICT building. Following the requirements of SPS 2009, the GRM will involve a process that is understandable, transparent, gender-responsive, culturally-appropriate, and easily accessible to affected persons without cost and retribution.

Structure A grievance redress committee (GRC) will be created and may consist of: (1) PMU Head, (2) representative from the local government, (3) representative of Contractor, and (4) witness of the complainant. The environmental safeguard consultant at the PMU will act as the secretary of the GRC. Ideally, the GRC will continue to function from construction until post-construction. However, given the nature of the project, where environmental issues may be of concern during construction phase, the GRC may be inactive post-construction. MOE and UGC will ensure the representation of women in GRC.

GRC will be responsible for resolving complaint(s) and will convene once a month to review the complaint(s) received, if any. GRC will resolve complaint(s) within 15 days from the date of receipt and will keep a record indicating the name of complainant and nature of complaint, status of resolving the complaint, decisions or actions undertaken, and the date the decision was effected.

The PMU will review the implementation of the GRM regularly to assess the effectiveness of the process and to examine their ability to address grievances. Cost of implementing the GRM will be part of the administration cost borne by the PMU.

Information disclosure PIU will disclose details on GRM through the project website of DU as well as in the billboards at the construction site. Details will include the contact person, a hotline phone number, and a simplified flowchart on how to file a complaint.

Record-keeping A record of all complaints received including contact details of the complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, decisions and date, and date the complainant was informed of the decision. Grievances filed and resolved will be summarized and included in the semi-annual monitoring reports submitted to ADB during construction stage and annually during post-construction/operation stage.

Procedure Complaint can be lodged either by approaching the Site Engineer of the Contractor, in writing or by phone. A complaint form is given in Appendix 3. Transparency will be maintained on the grievances received and their resolution. The environmental safeguard consultant will provide support to the complainant in filing the complaint. Affected persons can seek redress to their complaints in three levels (see Figure 8.1): (i) through the PIU or through the Site Engineer of the Contractor, (ii) through the GRC, and (iii) the DOE under provisions set forth by the Environment Court Act 2000 (amended in 2002 and 2010) or the appropriate courts of law. The complainant is not restricted to seek redress through the legal system at any point in the GRM process. The three-tier entry points include:

- (i) *First level – Contractor Site Engineer/PIU Head* Complaint to be resolved at the PIU level within seven days and advise the Complainant accordingly.
- (ii) *Second level - GRC* If complaint is not resolved at the first level, the Complainant can submit the complaint to the GRC chaired by the PMU Head. The GRC will review the submission and make a decision within 15 days. The Complainant will be informed of the decision in person, by mail or by phone.
- (iii) *Third level – Appropriate Courts of Law* If the complaint remains unresolved, this will be referred by the GRC to the DOE or the appropriate courts of law.

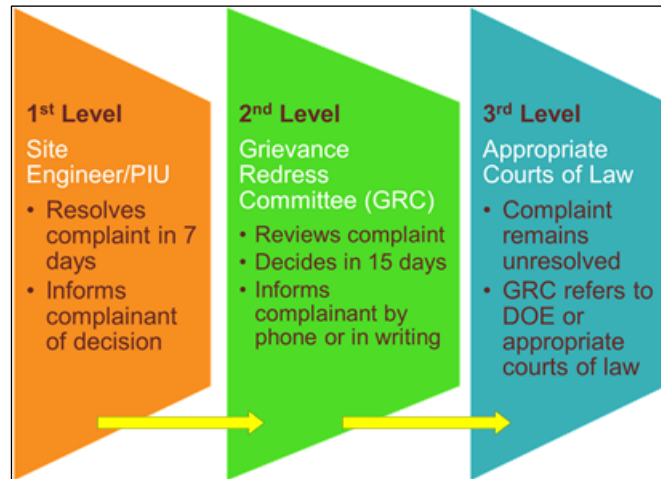


Figure 8.1 Three-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism

9.0. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The summary of impacts and measures that will be conducted to mitigate the adverse impacts are presented in the environmental management plan (EMP). The EMP covers the monitoring plan and the institutional arrangements required. Table 9.1 presents the EMP.

9.1 Monitoring

The environmental monitoring is a time-bound process to ensure that non-compliance of the Contractor will be avoided or will be immediately addressed. Environmental monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB twice a year during construction and annually post-construction. The environmental monitoring reports submitted to ADB will be publicly disclosed in their website as required by SPS 2009 and Access to Information Policy. Table 9.2 presents the environmental monitoring plan (EMoP).

9.2 Implementation Arrangements

Project management unit (PMU) PMU will be set-up at UGC who will be responsible for the overall management of the project. Supported by an environmental safeguard consultant, the PMU will be also responsible in ensuring that the EMP and EMoP are properly implemented and complied with by the Contractor, submission of environmental monitoring report to ADB, and in handling complaints following the GRM. The terms-of reference of the environmental safeguard consultant for the PMU is given in Appendix 4.

Project implementation unit (PIU) DU will set-up a PIU who will be responsible for managing the project. The PIU will ensure that the EMP and EMoP are properly implemented, timely reporting to PMU of the environmental monitoring report required by ADB (see Appendix 5 and Appendix 6 for proposed format), public consultations (as appropriate), and in handling of complaints according to the GRM. Key responsibilities of PIU are as follows:

- Designate a staff to oversee implementation of EMP and EMoP;
- Ensure compliance of contractor to EMP and EMoP;
- Engage stakeholders, as appropriate;
- Conduct onsite spot-checks to monitor compliance of contractor (see Environmental Inspection and Monitoring Checklist in Appendix 7);
- In the event of non-compliance by Contractor or any unanticipated environmental impacts, coordinate with the PMU environmental safeguard consultant in preparing a corrective action plan (CAP) to address the issue with time-bound actions; CAP will be submitted to ADB for review and will be disclosed to ADB website;
- Ensure that any grievance/complaint received are addressed in a timely manner;
- Maintain a record of grievance/complaint received, resolution or action taken, and include the details in the environmental monitoring report;
- Keep a list of relevant permits issued by the GOB for the project, if any; and,
- Prepare the respective environmental monitoring report and submit to the PMU for consolidation and finalization by the environmental safeguard consultant.

In the event there will be a change in the design of the new IT HRDH building, this IEE will be updated/revised and submitted ADB prior to any construction works. The updated/revised IEE will be also disclosed to ADB website.

Contractor of civil works The EMP which includes the EMoP will be an integral part of the Bid and Contract documents. This will be verified by the PIU and the PMU. The contractor will designate their environmental staff who will be responsible in overseeing the implementation and compliance to EMP and EMoP during construction phase. Maintain a record of complaint/grievance submitted at the project level through the contractor including the action taken to address the issue.

The designated environmental staff will submit a monthly compliance and monitoring report to the PIU-designated environmental staff. The compliance and monitoring report will cover the EMP, EMoP, and the specific environmental clause(s) in their contract.

Table 9.1 Environmental Management Plan

Project Activity	Potential Environmental Impacts	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Estimated Cost	Implementing Unit	Supervising and Monitoring Unit
Design and Pre-Construction Stage					
Site survey and design of the new IT HRDH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of the building to withstand climate change and natural hazards • Potential safety and health risks to students and building users due to poor building design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green building features were incorporated • Design will comply with the requirements of BNBC 2006 and relevant provisions in the BNBC 2015 (draft) 	Included in project cost	Design consultants	PIU, PMU, environmental safeguard consultant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of technical capacity on safeguards at DU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU will designate staff to coordinate with the environmental safeguard consultant in PMU • PIU team will undergo orientation training on the safeguards requirements and compliance under SPS 2009 • PIU may consider engaging intermittent consultant on safeguards instead of designating a staff with general background and experience 	PIU Budget	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant	PMU and ADB
Demolition of the existing old staff housing at the project site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary inconvenience to occupants due to physical movement to another accommodation • Physical and emotional adjustments to the new accommodations • Generation, collection and disposal of waste • Increase dust and noise level • Transport of demolition debris • Occupational and community safety risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once the DPP is approved, formal consultations will be conducted by IIT-DU to the legitimate occupants • 60 days prior to any construction work, a signboard will be posted at the project site indicating the new development and the contact person(s) • New accommodation will be much better than the current condition. Most of DU staff are in the high-rise housing also within DU. • Contractor for demolition will be required to prepare a Demolition Plan (DP) following BNBC 2006 (and BNBC 2015 draft) 	Included in project cost	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant

Project Activity	Potential Environmental Impacts	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Estimated Cost	Implementing Unit	Supervising and Monitoring Unit
		for approval by PIU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DP will include measures for occupational health and community safety, waste management, potential traffic congestion, noise and dust level containment, emergency preparedness, and communications to would-be affected people (students, mosque management, etc.) • DP will include survey of ACM • ECoP 6.0 provides additional measures • PIU and the environmental safeguard consultant at PMU will monitor compliance to EMP and Demolition Plan 			
Construction Stage					
Complete construction management work plan (CMP) for approval of PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid impacts of Contractor unplanned activities • Smooth work implementation 	CMP will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary pedestrian and traffic management plan to minimize disturbance from vehicular traffic and workers (from Dhaka City road to main access to the project site) • Spoils disposal and construction waste management • Noise and dust control • Drainage and stormwater management plan • Materials management plan • Community and safety plan • Emergency/disaster preparedness and response • Provide list of contact details during emergency to workers or post in billboards at construction site • Inclusion of GRM to handle potential 	Included in the project cost	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant

Project Activity	Potential Environmental Impacts	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Estimated Cost	Implementing Unit	Supervising and Monitoring Unit
		complaints			
Orientation of workers and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness to environmental requirements and their responsibility • Understanding the responsibility of Contractor in implementing the EMP, compliance to applicable rules and regulations of DU, ADB and GOB • Provide HIV-AIDS orientation and disease prevention awareness talks to the workers and staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct briefing on EMP, records management, compliance and reporting • Identify areas to be monitored and the required mitigation measures • Create awareness of sexually-transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDs 	Included in the Contractor cost	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant	PMU
Prepare for emergency situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness of workers on emergency situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate Disaster Coordinator to guide workers in case of emergency • Conduct mock drills regularly • Provide information like emergency hotline, evacuation routes, etc. • Provide training or orientation on proper response during emergency 	---	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard Consultant

Project Activity	Potential Environmental Impacts	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Estimated Cost	Implementing Unit	Supervising and Monitoring Unit
Recruitment of project staff and workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispute over transparency in hiring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor will be required to give priority to local labour 	---	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
Site preparation and related works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance and inconvenience to students, faculty and staff of DU, and other people due to traffic, increased noise and dust levels, vehicular emissions and disposal of waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMP will be strictly implemented Notify key persons in DU (i.e., Sociology Building, Central Mosque, etc) on the work schedule Provide temporary enclosures (at least 2 m-high) to contain dust and minimize noise Reference to relevant ECoPs 	Included in the costs of Contractor	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential chance find during earth moving works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chance find procedures in ECoP 1.0 will be followed 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential safety risks to community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide temporary enclosures/fence , sufficient lights, clear warning signs and danger signals, and take all precautions identified in the community and safety plan of CMP Assign security staff to prevent accidents, trespassing, and pilferage Contractor to strictly comply with traffic management from the CMP and to direct drivers to follow road regulations Assign staff to manage traffic particularly from the main access road to the site 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential occupational health and safety risks to workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide sanitary facilities and safe drinking water to workers Consider providing temporary place onsite for workers to do their prayers Provide workers with hard hat, safety shoes and belts and appropriate PPE Monitor compliance of workers to safety rules Set up first aid at construction site Comply with relevant 			PIU, environmental safeguard consultant

Project Activity	Potential Environmental Impacts	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Estimated Cost	Implementing Unit	Supervising and Monitoring Unit
		safety measures required by law and best engineering practices			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction vehicles may increase vehicular emissions • Transport of materials to construction site may increase dust level • Earthmoving works and opened land areas increase dust levels • Increase in noise level and vibration from construction vehicles, and associated works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of temporary enclosures • Provide space onsite for construction materials to reduce trips of material delivery • Contractor will be required to maintain construction vehicles, equipment and machineries regularly to reduce emissions, avoid smoke belching, and reduce noise • Spray water in opened land areas or in sources of dust • Transport of dust-generating materials will be covered • Observance of low speed by vehicles to reduce noise • Noise-generating works will be done between 6AM and 11PM only. • No blowing of horns will be allowed 			
Construction of IT HRDH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-compliance to relevant regulations • Potential accidents due to working on heights • Occupational and community safety risks • Generation of waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor compliance to occupational health and safety regulations • Observe good housekeeping onsite at all times • Provide sanitary facilities and safe drinking water • Provide PPE to workers • Provide first aid kits and fire-fighting system • Conduct daily toolbox meeting prior to start of work • Workers absent from daily toolbox meetings will not be allowed to work • Conduct emergency mock drills 	Included in Contractor costs	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant

Project Activity	Potential Environmental Impacts	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Estimated Cost	Implementing Unit	Supervising and Monitoring Unit
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct work only from 6AM to 11PM • Provide enclosures to noise-generating works and equipment, and areas generating dust 			
Clean up of construction sites after completion of construction works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of construction debris • Occupational and community safety risks • Disruption to traffic and activities in DU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore/reinstate all the areas potentially damaged during construction works • Workers will be provided with proper safety gear and equipment • Inform relevant staff in DU on the schedule of disposal • Dispose remaining waste and debris to sites approved by Dhaka City Corporation 	Included in Contractor costs	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
Post-construction stage					
Occupy new building	Improper use and lack of care to the new building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct orientation and awareness to staff and students on proper care of the facility 	Include in the operation cost	PIU, IIT-DU	PMU
	Generation of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate waste management coordinator • Prepare waste management plan with time-bound targets • Conduct yearly orientation to building users on waste management, proper collected, and disposal • Explore measures to implement effectively the principles of reduce, reuse and recycle 	Include in the operation cost	PIU, IIT-DU	PMU
	Potential incidence of emergency or natural disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare/finalize emergency/disaster preparedness plan and procedures • Designate a Disaster Coordinator • Conduct orientation/drills on safety and emergency awareness • Provide clear and visible emergency warning signs 	---		PMU

Table 9.2 Environmental Monitoring Plan

Project Stage	Parameter	Location	Method of Measurement	Frequency	Responsibility	
					Implementation	Supervision
Pre-construction	Orientation of Contractor and workers on issues like HIV/AIDS, compliance to applicable DU rules and regulations, EMP and ADB requirements	Project site	Number of participants	Once before demolition	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant	PMU
	Good housekeeping	Project site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ocular inspection or spot checking Bins provided Area for temporary collection of waste 	Twice a week	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
	Condition of sanitary facilities and safe drinking water	Project site	Ocular inspection/spot checking	Weekly	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulation of debris from demolition Disposal of debris 	Project site	Volume of waste or number of trips for disposal	Weekly	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
	Use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and safety gear	Project site	Ocular inspection/spot check	Twice a week	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
	Clear and visible warning signs	Project site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ocular inspection Number of signs and location 	Weekly	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
	Increase in noise level	Project site	Ocular inspection of mitigation measures (i.e., enclosures work schedule, etc.)	Daily	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
	Increase in dust level	Project site	Ocular inspection of mitigation measures (i.e., enclosures, water spraying, etc.)	Daily	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
Construction	Generation of waste and other construction debris	Construction site	Volume of waste or number of trips	Weekly	Contractor	PIU
	Increase in dust level	Construction site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency of water spraying Ocular inspection 	Daily	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant

Project Stage	Parameter	Location	Method of Measurement	Frequency	Responsibility	
					Implementation	Supervision
	Increase in noise level	Construction site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure of noise-generating activities or machinery • Check blowing of horns 	Daily	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
	Ambient air quality	Sampling stations in Table 4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} 	Quarterly	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
	Ambient noise level	Sampling stations in Table 4.4	Sound level meter (dBA)	Quarterly	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
	Availability of project information	PIU and construction site	One-page flyer, project brief or Project Q&A	Quarterly	Contractor, PIU	environmental safeguard consultant, PMU
	Recruitment from local labour	PIU office	Number of local workers and staff recruited	Monthly	Contractor, PIU	PMU
	Orientation of workers on health and safety	Construction site	Number of participants	Semi-annually	environmental safeguard consultant, Contractor, PIU	PMU
	Orientation of Contractor and workers on issues like HIV/AIDS, compliance to EMP and ADB requirements, etc.	Construction site	Number of participants	Once before construction	environmental safeguard consultant, PIU	PMU
	Solid waste management	Construction site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of appropriate bins • Temporary collection area 	Twice a week	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
	Clear and visible warning signs for safety of workers and DU community	Construction site and access roads	Ocular inspection/spot checks	Once a month	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
	Announcement to the public of works schedule	DU community	Work schedule log sheet	As needed	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
	Smoke belching construction vehicles	Construction site and access roads	Ocular inspection/spot checking	Weekly	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
	Proper storage and management of construction materials and wastes	Construction site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trips • Ocular inspection or spot checking 	Weekly	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard consultant
	Use of PPE and safety gear	Construction site	Ocular inspection/spot checks	Daily	Contractor	PIU, environmental safeguard

Project Stage	Parameter	Location	Method of Measurement	Frequency	Responsibility	
					Implementation	Supervision
						consultant
	Condition of sanitary facilities and safe drinking water	Construction site	Ocular inspection/spot checks	Weekly	Contractor	PIU
	Good housekeeping	Construction site	Ocular inspection/spot checks	Twice a week	Contractor	PIU
Post-construction	Orientation of students, faculty, and administrative staff on care and maintenance of the building	IT HRDH	Number of trainees	Annually (at start of each term)	Office of Chief Engineering	PIU ^a
	Good housekeeping (also garbage collection and disposal)	IT HRDH	Ocular inspection/spot checks	Monthly	Office of Chief Engineering	PIU
	Condition/maintenance of fire extinguishers/fire-fighting units/fire alarms	IT HRDH	Ocular inspection/spot checks	Annual	Office of Chief Engineering	PIU
	Safety/emergency/disaster manual and procedures	IT HRDH	Check manuals	Annually	Office of Chief Engineering	PIU
	Emergency mock drills	IT HRDH	Number of trainees	Semi-annual	Office of Chief Engineering	PIU
	Greening program/grounds maintenance	IT HRDH	Types of plants, area planted	Annually	Office of Chief Engineering	PIU
	Condition of safety gears and emergency equipment	IT HRDH	Ocular inspection/spot checks	Annual	Office of Chief Engineering	PIU
	Building condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roof • Electrical panel and wiring • Door handles, windows, hinges and closures • Walls and ceilings • Stairways and fire exit/escape • Storm water drains 	IT HRDH	Ocular inspection/spot checks for cracks, signs of water leaks, damage, fire hazards, etc.	Semi-annual	Office of Chief Engineering	PIU

^a only until the loan is implemented

10.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Assessment of potential environmental impacts associated with the construction of the new IT HRDH within the premises of DU show that they are mainly during construction phase, of short duration, temporary, reversible, and can be easily mitigated by good and best practices in engineering construction. The potential impacts can be mitigated also by adhering to the design provisions set forth in the BNBC 2006. The mitigation measures are outlined in the EMP and the parameters to be monitored are listed in the EMoP.

Demolition of the existing staff housing at the project site will not cause permanent physical or economic displacement to the occupants as they will be moved to a better housing condition and pay rent according to the applicable rules and regulations of DU as staff and GOB. Occupants of the existing staff housing will not be required to move out prior to any demolition works unless an alternative accommodation will be available to them. DU is committed to ensure that the demolition will not cause undue adverse impacts to current occupants.

Stakeholders were consulted and a GRM to deal with potential complaints on the project was described. Public consultations will continue in varying degrees throughout the project implementation. An environmental safeguard consultant will be engaged at PMU throughout construction phase to ensure capacity and technical support in complying with the requirements of ADB. Environmental monitoring reports will be submitted by the PMU to ADB semi-annually during construction and annually post-construction. These monitoring reports will be similarly disclosed to ADB website.

Given this, UGC and DU are committed to comply with the requirements of ADB.

Appendix 1 Environmental Codes of Practice (ECoP)

Table below presents the environmental codes of practice (ECoP) to provide guidance in managing potential environmental impacts during construction phase.

- ECoP 1.0** “Chance find” of physical cultural resources
- ECoP 2.0** Managing air quality
- ECoP 3.0** Managing noise and vibration
- ECoP 4.0** Waste Management
- ECoP 5.0** Occupational health and community safety
- ECoP 6.0** Demolition

Area of Concern		Project Activity	Management Measures
ECoP 1.0	“Chance find” of physical cultural resources	Excavation for building foundation and other earthmoving works	<p>The Contractor will ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation works within the area of “chance find” will be stopped • Identify and mark the area with a global positioning system (GPS) unit to determine the exact location and take photographs • Secure the area discovered to avoid potential damage, loss or removal of any movable or transportable object • Inform the PIU of the “chance find” and designate a security personnel until a representative from the Ministry of Cultural Affairs arrives
ECoP 2.0	Managing air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of construction vehicles and machinery 	<p>Contractor will do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare air quality management plan as part of the overall construction management plan and consult PIU for concurrence • Keep construction vehicles in good working condition and limit idling time of not more than 2 minutes • Cover trucks and other vehicles transporting materials that generate dust • Implement speed limits on vehicular movement within the construction sites • Sprinkle water to crusher and orient workers to follow good practices while handling material in concrete-mix plant

Area of Concern		Project Activity	Management Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction activities 	<p>The Contractor will do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray water regularly (or as needed) to unpaved and opened land areas, material stockpiles, and access roads to contain dust • Dust-generating construction activities will be enclosed to contain dust dispersion • Workers assigned to activities generating high dust level will be provided with PPE such as masks, goggles, etc. • Must ensure that there will be minimum generation of dust and waste while unloading the materials from delivery trucks or construction vehicles • Materials generating dust such as sand and gravel will be covered particularly during non-working hours. • Re-vegetate opened areas (if possible) to limit area of exposed land • Stock cement and other dust-generating materials in covered space • Provide area for mixing and loading of construction materials. • Burning of solid waste within the construction site will not be allowed. • Batching plant (if required) will be located upwind of the construction site.
ECOP 3.0	Managing noise and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicular traffic 	<p>The Contractor will ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular upkeep and maintenance of construction vehicles to minimize generation of unwanted noise • Drivers of construction vehicles to comply with speed limits • Use of horns will be allowed only when necessary • Divert routes to minimize traffic, observe loading and unloading procedures, and to minimize unnecessary noise at the construction site

Area of Concern		Project Activity	Management Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of construction machinery and equipment 	<p>The Contractor will ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure and/or isolation of noise-generating machinery and equipment to contain noise levels • Identify and organize all noise-generating activities to minimize increase in ambient noise levels • Proper and regular maintenance of equipment and machinery to avoid unwanted generation of noise • Avoid the use of alerts, horns, or sirens unless absolutely necessary like emergency • Observe prayer times at the mosque next to Nazrul Mausoleum
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction works 	<p>Contractor will ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearby local residents are notified of noise generating activities, time and duration • Operators of heavy equipment and machineries will be educated/oriented on construction techniques to reduce generation of noise • Temporary noise barriers or enclosures are installed, where needed • Onsite deliveries will be planned to minimize noise from delivery trucks • Noise-generating activities will be conducted only during daytime (6AM to 11 PM) • Schedule of noise-generating activities and deliveries of materials will be coordinated with the PIU to ensure minimal disruption to students and activities in DU (Sociology Department)
ECOP 4.0	Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of waste at construction sites 	<p>Contractor will do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the activities that will generate waste and identify location for disposal • Develop waste management plan for different waste streams prior to start of construction works • Orient workforce on disposal of waste, the location of disposal site and specific requirements for management of these sites • Wastes that cannot be re-used will be disposed of safely at designated

Area of Concern		Project Activity	Management Measures
			<p>sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize generation of waste by implementing 3Rs (Reduce, Re-use, Recycle), and segregate waste at source • Waste will be transported in fully covered trucks to prevent spillage along the way • Provide appropriate bins/containers for waste at construction site • Conduct orientation to workforce on waste management practices • Require workers to observe good housekeeping at all times
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handling of hazardous waste 	<p>Contractor will ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical wastes are stored in sealed container and properly labeled • All chemical containers such as paints are labeled properly for easy identification • Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) of all chemicals onsite during construction are maintained and properly recorded • Chemical and other hazardous materials are stored in banded place or in an area lined with impervious material to prevent soil contamination and away from drainage system • Store sufficient stock of absorbent materials for used chemicals or spent lubricants, lube oil, etc.
ECOP 5.0	<p>Occupational health and community safety</p> <p>The Contractor will be responsible to include the protection of every person and nearby property from construction accidents. The Contractor will be responsible for complying with all safety requirements of GOB and any other measures necessary to avoid</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction works at the new IIT building 	<p>The PIU and the Contractor shall inform the DU (Sociology Department, IBA, etc.) and adjacent buildings (Social Science students) adjacent to the project site of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule of construction works, routing of traffic (if needed), possible health concerns (exposure to dust, noise, and vibration) <p>Contractor will do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set-up a health and safety committee and designate a Safety Officer • Provide workers with personal safety equipment (PPE) such as footwear, gloves and eye protection devices,

Area of Concern	Project Activity	Management Measures
<p>accidents, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Notice or signboards shall be properly installed at the construction site (ii) Conduct safety training or orientation to workers prior to start of work; (iii) Provide required PPE to workers and its use will be mandatory; (iv) In case of an emergency, suspend all work. <p>To maintain good community relations, the Contractor will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Inform local authorities and community about construction and work schedules, interruption of services, and rerouting of traffic. (ii) Restrict construction activities at night. If needed, ensure that night work is carefully scheduled and the community is properly informed so they can take necessary measures. 		<p>helmets, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare an emergency action plan • Maintain PPE properly by cleaning dirty ones and replace damaged sets. • Provide adequate lighting, drainage systems to prevent water stagnation, and adequate space to administer first aid • Implement appropriate standards of safety to all workers and site visitors to comply with the national requirements and the World Bank-IFC Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines 2007 • Conduct toolbox meetings prior to start of construction works. Record names of workers present during the meetings. Worker not joining toolbox meeting will not be allowed to work. • Enforce safety procedures and provide training on PPE to workers • Designate someone to deal with community and occupational health and safety • Clear and visible danger and warning signs shall be placed as soon as construction begins and will remain until works are completed. • Keep a record of workers and place assigned
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child labor 	<p>Contractor will not hire workers below 15 years old</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and record keeping 	<p>The Contractor will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep a record of occupational accidents, diseases, and injuries • Prevent work-related accidents or injury by minimizing workplace hazards consistent with international best practice • Ensure health care facilities and first aid kits are readily available • Train construction workers about general health and safety practices, and on specific hazards related to their work

Area of Concern		Project Activity	Management Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security of construction site 	<p>Contractor will ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security personnel will be deployed to prevent unauthorized entry at construction site • All the tools, equipment and construction materials at the site are accounted for, identified, clearly labeled/marked, and recorded • Maintain a record of tools' serial numbers and check inventory on a regular basis • Implement an inventory system where tools and equipment are checked in and out, securely stored when not in use to prevent theft • Provide proper fencing of construction site perimeter with secured chain and lock • Construction site will have controlled access points to allow for close monitoring of entry and exit from the site • Workers will have proper identification while within the site • Staff or workers required to have access to the site after working hours will be notified with the PIU • Job site will be adequately lighted • Pre-employment investigations are conducted to verify previous employment, references (if needed), education and criminal background

Area of Concern		Project Activity	Management Measures
EcoP 6.0	Demolition	Removal of old single-floor staff housing at the project site	<p>Contractor will ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A demolition plan (DP) is prepared for approval by PIU and Office of Chief Engineer • DP will also include a survey for the presence of asbestos-containing material such as roofing shingles, and cement sheeting used for walls and partitions • Appropriate permits (if required) have been secured prior to any demolition works • Nearby building users (i.e., Sociology, IBA, central mosque, etc.) should be notified at least a week before the start of demolition activities • Measures to contain dust and noise will be implemented such spraying of water and enclosures • Hauling of demolition debris will be organized/planned to avoid traffic and inconvenience to students, faculty and staff members of DU • Materials that can be recovered, reused and recycled need to be identified • Disposal of demolition debris will be properly carried out in areas approved by Dhaka City or Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (RAJUK) • Prior notice and adequate time will be given to the occupants before the housing is demolished • Noise and dust levels will be within national limits during demolition • Relevant utility agency will be notified in advance if the service will be affected by the demolition • Utility service retained such as electricity or gas will be adequately protected to prevent accidents • Temporary braces, scaffolds or other protection should be installed to ensure stability of the structure • Workers doing the demolition are protected and prevent unauthorized access • Demolition debris will be progressively removed to prevent piling up, constrict access given the type of entrance to the project

Area of Concern		Project Activity	Management Measures
			site, and may cause health and safety hazard

Appendix 2

List of Participants and Photographs during Consultation

BAN: Innovations in Tertiary Education for Competitiveness in Information Technology Project

Public Consultation Meeting
held on April 3, (Wednesday), Time: 10.00 am
Venue: Institute of Information Technology, University of Dhaka
Institute of Information Technology, Dhaka University (DU)

List of Participants

Sl No.	Name	Occupation	Male	Female	Cell No.	Signature
1.	Salim Reza	State office	✓		0173200091	Salim
2.	Md. Ashraf Islam	Dir. of Accounts	✓		01731403370	Ashraf
3.	Ruma Akter	DUIITS		✓	0199573028	Ruma
4.	Shihabul Mahmud	DUIITS	✓		01992000000	Shihab
5.	Ezzat Zahed Emd	IITSEC		✓	0152142000	Ezzat
6.	Samsarabibi	IITSEC	✓		01785191778	Samsarabibi
7.	Noshin (Anon Sam)	IITSEC		✓	01785200000	Noshin
8.	Mirza Al Mehrez	IITSEC	✓		0193670000	Mirza
9.	Rasoul	IITSEC	✓		017395104	Rasoul
10.	Mb. A. M. M.	IITSEC	✓		0162000000	Aminul
11.	M. A. K. K.	Director, IITSEC	✓		01719183890	M. A. K. K.
12.	Md. Rafiqul Karim	Director, IITSEC	✓		017801111	Md. Rafiqul Karim
13.	M. ANIKA TABASSUM	IITSEC		✓	019340000	Anika
14.	S.M. Shahavar	IITSEC	✓		0152142000	S.M. Shahavar
15.	Supriya Das	IITSEC		✓	0173142000	Supriya
16.	Shirleya Begum	Sociology		✓	0171442000	Shirleya
17.	Israt Sultana Nishe	Sociology		✓	0173142000	Nishe
18.	Rahim Shahriar Karim	IPA, DU	✓		015140000	Rahim
19.	Shah Tawir Ahmed	Economics	✓		016250000	Shah Tawir Ahmed
20.	Fazleen Kabin	Economics	✓		016140000	Fazleen
21.	Shah Tasneem	Economics	✓		016140000	Shah Tasneem
22.	Uddal Ahmed	Income	✓		016140000	Uddal



Appendix 3
Sample Complaint Form for GRM

Complaint/Suggestion/Comment Form			
Loan No.: _____ BAN: Improving Computer and Software Engineering Tertiary Education Project			
Please provide the following information:			
			Date of Filing: _____
Name of Person/Organization:			
Contact Details:			
Address			
Telephone/Mobile Phone			
Email (if available)			
Signature of Person Filing Complaint			
Representative in filing this complaint?		Yes	
Please provide details		Name	
		Address	
		Telephone	
		No	
		Not applicable	
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment <i>(Please provide details as appropriate: what happened, how and why it happened, when and where, how many times it occurred)</i>			
Please describe any inconvenience/harm caused or may have been caused			
Please provide suggestion to resolution of your complaint (if any)			
Please let us know how you prefer to be contacted		Mail or email	
		Phone	
		Meeting	
Contractor/PIU/PMU Use only			
Recorded by (Name of designation of Contractor/PIU staff)			
Reviewed by (Name and designation of Contractor/PIU staff)			
Action(s) taken to resolve the complaint/comment/suggestion			
		No action needed	
Action/decision disclosed to Complainant		Yes	No
		Not required	
		Date	
Manner of disclosure		Mail	
		Phone	
		Meeting	
		Not required	

Appendix 4
Terms of Reference
Environmental Safeguard Consultant, PMU

(National, 4 person-months within 24 months, intermittent)

Preferably a post-graduate degree in environmental engineering, environmental sciences or equivalent discipline with a minimum of 7 years in environmental management and monitoring and in oversight of project implementation and compliance. A strong knowledge of the applicable environmental regulations and other construction requirements in Bangladesh as well as the environmental requirements of ADB following the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 will be mandatory. The candidate should have good communication skills (oral and written), a good team player with strong organizational and problem solving skills.

Duties and tasks include, but not limited to the following:

- (i) Provide technical support to the PMU to ensure that all environmental requirements of ADB including occupational health and safety requirements of the GOB are complied with by the project;
- (ii) Ensure that the EMP and EMoP are included in the bid documents and civil works contracts;
- (iii) Implement a system for monitoring the environmental safeguards;
- (iv) In coordination with the PIU-designated staff, conduct regular site visits at the construction sites to verify/check compliance to EMP and EMoP including adherence to occupational health and safety provisions and core labor standards.
- (v) Together with the PIU-designated staff and the representative of the contractor, conduct stakeholder consultations, as appropriate, to determine if there is any concern during construction;
- (vi) Assist in obtaining associated government permits (if any) prior to start of construction works;
- (vii) Take immediate action in the event of unexpected adverse impact or ineffective mitigation measures identified during implementation and in preparing the corrective action plan;
- (viii) Provide technical support to the PIU-designated staff in drafting the environmental monitoring reports required by ADB, and in monitoring compliance of contractor to the environmental, health and safety requirements;
- (ix) Address any grievances through the GRM in a timely manner, prepare record of such grievances for inclusion in the environmental monitoring report;
- (x) Prepare the semi-annual environmental monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB, and upon ADB review, address any comments raised (if any); and,
- (xi) Assist in any relevant works that may be assigned by PMU/PIU.

Appendix 5
Proposed Format of Environmental Monitoring Report during Construction Phase

Environmental Monitoring Report

Reporting Period {From Month, Year to Month, Year}
Date {Month, Year}

BAN: Improving Computer and Software Engineering Tertiary Education Project

Prepared by the University Grants Commission of the Ministry of Education for the Asian Development Bank

This environmental safeguard monitoring report is a document of the borrower and made publicly available in accordance with ADB's Public Communications Policy 2011 and the Safeguard Policy Statement 2009. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Executive Summary

- Brief status of environmental compliance during the coverage period

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Brief Project Description
- 1.2 Project Progress Status and Implementation Schedule

2.0 Compliance to National Regulations

{These are just sample environmental regulations}

- 2.1 Environmental Conservation Rules 1997
- 2.2 Bangladesh Labour 2013

3.0 Compliance to Relevant Environmental Requirements from the ADB Loan Agreement

- 3.1 Schedule 5 {prepare a matrix to show how compliance was achieved}

4.0 Compliance to Environmental Management Plan

{Refer to the EMP of the Project}

5.0 Safeguards Monitoring Results and Unanticipated Impacts

{Refer to the Environmental Monitoring Plan and document any exceedence to environmental standards (if any), or any unanticipated impact not included in the EMP and any correction action/measures taken}

6.0 Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism and Complaints Received from Stakeholders

{Summary of any complaint/grievance and the status of action taken}

7.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

{Any follow-up action required to be monitored for the next submission}

Appendix 6
Proposed Format of Environmental Monitoring Report Post-construction

Environmental Monitoring Report

Reporting Period {From Month, Year to Month, Year}
Date {Month, Year}

BAN: Improving Computer and Software Engineering Tertiary Education Project

Prepared by the University Grants Commission of the Ministry of Education for the Asian Development Bank

This environmental safeguard monitoring report is a document of the borrower and made publicly available in accordance with ADB's Access to Information Policy and the Safeguard Policy Statement 2009. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Executive Summary	
• Brief status of environmental compliance during the coverage period	
1.0 Introduction	
1.1 Brief Project Description	
1.2 Status/condition of the new buildings	
{i.e., a checklist can be provided to indicate condition of the interior and exterior of the building}	
2.0 Compliance to National Regulations	
{These are just sample regulations}	
2.1 Disaster Management Act 2012 (relevant requirements for safety of school/university buildings)	
3.0 Compliance to Environmental Management Plan	
{Refer to the EMP during post construction}	
4.0 Results of Environmental Monitoring Plan	
{Refer to the EMoP during post construction}	
5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations	
{Any follow-up action required to be monitored for the next submission}	

Appendix 7
Sample Environmental Site Inspection and Monitoring Checklist

Loan No.:

Name of University	Location
Inspection Date	Inspection Time
Inspector	Weather at time of inspection:

Items for Inspection	Y	N	NA	Remarks (i.e. problem observed, possible cause of non-compliance and/or proposed corrective action)
Site Office				
Site office established				
Contractor appointed an EHS supervisor				
EHS supervisor or designated person on-site				
Copies of EMP, contract document, and environmental clauses on-site				
Details of construction (i.e., name of contractor, duration of construction, emergency hotline, safety, etc.) disclosed on-site				
Details of grievance redress mechanism (i.e., contact person, complaints hotline, etc.) disclosed onsite				
Complete first aid kits on-site				
Photographs of before and after completion of work on board				
Incident register book on-site				
Complaint/visitor's comment book available				
Record of regular consultation of Contractor to University management and/or nearby residents to check if there are environmental concerns				
Any complaint filed with the contractor by staff and settlements				
Disturbed areas properly re-vegetated after completion of work				
Emergency Preparedness and Response				
Fire extinguishers/fire-fighting equipment properly maintained and not expired				
Fire escapes properly marked, clear, and not obstructed				
Emergency contacts available in case of any incident				
Accidents/incidents reported, reviewed, and corrective/preventive actions recorded				
Occupational Health and Safety				
Provision of labor and equipment shed				

Items for Inspection				Remarks (i.e. problem observed, possible cause of non-compliance and/or proposed corrective action)
	Y	N	NA	
Provision of sanitation facilities and safe drinking water				
Use of personal protective equipment (PPEs)				
Installation materials and equipment storage				
Separate storage of fuel and lubricant				
Training on OHS, use of PPE, etc. done before construction works				
Clear danger and warning signs on-site for students, faculty, and community				
Fencing of construction site and designation of security personnel				
Good housekeeping - site kept clean and tidy				
Containers properly labelled for easy recycling or waste segregation				
Special facilities for female workers				
Bin for collecting garbage and food waste				
Air Quality				
Opened land and construction sites sprayed with water to minimize generation of dust				
Any evidence of excessive dust generation				
Stockpiles of dusty materials and dust-generation activities like handling of cement done in enclosed areas or sprayed with water				
Vehicles carrying dusty loads/materials covered or watered over before leaving the site				
Construction equipment well maintained (any black smoke or smoke belching observed)				
Demolition work areas watered				
Speed control measures applied (e.g. speed limit sign)				
Noise				
Evidence of excessive noise				
Any noise mitigation measure adopted (e.g. use noise barrier/enclosure)?				
Prohibition of using megaphone or whistle on-site				
Use of well-maintained equipment and vehicles				
Water Quality				
Sanitary facilities for workers equipped with on-site treatment system				
Wastewater discharged to soil				

Items for Inspection	Y	N	NA	Remarks (i.e. problem observed, possible cause of non-compliance and/or proposed corrective action)
Evidence of oil spill				
Chemicals properly stored and labelled				
Spill kits/sand /saw dust used for absorbing chemical spillage readily accessible				
Special facilities for female labor				
Construction waste/recyclable materials and general refuse removed off-site regularly				
Water pipe leakage and wastage prevented				

Reviewed by:

Name and signature _____
 Designation in PIU _____

Date _____