

**GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH**



**SOCIAL SAFEGUARD
ASSESSMENT (SSA) REPORT**

**Improvement of Road and Drain Facilities at Different
Locations under Savar Pourashava. Savar (Package 1)**

Savar Pourashava, Savar.

**BANGLADESH MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT
FUND (BMDF)**

**MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE AND SERVICES
PROJECT (MGSP)**

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ABBREVIATIONS

ARP	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
B MDF	Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Cement Concrete
CIP	Capital Investment Plan
CUL	Compensation-Under-Law
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DLAC	District Land Acquisition Committee
DUTP	Dhaka Urban Transport Project
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HCG	House Construction Grant
HTG	House Transfer Grant
IDA	International Development Association
IP	Indigenous People
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
KII	Key Informants Interviews
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
LGD	Local Government Division
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
M&S	Management & Supervision
MGSP	Municipal Governance and Services Project
MOLGRDC	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives
MSP	Municipal Services Project
MSL	Mean sea Level
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PMU	Project Management Unit
RCC	Reinforced Concrete Cement
RP	Resettlement Pan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMP	Social Management Plan
SSS	Social Safeguards Specialist
TLCC	Town Level Coordination Committee
ULB	Urban Local Body
WB	World Bank
WC	Ward Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Cities in Bangladesh are growing in an unprecedented speed. Rapid urbanization, improving economic productivity and benefits, and that demands also for urban infrastructure and services. The Government of Bangladesh, through the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund (BMDF) has been implementing the Municipal Governance and Services Project (MGSP).

In Savar Pourashava, the current road, drains and footpath facilities are in vulnerable condition. The safe movement facilities are running with the old and in some cases with dilapidated damaged structures, and needs of road & drains facilities improvement is very important for the economic and financial growth of Savar Pourashava. So, Savar Pourashava authority has targeted to construct the proposed road, drain and cover slabs facility for the betterment of financial growth as well as to enhancement towards some sustainable income of the Savar Pourashava. The road & drains intervention will be in the land owned by the Savar Pourashava and there is no question of land acquisition or involuntary resettlement. The social safeguard issues have been carefully dealt with Social Management Plan (SMP) through the participation of communities and use of GRM through GRC in the sub-project implementation process. The targeted intervention is 7 nos. Road & 6 drains, covered five wards in different location of the Savar Pourashava.

The sub-projects have been prepared by respective ULBs in a process complying with the SMF requirements. BMDF reviews the sub-project proposals for technical, engineering, environmental, social development and safeguards compliance before allocation of the financing to the ULBs

Methodology of Social safeguard Assessment

The Social Safeguard Assessment (SSA) report has been developed, addressing social issues, need for land acquisition, physical displacement of people, loss of livelihood, and Social Management Plan (SMP) has been suggested through the participation of communities, along with the issue of grievance redress mechanism. The Social Management Plan (SMP) is based on collection of primary data and information by conducting field survey. A set of structured questionnaires were used and the representatives of the cross section of societies were also consulted.

Socio- Economic Baseline of Savar Pourashava.

Savar Pourashava established in 16 March, 1992 is one of the major Upazila level Pourashava of Bangladesh. It consists of 9 Wards and 55 Mahallas. The area of city town is 14.08 sq .km. The towns have population of 2, 96, 851 and population density per square km is 21083 /sq.km. The literacy rate among the town peoples is 74.9 percent. Savar Pourashava people are with the people of mixed occupations. Savar Pourashava has no pipe line water supply system but water supply by 125 Tara deep sets and 300 shallow deep tube well under the Pourashava. For solid waste management, there is no home collection system in the Pourashava. People are used to disposing waste in dustbin that it is increase day by day in the town areas. There is no formal bus terminal and have hung number of different district intercity bus counters and micro stand in the Savar Pourashava town areas. There are 130 Km Carpeting roads, 14 km RCC/CC road, 58 flat soling road, 30 Km HBB roads, in the Poura town areas. After completion of the sub-project, it will provide improved facilities for the inhabitant buyers, retailer, traders and service provider. Land value will be increased. Opportunity for making commercial and residential houses will be increased. It is envisaged that revenue collection of the Savar Pourashava will be increased as an outcome of constructing the proposed subprojects.

Socio-economic Impact Assessment

Based on Social Screening from the Savar Pourashava, it is confirmed that there is no need of land acquisition, resettlement or compensation payment. No grievances found that need to be mitigated. There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. There is some historical and cultural heritage in the town area but these not affected by the subproject implementation. The sub-project is to be funded by the MGSP-BMDF. There are no tribal people residing around the sub-project area. Through the implementation of road ,drain and cover slabs facility, i) Both the sellers and buyers will get easy marketing space, ii) the local whole sale market will be developed, as a result, some local commodities will be generated, (iii) At least 95000 traders ,women ,children, students, teachers, service holder, teachers ,general peoples will be benefitted.

As a part of the overall assessment, the key stakeholders of the proposed sub-project areas have been identified and interests of stakeholders have been found. Participatory public consultations were conducted in the sub-project area. Key Informant Interviews (KII) was conducted involving the participants of the ULB Mayor, Councilors and Officials, representatives of local communities and civil society members. Different issues raised by the participants related to sub-project; feedback, suggestions and recommendations by the participants were examined.

Social Management Plan

The social screening findings and consultation meeting proceedings were validated through social assessment survey. Consultant has initially completed social screening for the sub-project and there is no problem for the improvement of sub-project in regards to social safeguard issues. Suggestions and recommendations made by the participants are incorporated in the SMP accordingly. To meet the necessity of disclosure of information, the GRC members are selected in such a way that, general people have easy accessibility and they can represent the public opinion. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been set up in Savar Pourashava. The ULB has formed Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The committee will be headed by the Mayor of the Savar Pourashava, along with other members like, representatives from Local Administration, Teacher, NGO, Civil Society members, female Ward Councilor and Head of Engineering Section of ULB as member secretary and focal person of social safe gourd. The committee will be responsible for receiving the complaints, placing in front of the GRC and decision making until the satisfaction of the complainers, and the whole process will have to be documented properly. Savar Pourashava will ensure the labor rights. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the ULB will monitor the labor management and will ensure the issues like, child rights, indiscrimination in the wages for male-female laborers, including ensuring availability of living shed, drinking water, sanitation, health issues etc. will have to be taken care. The Savar Pourashava authority will disclose the EA and SSA reports in the Pourashava website and that will be ensured in the BMDF website also, and that is the requirement of WB disclosure process. On the issue like Labor Influx and Management, it can be ensured that in most of the cases, the contractor will engage the local labor force for the construction activities. If the laborers are engaged from outside, proper care to control infectious diseases will be undertaken. Institutional capacity Building issue is important for smooth implementation of works. The Savar Pourashava Officials, especially engineer in charge will be responsible for supporting the construction supervision with the facilitation of BMDF. The civil works contractors will implement the social mitigation measures. The BMDF, with the help of Social Specialist will submit the monthly monitoring reports on Social Compliances to the World Bank.

Social Management Plan (SMP)

Though there is no social impacts like land acquisition, involuntary resettlement etc. the Social Management Plan has been outlined in *Table 5.1* to overcome and control any anticipated social impacts that may be raised during construction works. The mitigation measures as well as responsible parties to implement the SMP are also incorporated in the action plan. In the social management plan, potential anticipated impacts are considered and corresponding mitigation measures are prescribed, along with the monitoring method, frequency of monitoring and responsible person/ authority are suggested in the SMP. The important activities in the pre-construction phase (e.g. labor-shed management, health hazard control mechanisms etc.) and in construction phases (traffic congestion, during carrying construction materials etc.) are duly considered in the SMP/EMP. Similar activities in the operation and maintenance periods are duly considered.

Monitoring Plan of SMP

Monitoring in the MGSP-BMDF funded subprojects will be done in a participatory manner. The participants in monitoring and evaluation particularly in reporting the grassroots level activities on social management in sub-project planning and implementation will be the beneficiary communities including the residents of Savar Pourashava traders, marketers, etc. in the ULB areas. During construction, consultant, Savar Pourashava and PMU office will ensure monitoring of social management issues. Self-monitoring by communities through WC-around will be a main input to both internal and external monitoring. External review and evaluation will be carried out to assess how effectively and efficiently social development and social safeguard issues are in place. An independent consultant (individual expert or an organization) may be deployed for the evaluation. Savar Pourashava will provide monthly progress reports to the PMU at BMDF on progress and achievements in social management plan

Conclusion and Recommendations

The people of all level will be benefitted through the improvement of the interventions under proposed subproject. The sub-project sites will not affect any community property, cultural heritage, indigenous people and no community groups' access to common property or livelihoods will be affected. Local stakeholders are highly supportive of implementing the subproject immediately. The Savar Pourashava authority will have to be careful in the process of social safeguard compliance issues and they will have to be careful for the suggested social issues:

SECTION-1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Bangladesh is running with the rapid urbanization with its successive economic productivity and growth, demanding several type of urban infrastructures and demand of road and drain is in the peak. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), in synchronization with Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund (BMDF) has been implementing the Municipal Governance and Services Project (MGSP) for the infrastructural development in the urban bodies in the country.

The Government of Bangladesh, through the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund (BMDF) has been implementing the Municipal Governance and Services Project (MGSP). The project aims to improve municipal governance and basic urban services in the participating ULBs. Project interventions under component-1 will be implemented by LGED in 26 ULBs while the BMDF will implement component-2 to about 200 ULBs across the country. The subproject is selected on interest basis under certain criteria including institutional and financial capabilities of initial contribution of 10% fund. Out of 90% BMDF fund, 80% amount is grant and 20% is loan, subject to repay in next 10 years with 5% interest. The type of subproject interventions are; development and rehabilitation of Road, drain, street light, traffic control, bus terminal, truck terminal, boat landing Jetty, drain, retaining wall, commercial complex, cattle market, slaughter house, public toilet, solid waste management, sweeper colony, park, Community Centre, whole sale market etc. The sub-project comprises interventions proposed as per **CIP** of the Pourashava.

The MGSP did not avoid taking up of sub-project in area inhabited by tribal peoples and instead ensure their inclusion and participation where applicable. Relocation of business and removal of obstructions are also in the process of implementation for the PAPS under BMDF funded sub-projects. Thus land acquisition, population displacement and tribal people's issues have been addressed following the country's legal framework and the World Bank policy on social safeguards.

1.2 Justification of selecting subprojects

Savar Pourashava is the medium type and Upazila level Pourashava in Bangladesh with a population 2,96, 851¹. Still 10.0% of total existing land is agricultural land². The Savar Pourashava was established on 16 March, 1992, it is 'A' class Pourashava with 09 wards. It has high level of economic activities and economical potential to flourish as an urban center in near future. Though, it is about 29 year's aged Pourashava, the market infrastructure yet not up to the standard. In Savar Pourashava, the current road & drain facilities are quite inadequate and uncomfortable. Most of the existing Savar Pourashava road and drain are old, damaged uncomfortable and most of the drains are brick make, damaged, narrow and less water discharge capacity. Considering the described circumstances, ULB needs focuses on the road and drain development for safe & healthy movement for town dwellers through the instrument of land use zoning

The Savar Pourashava prepared the CIP, though proper discussion with the community people which was duly approved by PMU-BMDF and the World Bank. According to the CIP list, Savar Pourashava prepared the priority list of the subprojects considering the demand and requirements of the local peoples. As a part of the reconnaissance survey, PMU Officials and hired consultants of Pourashava

¹ BBS, 2011, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

²Master Plan, 2013, **Savar Pourahava Savar.**

visited and evaluated the existing sites' of the sub-project component. Different alternatives were taken into consideration and finally the particular components have been considered. Hence, this subproject has been considered as priority subproject in the CIP. PMU representatives and consultants visited the subproject areas to assess the site condition and sufferings of the Pourashava people around. From the site visit, it has been observed that the road components are playing a very important role for the local community people. Though the roads' conditions are in worst condition, the Pourashava dwellers have to cross those roads for their important business and daily activities, and the improvement of the targeted roads have no alternatives. The subproject is located mostly on the right of way of the existing roads. Adequate spaces are available for the improvement towards both geometric and structural design and the lands are owned by the Pourashava. Hence, private land acquisition is not an issue for the implementation of the subproject. From the site inspection, it is also observed that roadside built-up infrastructure will not be affected due to the implementation of the subproject.

The subproject will yield a significant benefit to the community people. After completion of the road components, a uniform road width will be in front of the running vehicles and through providing the repair works of the pot holes etc. smooth road surface will be in front of vehicles and as a whole the Pourashava dwellers will be benefitted during their movement around for their daily livelihoods and business activities. After improvement of the associated drains, the local dwellers will get an adequate and functional drains which will reduce water logging problem in the subproject area. The new drains will also be a part of the drainage network in the local area. After completion of drainage components, a significant benefit will be in front of the adjacent Savar Pourashava people mainly through reducing water logging problem. Therefore, considering the benefits that will derive, the subproject has been selected for implementation.

This subproject includes the following components:

Name of the Subproject:	Improvement of Road, Drain and cover slabs Facilities at Different Locations under Savar Pourashava. Savar.
Package No.:	B MDF/SAVAR /2017-2018/ W-01
District Name:	Dhaka
ULB Name:	Savar Pourashava
Jurisdiction Area :	Ward number: 2,4,5,6 & 7.
Structural Design Option :	BC Road and RCC drain with cover slabs
Beneficiary Population :	About 95000 peoples as per information by the Savar Pourashava
Tribal People :	No tribal people settlement is there in the subproject area
Land Acquisition :	The land is owned by Savar Pourashava and no question of acquisition
Estimated Cost :	134.7 Million BDT
Subproject Duration :	12 months
Tentative Start Date :	January 2019
Tentative Completion Date :	December 2019

1.3 Improvement of Social Safeguard Assessment

Social Safeguard Assessment has been done through assessing the social impacts and mitigation and those are the key initiatives for the protection of environment and society around the subproject. The SSA complies with the GOB and the World Bank OP 4.12, 4.11 and OP 4 where the social impacts are assessed and social management plans has been prepared to protect the society and environment as a whole. As the process is for the social safeguard, the SSA report has been prepared through the consultative process in a responsible and non-detrimental manner to provide safeguard compliances in the implementation process. The Social Safeguard Assessment (SSA) report has been developed to address social issues including need for land acquisition, chance of physical displacement of people and loss of livelihood activities. The SMP has been suggested through consultation with the participation of communities and use of GRM in the sub-project implementation process. In the case of this Sub project social management plan (SMP) has been prepared as paying compensation to PAPs (if any).

The SMP contains a description of the sub-project area, social screening and probable impacts during implementation of sub-project components. A thorough consultation process has been adapted during identification, design and probable plan for implementation stage. Other associated issues like, impact mitigation measures, grievance resolution process, labor management issues and implementation arrangements has been set up along with monitoring and supervision process to be adapted during implementation and operation and maintenance periods. The SMP will guide the social safeguards to achieve sound construction & operation of the sub-project and ensure efficient lines of communication between the PMU, PIU, consultant and the contractors.

1.4 Subproject Description

On the basis of crying needs, the Savar Pourashava authority set up the requirements of Pourashava in the infrastructural development through improvement of roads etc. and the authority has also prepared and approved a list of activities (CIP). From the CIP, another list of sub-project components has been prepared for development under BMDF funding with the need of extreme emergency. The proposed interventions are listed below:

Road Improvement Works

Package-01 Construction of Road walkways

- 1) Improvement of road from Dhaka –Aricha road near Razalakh firm in Kazimokma para Shaha house via bank colony Madrasha Mosque. Ch 0 to 1190 m. Link from Bank colony Laboratory College to BM electronics. Length 420 m. Ward no: 4 & 5. Total length is 1610 m. CIP no: 1(i).
- 2). Improvement of road from Dhaka –Aricha road near Habib Tower to savar college via chapra Mosque Rugalach. Ch 0 to 1235 m. Ward no: 5. CIP no; 1(ii). Total length 1235 m.
- 3). Improvement of road from GYM moar road to Dokkhin para Mondir(length: Ch 0 to 700 m) .Including link : Palpara Mondir to Mollik house . Length Ch.0 to 350 M). Total length is 1050 m. Ward no: 5. CIP no: 1(iii).
- 4). Improvement of road from Engineer Rashid house to Girls School via Parvez Chairman House (Ch 0 to 250). Total length is 250 m. Ward no: 5. CIP no: 1(iv).
- 5) Improvement of road from Care Bridge to Mohandro Ghosh shop (Ch.o to 450 m). Total length 450 m. Ward no: 2 and CIP no: 1(v)

6). Improvement of road from Ofaz Uddin Spinning Mills to Karnapara khal via Mr.Nazium uddin house (Ch 0 to 350). Total length is 350 m. Ward no: 6. CIP no: 1(vi).

7) Improvement of road from Dagormora Mosque to Dhaka Aricha road via Fulki office (Ch 0 to 800 m). Total length is 350 m. Ward no: 7. CIP no: 1(vii).

Construction of Drain Works

8)Construction of drain from Rajalakh firm to Rong bay Rong shop.(Ch. 0.0 m to 600 m) Total length 600 m. ward no :5 and CIP No.2(i).

9) Construction of drain from Habib Tower to Samrat House.(Ch. 0.0m to 200 m). Total length 200 m. ward no: 5 CIP: 2(ii)

10) Construction of Drain from Aysha library to Dakkhinpara Mondir Link Palpara Mondir to Mollik house. (Ch. 0.0m to 550m) link 0.0 m to 350 m. Total length: 900 m. Ward no: 5. CIP -2(iii)

11) Construction of Drain from Bank colony Engr. Rashid house to Girl's School Road. (Ch. 0.0 m to 250 m).Total length: 250 m. Ward no:5. CIP No: 2(iv).

12) Construction of drain from Ofaz Uddin Spining Mills to Karnapara Khal via Mr. Nazim Uddin House. (Ch. 0.0 m to 230 m). Ward no: 6, CIP No: 2(vi).

13) Construction of drain from 7 no Wards Dagormora Mosque to Dhaka Aricha road via Fulki Office. (Ch. 0.0m to 800 m).ward No: 7.CIP: No>2(vii).

Details description

01) Improvement of road from Dhaka –Aricha road near Razalakh firm in Kazimokma para Shaha house via bank colony Madrasha Mosque. Ch 0 to 1190 m. Link from Bank colony Laboratory College to BM electronics. Length 420 m. Ward no: 4 & 5. Total length is 1610 m. CIP no: 1(i).

This is an important subproject improvement o road and staring from Dhaka –Aricha high ways near Razalakh firm in Kazimokma para and ends at Shaha house via bank colony Madrasha Mosque(Ch.0 to 1190) including link staring from bank colony laboratory college to BM electronics(Ch. 0 to 375 m)and Total length is 1110 m under ward no 4 & 5 and CIP -1(i) of Savar pourashava The Existing road is Bitumen's carpeting (BC)width is 4.40 m and about 65 % surface areas of road were worn-out, old, damaged comparatively low alignment. In the rainy season, maximum road goes under water and water logged for long period .Besides the road have mosques cum Madrasha, Horticulture centers(DAE operated), bank colony laboratory school and college ,Physiotherapist center, NGOs office , small Bazaar , coaching centers , ward councilors office and huge numbers of shops like; hardware, rice-wholesales, grocery, meat/fish fruits markets, mobile sales and servicing centers, electric shop ,furniture's shops, cloths shops etc. This is residential, commercial and mini commercial areas.



Photograph: Existing road condition of Bank colony

Moreover about 12,000 of business men, general peoples, passengers, traders and official use this road over the day and night by used auto, CNG, truck and rickshaw mini bus, car and mini truck and other local transports. As a result occurred heavy traffic jam and spend passengers' valuable time and increased travel expenses. To ensure safe journey, the Savar Pourashava authority proposed this road's improvement through the assistance of BMDF. After

completion this proposed subproject it will be built up a safe connectivity with Dhaka –Aricha to city/ town areas others inter district and intra town areas. There is no requirement of dismantling works for this road's improvement works. It was mentioned that road land belong to the Savar Pourashava.

02). Improvement of road from Dhaka –Aricha road near Habib Tower to Savar College via Chapra Mosque Razalakh . Ch 0 to 1235 m. Ward no: 5. CIP no; 1(ii). Total length 1235 m.

This is an important subproject improvement of road starting from Dhaka –Aricha high ways near Habib Tower and ends at Savar College via chapra Mosque Razaklak of Savar Pourashava ward no .5 (ch. 0 to 1235 m and CIP 1(ii). Total Length 1235, the Existing road is Bitumen's carpeting (BC) width is 4 m. About 75% surface areas of road were worn-out, old, damaged comparatively low alignment. On the other hand in the rainy season, maximum road goes under water and water logged for long period .Besides the road have Savar college ,Agrony Club, School , Hospital, fast food and English medium school, coaching centers ,Kg school, library, ward councilors office and huge numbers of needs base shop and small market etc. This is residential, mini commercial and official areas.

Moreover about 11,000 of business men, general peoples, student, teachers, passengers, traders and official use this road over the day and night by used auto, CNG, motor bike, rickshaw van, car and truck and other local transports.



As a result occurred heavy traffic jam and spend passengers' valuable time and increased travel expenses. To ensure safe journey, the Savar Pourashava authority proposed this road's improvement through the assistance of BMDF. After completion this proposed subproject it will be built up a safe connectivity with Savar town areas, inter district and local Thana also. There is no requirement of dismantling works for this

Photograph 1. Existing road condition near Dhaka –Aricha connecting road adjacent areas.

road's improvement works, but It was mentioned that road land belong to the Savar Pourashava.

03.) Improvement of road from GYM moar road to Dokkhin para Mondir(length: Ch 0 to 700 m).Including link : Palpara Mondir to Mollik house . Length Ch. 0 to 350 M). Total length is 1005 m. Ward no: 5. CIP no: 1(iii)

This is an important subproject improvement of road and construction this alignment starting from GYM moar road and ends at Dokkhin para Mondir of Savar Pourashava (Ch. 0 to 700 m) including link Palpara Mondir to Mollik house (Ch. 0 to 350 m) and ward no 5 and CIP -1(iii) of Savar Pourashva . Total Length road 1005 m The Existing road is Bitumen's carpeting (BC) width is 5 m the overall condition of road is very much poor about 80 % surface areas of road were worn-out, old,



Photographs: Existing road condition near palpra

Pourashva authority proposed this road's improvement through the assistance of BMDF. After completion this proposed subproject it will be built up a safe connectivity with intra town area local adjoining wards also. There is no requirement of dismantling works for this road's improvement works. It was mentioned that road and drains land belong to the Savar Pourashva.

04). Improvement of road from Engineer Rashid house to Girls school via Parvez Chairman House (Ch 0 to 250). Total length is 250 m. Ward no: 5. CIP no: 1(iv).

This is an important subproject improvement of road starting from Engineer Rashid house and ends at Girls school via Parvez Chairman house (Ch.0 to 250 m) and total length road is 250 m covered 5 no's ward(CIP no 1(iv) of Savar Pourashava . The Existing road is Bitumen's carpeting (BC) width is 3 m overall road condition is very much poor and about 75% surface areas of road were worn-out, old, narrow, damaged comparatively low alignment considering other town road. In the rainy season, maximum road and adjacent areas goes under water and water logged for long period. This location is exclusively residential area. Besides the road have many need base shops, local VIP persons, residents ward councilors office, Mosques etc.



Figure 2. Existing road condition

Moreover about 45,00 of business men, general peoples, passengers, traders and official use this road over the day and night by used auto, CNG, micro, car, motorbike, rickshaw and other local transports. As a result occurred heavy traffic jam and spend passenger's valuable time and increased travel expenses. To ensure safe journey, the Savar Pourashava authority proposed this road's improvement through the assistance of BMDF. After completion this proposed subproject it will be built up a safe connectivity with intra town areas and adjoining Thana and Upazilas. There

is no requirement of dismantling works for this road's improvement works, but its proposed alignment will cross 4 times in different location of internal town areas. It was mentioned that road land belong to the Savar Pourashava.

05. Improvement of road from Care Bridge to Mohandro Ghosh shop (Ch.o to 450 m). Total length 450 m. wards no. 2 and CIP no: 1(v)

This is an important subproject improvement of road from care bridge to Mohandro Ghosh shop , and covered one ward no: 2 and CIP-no: 1(v), total length road 450 m of Savar Pourashava. The existing road is Bitumen's carpeting (BC) width is 6 m overall condition is poor and about 55% surface areas of road were worn-out, old, damaged comparatively low alignment considering other town roads. In the rainy season, maximum road and market installment submerged the water and water logged continues for long period. This location is exclusively commercial and crowed areas. Besides the road have banks, rich, dal and other grocery whole sells market, vegetables, fish, fruit and need base shops, peoples called Savar Boro Bazaar.

Moreover about 7,000 of business men, general peoples, passengers, traders and official use this road over the day and night by used auto, CNG, truck and rickshaw mini bus, pick -up car and truck and other local transports. As a result occurred heavy traffic jam and spend passengers' valuable time and increased travel expenses. To ensure safe journey, the Savar Pourashava authority proposed this road's improvement through the assistance of BMDF.. After completion this proposed subproject it will be built up a safe connectivity intra town areas and adjoining Thana, upazila district town. There is no requirement of dismantling works for this road's improvement works. It was mentioned that road land belong to the Savar Pourashava and also this road another name is Savar bypass road.

06. Improvement of road from Ofaz Uddin Spinning Mills to Karnapara khal via Mr.Nazium uddin house (Ch 0 to 330). Total length is 405 m. Ward no: 6. CIP no: 1(vi).

This is an important subproject improvement road starting from Ofaz uddin spinning mills to Karnapara khal via Nazimuddin hose (ch. 0 to 350 m) and cover one ward no: 6 and CIP-no1(vi) total length 405 m of Savar Pourashava . The Existing road is Bitumen’s carpeting (BC)width is 5 m and all surface areas of road were worn-out, old, damaged comparatively low alignment considering other town road In the rainy season, maximum road and surrounding areas goes under water and water logged all over the season. This location is exclusively garments industrials and labors residential (exclusively female workers) area. Besides the road have many garments & spinning mills & office, school, Mosque cum Mohallah Madrasha, small markets and some need base shops.



Photographs .Existing road condition at garments industrials areas the Savar Pourashava

Moreover about 5000 of business men, general peoples, passengers, traders and official use this road over the day and night by used auto, CNG, truck and rickshaw, pick –up, car and truck and other local transports. As a result occurred heavy traffic jam and spend passengers’ valuable time and increased travel expenses. To ensure safe journey, the Savar Pourashava authority proposed this road's improvement through the assistance of BMDF. After completion this proposed subproject it will be built up a safe connectivity intra town areas and adjoining Thana and capital city Dhaka. There is no requirement of dismantling works for this road's improvement works. It was mentioned that road land belong to

7) Improvement of road from Dagormora Mosque to Dhaka Aricha road via Fulki office (Ch 0 to 800 m). Total length is 810 m. Ward no: 7. CIP no: 1(vii).

This is an important subproject improvement of road starting from Dagomora Mosque to Dhaka Aricha high ways via Fulki office (Ch. 0 to 800 m) and cover one ward no: 7 and CIP-no1(vii)



Photographs : Existing road condition near Fulki office

total length 810 m of Savar Pourashava . The Existing road is Bitumen’s carpeting (BC), HBB & mixed soling width is 3.2 m and all surface areas of road were worn-out, old, damaged comparatively low & narrow alignment considering other town road .In the rainy season, maximum road and surrounding areas goes under water and water logged over the season. This location is exclusively residential area. Besides the road have one local newspapers office, school, Mosque, Udoyon Academy, small markets and some need base shops.

Moreover about 5000 of business men, general peoples, passengers, traders and official use this road over the day and night by used auto, CNG, rickshaw, pick –up, car and other local transports.

As a result occurred heavy traffic jam and spend passengers' valuable time and increased travel expenses. To ensure safe journey, the Savar Pourashava authority proposed this road's improvement through the assistance of BMDF. After completion this proposed subproject it will be built up a safe connectivity intra town areas and adjoining Thana and capital city Dhaka. There is no requirement of dismantling works for this road's improvement works. It was mentioned that road land belong to the Savar Pourashava

Construction of Drain Works

8) Construction of drain from Rajalakh firm to Rong bay Rong shop.(Ch. 0.0 m to 600 m) Total length 600 m. ward no :5.2(i).

This is an important subproject construction of drain starting from Rajalakh firm and ends at Rong bay Rong shop ward no 05 and CIP -2(i), of Savar Pourashava .Length 600 m. The Existing drains are brick made, not functioning, open and blocked. Maximum areas of drains is fully damaged and broken (Chin age 0 to -600 m). In the rainy season, maximum drains goes under water and water logged for long period because less water discharge capacity .Besides the road and drain have two Mosques, Madrasha ,NGOs office, Bazaar, hospital Shain school, coaching centers , ward councilors office and huge numbers of shops like grocery, meat/fish fruits markets, mobile sales and servicing centers, electric shop ,furniture's shops, cloths shops etc. This is residential and commercial areas.



Photographs. Existing drain condition near at Rong bay rong shop

Moreover about 10,000 of business men, general peoples, passengers, traders and official use this drain sides road over the day and night by used auto, CNG, truck and rickshaw mini bus, car and mini truck and other local transports. As a result occurred heavy traffic jam and spend passengers' valuable time and increased travel expenses. To ensure safe journey, the Savar pourashava authority proposed this drain construction with cover slabs through the assistance of BMDF. Its outfall is UGIIP drain. After completion this proposed subproject it will be built up a

safe drainage networks over the Savar Pourashava. As result water logged condition reduced at sustainable level.. There is no requirement of dismantling works for this drain construction works, It was mentioned that drains construction land belong to the Savar Pourashava.

9) Construction of drain from Habib Tower to Samrat House. (Ch. 0.0 m to 200 m). Total length 200 m. ward no: 5 CIP: 2(ii)

This is an important subproject construction of drain starting from Habib Tower and ends at Rong Samrate house ward no 05 and CIP -2(ii), of Savar Pourashava .Length 200 m. The Existing drains are brick made, not functioning, open and blocked. Maximum areas of drains is fully damaged and broken (Chin age 0 to -200 m). In the rainy season, maximum drains goes under water and water

logged for long period because exiting drain water discharge capacity is very much less .Besides the road and drain have Savar college ,Agrony club, school , Hospital, fast food and English medium



Photographs: Existing drain condition at Habib tower

Savar Pourashava authority proposed this drain construction with cover slabs through the assistance of BMDF. Its outfall is UGIIP drain. After completion this proposed subproject it will be built up a safe drainage networks over the Savar Pourashava. As result water logged condition reduced at tolerable level. There is no requirement of dismantling works for this drain construction works, It was mentioned that drains construction land belong to the Savar pourashava.

10) Construction of Drain from Aysha library to Dakkhinpara Mondir Link Palpara Mondir to Mollik house. (Ch. 0.0m to 550m) link (0.0 m to 350 m.) Total length: 900 m. Ward no: 5. CIP -2(iii)

This is an important subproject construction of drain starting from Ayesha library and ends at Dakkhinpara Mondir(Ch.0 to 550 m) including link from palpara Mondir to Mollik house(Ch.0 to 350 m), so total length is 900 m covered ward no 05 and CIP -2(iii), of Savar Pourashava . The existing drains are brick made, not functioning, open and blocked. Maximum areas of drains are fully damaged broken and discontinuous with narrow. In the rainy season, maximum drains goes under water and water logged for long period because exiting drain water discharge capacity is very



Photograph. Existing drain condition near Ayesha library

heavy traffic jam and spend passengers' valuable time and increased travel expenses. To ensure safe journey, the Savar Pourashava authority proposed this drain construction with cover slabs through the assistance of BMDF. Its outfall is IUIDP & UGIIP drain. After completion this proposed subproject it will be built up a safe drainage networks over the Savar Pourashava. As result water logged condition will reduce at tolerable level. There is no requirement of dismantling

school, coaching centers ,Kg school, library, ward councilors office and huge numbers of needs base shop and small market etc. This is residential, mini commercial and official areas.

Moreover about 6,000 of business men, general peoples, passengers, traders and official use this drain sides road over the day and night by used auto, CNG, truck and rickshaw mini bus, car and mini truck and other local transports. As a result occurred heavy traffic jam and spend passengers' valuable time and increased travel expenses. To ensure safe journey, the

much less .Besides the road and drain have GYM, law college, Mondir (temple), kitchen market, and huge numbers of needs base shops etc. This is residential & mini commercial areas.

Moreover about 10,000 of business men, general peoples, passengers, traders and official use this drain sides road over the day and night by used auto, CNG, truck and rickshaw mini bus, car and mini truck and other local transports. As a result occurred

works for this drain construction works, It was mentioned that drains construction land belong to the Savar Pourashava.

11) Construction of Drain from Bank colony Engr. Rashid house to Girl's School Road. (Ch. 0.0 m to 250 m). Total length: 250 m. Ward no: 5. CIP No: 2(iv).

This is an important subproject construction of drain starting from Engineer Rashid house and ends at Girl school road (Ch.0 to 250 m) total length is 250 m covered ward no 05 and CIP -2(iv), of Savar Pourashava . The existing drains are brick made, not functioning, open and blocked. Maximum areas of drains are fully damaged, broken and discontinuous with narrow and continuous water licking. In the rainy season, maximum drains goes under water and water logged for long period because exiting drain water discharge capacity is very much less .Besides the road and drain have many need base shops, local VIP persons, residents ward councilors office, Mosques etc.



Photographs existing drain condition at GS electric moar

networks over the Savar Pourashava. As result water logged condition will reduce at tolerable level. There is no requirement of dismantling works for this drain construction works, It was mentioned that drains construction land belong to the Savar Pourashava

Moreover about 4,000 of business men, general peoples, passengers, traders and official use this drain sides road over the day and night by used auto, CNG, truck and rickshaw mini bus, car and mini truck and other local transports. As a result occurred heavy traffic jam and spend passengers' valuable time and increased travel expenses. To ensure safe journey, the Savar Pourashava authority proposed this drain construction with cover slabs through the assistance of BMDF. Its outfall is BMDF & UGIIP drain. After completion this proposed subproject it will be built up a safe drainage

12) Construction of drain from Ofaz Uddin Spinning Mills to Karnapara Khal via Mr. Nazim Uddin House. (Ch. 0.0 m to 230 m). Ward no: 6, CIP No: 2(vi).

This is an important subproject construction of drain starting from Ofaz spinning mills and ends at Karnapara via Mr.Nazim uddin house (



Photographs: Existing drain condition at garments areas.

Ch.0 to 230 m) total length is 230 m covered ward no 06and CIP -2(vi), of Savar Pourashava . The existing drains are brick made, not functioning, open and blocked. Maximum areas of drains are fully damaged, broken and discontinuous with narrow and continuous water licking and somewhere are totally absent. In the rainy season, maximum drains goes under water and water logged for long period because exiting drain water discharge capacity is very much less .Besides the road and drain have many garments & spinning mills &

office, school, Mosque cum Mohallah Madrasha, small markets and many need base shops, local garment worker residence, ward councilors office etc

Moreover about 7,000 of business men, general peoples, passengers, traders and official use this drain sides road over the day and night by used auto, CNG, truck and rickshaw mini bus, car and mini truck and other local transports. As a result occurred heavy traffic jam and spend passengers' valuable time and increased travel expenses. To ensure safe journey, the Savar pourashava authority proposed this drain construction with cover slabs through the assistance of BMDF. Its outfall is **Karnapara khal**. After completion this proposed subproject it will be built up a safe drainage networks over the Savar Pourashava. As result water logged condition will reduce at tolerable level. There is no requirement of dismantling works for this drain construction works, It was mentioned that drains construction land belong to the Savar Pourashava

13) Construction of drain from Dagormora Mosque to Dhaka Aricha road via Fulki Office. (Ch. 0.0m to 800 m).ward No: 7.CIP: No.2 (vii).

This is an important subproject construction of drain starting from Dagormoar Mosque to Dhaka – Aricha high ways via fulki office ward no 07 and CIP -2(vii), of Savar Pourashava . The existing drains are brick made, not functioning, open and blocked. Maximum areas of drains are fully damaged, broken and discontinuous with narrow and continuous water licking and somewhere are totally absent. In the rainy season, maximum drains goes under water and water logged for long period because exiting drain water discharge capacity is very much less .Besides the road and drain have one local newspapers office, school, Mosque, Udoyon Academy, small markets and some need base shops.



Photograph: Existing drain condition.

Moreover about 5,000 of business men, general peoples, passengers, traders and official use this drain sides road over the day and night by used auto, CNG, truck and rickshaw mini bus, car and mini truck and other local transports. As a result occurred heavy traffic jam and spend passengers' valuable time and increased travel expenses. To ensure safe journey, the Savar Pourashava authority proposed this drain construction with cover slabs through the assistance of BMDF. Its outfall is **UGIP drain**. After

completion this proposed subproject it will be built up a safe drainage networks over the Savar Pourashava. As result water logged condition will reduce at tolerable level. There is no requirement of dismantling works for this drain construction works, It was mentioned that drains construction land belong to the Savar Pourashava

The consultants have conducted a series of group discussions with the traders, customers including community people student & official personnel. From the opinions and feedback of the people of different professions, it is clear that Savar Pourashava is very much interested in constructing the Road, RCC drain, cover slab at the same time, nearby inhabitants are also interested to have such facility to their door steps. The Savar Pourashava could not incur any loss of business and livelihood impacts.

Table 1-1: Land & Estimated Cost of the proposed Roads and drains.

Component	Land Required	Available Area	Estimated Cost (BDT Million)
Improvement of 7 no's, road facilities at different locations covered 6 wards under Savar Pourashava. Dhaka	4,815 m	4,815 m	134.7
Improvement of 6 no's, drains facilities at different locations covered 3 wards under Savar Pourashava. Dhaka	2980 m	2980 m	
Total :			134.7 million BDT

1.5 Subproject Location

The proposed road, drains, cover slabs covered commercial, residential, official areas in six wards out of 09 administrative locations. About 95000 peoples will be benefited; it is 40 percent of total population. So, strategically, the location is very much suitable for the construction of road drains, cover slabs improvement & construction.

1.6 Justification of selecting the sites

The Social Screening tasks has been accomplished through field visits and discussions made during 7 July, 2018. From the opinions and feedback of stakeholders, it is clear that the future user of the surrounding people like; Traders, customers, students, teachers etc. and the surrounding people unanimously welcomed the project and showed positive attitude to the improvement of the proposed sub-project. No economic activities will be impeded resulting losses in income or asset during construction period. There is no need to acquire any land for the construction as required land is available under the possession of Savar Pourashava. Total area of the proposed subproject which is fully owned by the Savar Pourashava and no obstacle was found there. The proposed site is well communicated to entire local town and adjoining Zila and Upazilas as well.

After completion, this subproject (roads) will improve the transport facilities and improve the existing road network of Savar Pourashava. The improved road will definitely have a positive impact of the business transaction and production. The new drain will drain-out the storm water properly and reduce the temporary drainage congestion and water-logging problem in the subproject area which will create better environment for the local residence. As per information by the Savar Pourashava. Considering the ward population with adjacent areas about 95000 people will be benefited directly and many others indirectly. Considering the significant potential benefits that will derive after completion, the local community demands and welcome this subproject.

1.7 Subproject Beneficiary Communities and Project Affected People

The sub-project gives service a substantial number of people in the Savar Pourashava will directly be benefited once the sub-project would be constructed. Besides customer, service provider, traders and intermediaries gather here to purchase and sell their goods and services from the people of other Upazila and district through safely movement. In the sub-project, there is no need of land acquisition

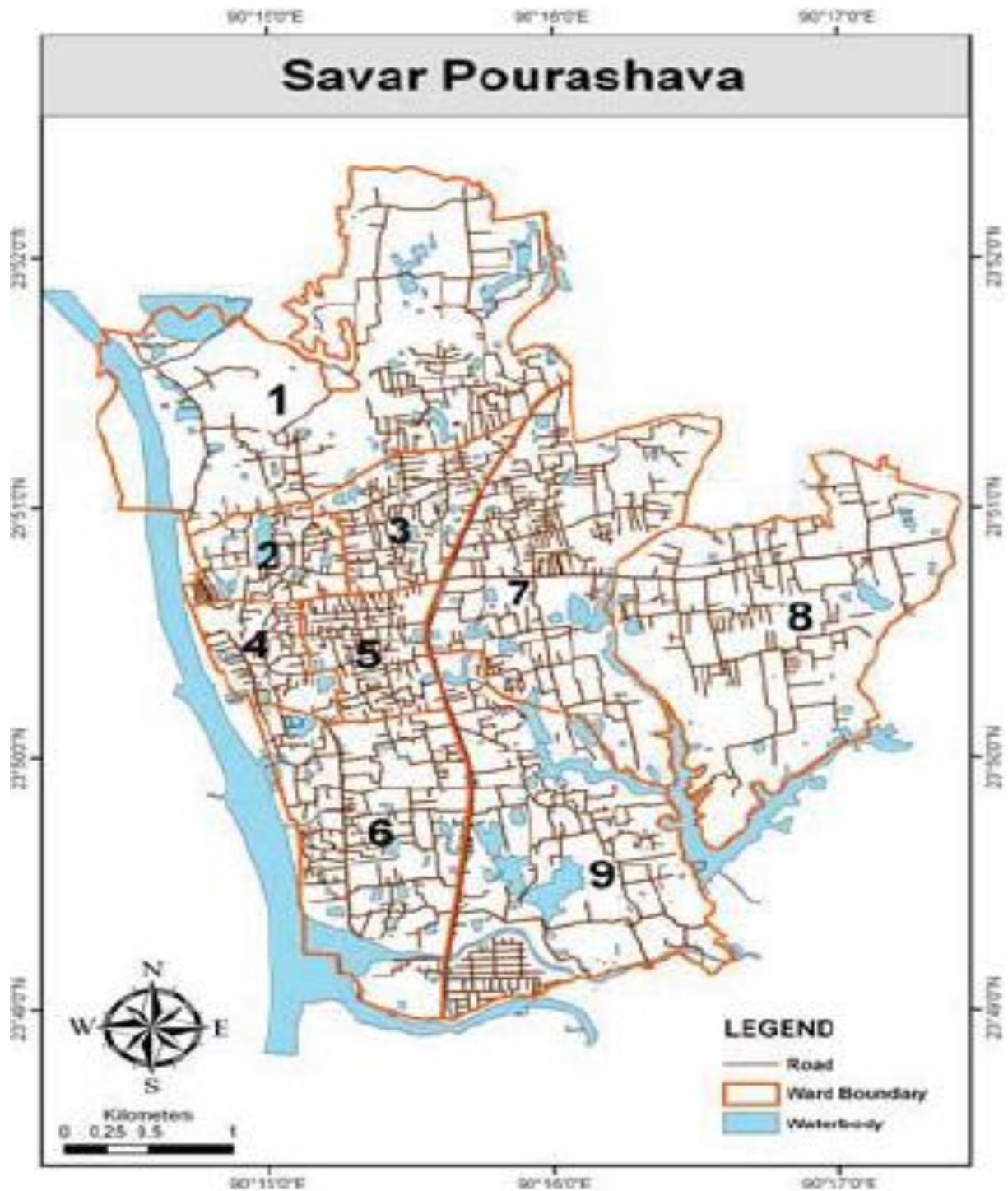
and resettlement issues and thereby no displacement of population. The Savar Pourashavas ensuring no loss of business and livelihood.

1.8 Scenario of infrastructure and establishment under Savar Pourashavas

Savar Pouroshava established in 1992 is one of the Upazila level municipalities of Bangladesh. It consists of 09 Wards and 55 Mahallas. The area of city town is 14.08 sq.km. The towns have population of 2, 96,851 and population density per square km is 21083. The literacy rate among the town peoples is 74.9 percent. Basically Savar pourashava is located in Dhaka district town is it's covered by 06 Upazila like , Dhamrai, Savar , Dohar ,Keraniganj, Nawbabganj, Tejaon circle upazila and Dhaka division is covered by 12 district Manikganj, Tangail, Manshyganj ,Faridpur Rajbari, Narsingdi,, Narayanganj, Shariatpur, Madaripur, Kishoreganj,gazipur and Gopalganj

Savar pourashava is under the Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development (LGRD). Basically under the local government unite and Mayor and Councilors are the elected pourashava authority. This election is held in every after 5 year's period. Savar pourashava is under the Dhaka district and Dhaka is the capital city of Bangladesh.

It is administrative seat of Savar upazila and district and Dhaka, situated on It is administrative seat of Savar Pourashava is Savar upazila under the district and division, is Dhaka. Savar Pourshava is located about 26 km far from the north western side of Dhaka capital city and it is bounded by Turag on the East, Dhalashwari and Bangsi on the west and Buriganga on the South.



Photograph: Location of various improvements in Base Map of Pourashava

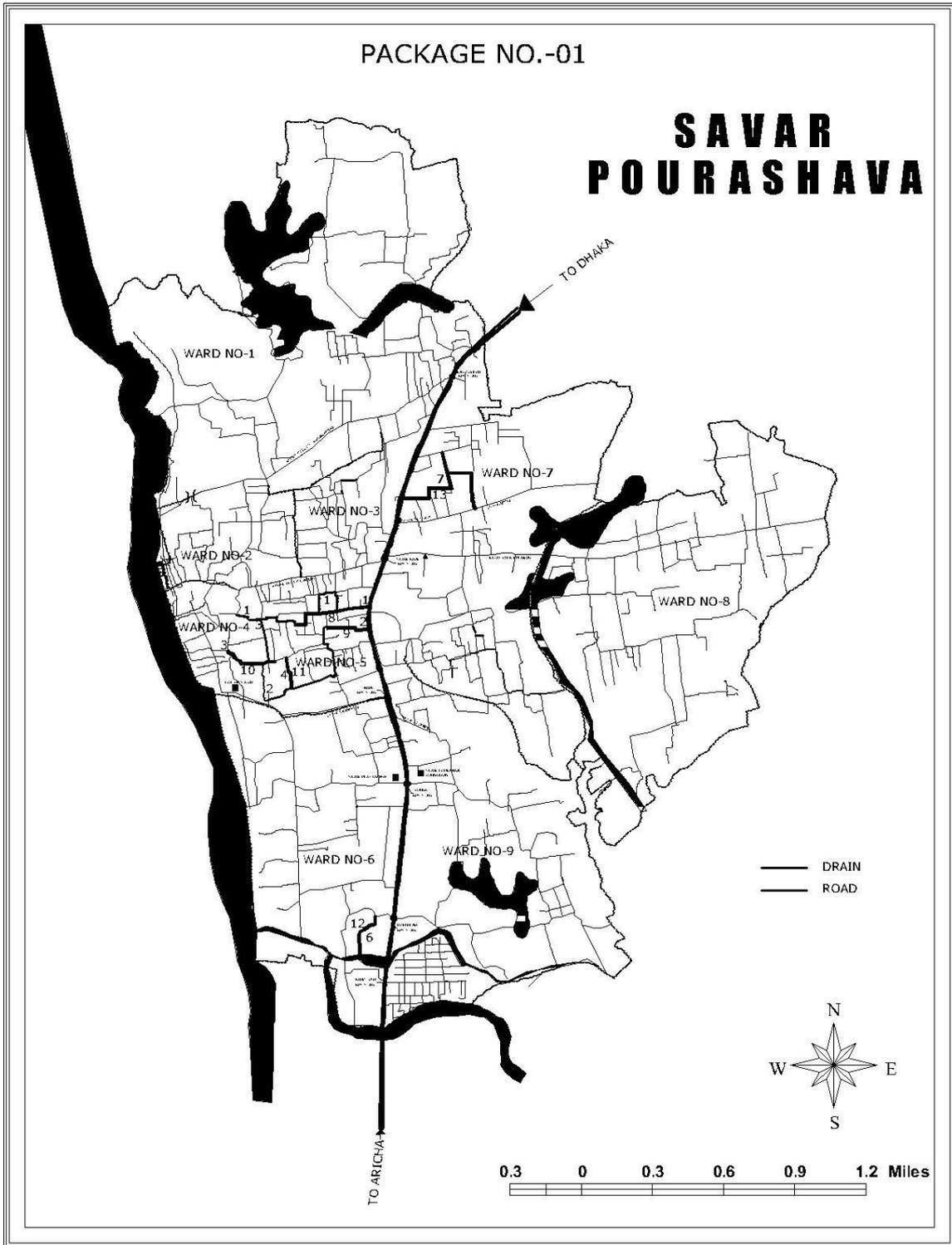


Figure: Location Map showing subproject at Package 01 of Savar Pourashava areas

Table: Savar Pourashava with major infrastructure and establishments

General Information	Number & Quantity
Date of Establishment	16 March 1992(Upgrade A class: 29 July1997.)
Total Area	14.08 sq.km.
Total wards	09
Population	2,96,851 (As per 2011 census)
Number of Household	81509
Population density	21083/sq.km
Population Growth rate	2.71
Major status	Migrate peoples
Main Income source	Business ,Agriculture ,Service
Education Facilities	
Govt. Primary School	09
Govt. High School	06
Madrasha	40
College	10
Medical College(private)	01
Garbage Management	
Municipal Dust bin	200 (40 no's are functioning)
Municipal Garbage truck	5 no's
Municipal Garbage Van	50 nos.
Municipal Beam Lifter	00
Total Municipal garbage production	51,016 kg /day
Total Municipal garbage collection	25508 kg/day
Vehicle and road makers	
Municipal Jeep	02

Private care	02
Municipal Power Tiller	01
Municipal Road Roller	06
Municipal Motor Cycle	04
Municipal Chain Dozer	02
Municipal Pick Up Truck	02
Market and Marketing Facilities	
Shopping Market	01 no's
Municipal Kitchen Market	01nos.
Super shop /Shopping mail	02
Slaughter house	01
Road Communication	
Bitumen Road	130 km
RCC Road	km
HBB Road	30 km
Katch Road	31 km
CC/RCC	14 km
Drain	RCC pipe : 16 km & Earthen : 11 km, Brick :18 km & RCC: 25 km
Water supply & Infrastructure	
Water disposal canal	-nos.
Daily water requirement	Unknown..... liter per day
Daily water supply	Unknown liter per day
Tara deep sets	125 no's
Shallow Deep Tube wells	300 no's
Religious Institutes	
Church	12 no's
Mosque	90 no's

Temple	25 no's
Eid-Gah	2 no's
Graveyard	2
Graveyard (Christian)	1 no.
Shamshan Ghate	01 no's
Public Health Services	
Upazila health centers	01
Community clinic	36
Private clinic	45
family welfare centers	15
Recreation	
Park	0
Town Hall	0
Shilpakala Academic	1 no
Stadium	0 no's
Community Center (Privet)	17 no's
Community Center (Pourashava)	15
Law & Order	
BGB Camp	1
Anser Camp	1
Jail	1
Fire service station	01
Bus Terminal & other Transport System	
Rail Station	1
Bus stand/terminal	0
Play ground	0
Other Important Services	
Post Office	01
Bank	00 (Govt 0 & Private:)

paralysis Rehabilitation centers	01
Govt. Organization	35
Fuel Pump	35

1.9 Legal and Policy Framework

For the sub-project preparation and implementation, the World Bank’s Operational Policy (OP) on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) has been triggered to the subproject. A Social Management Framework (SMF) has been adopted by LGED for the project that meets the requirements of the country’s legal frameworks in Bangladesh “The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property, Ordinance, 1982” and the Bank’s requirements including OP 4.12 and OP 4.10. The SMF also requires that the sub-projects are prepared ensuring inclusion, participation, transparency, and social accountability. The sub-projects have been prepared by respective ULBs in a process complying with the SMF requirements. BMDF reviews the sub-project proposals for technical, engineering, environmental, social development and safeguards compliance before allocation of the financing to the ULBs.

SECTION-2 METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ASSESSMENT

2.1 Objective of the Study

The SSA process took into consideration of the applicability of the World Bank OP 4.12, 4.11 and OP 4.10 and preparing SSA for the sub-project. The primary objective of this SSA is to address and assess potential social safeguard issues. The purpose of the Social Safeguard Assessment (SSA) is to demonstrate all-inclusive consultative process in a responsible and non-detrimental manner has been conducted as well as to provide guidance for social development and safeguards compliance in the implementation process. This SMP has been carried out to meet the following objectives:

- Thorough assessment of social safeguard issues and impacts - major objective is to assess and identify all the possible socioeconomic and resettlement impacts including impacts on women, poor and vulnerable;
- To plan to avoid, minimize, mitigate or compensate for the potential adverse impact;
- To assess the extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement/shifting impacts;
- To inform and consult the affected people to make them aware about the project activities and take feedback to prepare Social Management Plan summarizing mitigation measures, monitoring program/ mechanism, institutional arrangement and presenting budget for resettlement;
- To identify the likely economic impacts and livelihood risks for implementation of the proposed sub-project components;
- To describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation.

2.2 Methodology of the Study

The Social Safeguard Assessment (SSA) report has been developed to address social issues including need for land acquisition, physical displacement of people and loss of livelihood, and Social Management Plan (SMP) has been suggested through the participation of communities and use of grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) to resolve any complaints in the sub-project implementation process. In the case of this Sub project social management plan (SMP) has been prepared as paying compensation to PAPs.

The SMP contains a description of the sub-project area, social screening and impacts, consultation process adopted during identification and design, and consultation plan for implementation stage, impact mitigation measures, grievance resolution process, labor management issues and implementation arrangements and monitoring and supervision. The SMP will guide to ensure social safeguards and to achieve sound construction of the sub-project and ensure efficient lines of communication between the PMU, PIU and the contractors.

The Social Safeguard Assessment (SSA) and the Social Management Plan (SMP) of the sub-project has been developed as per Social Management Framework of MGSP. A consultation process comprising stakeholder workshops, group discussion, KII and quick survey at the ULB level using participatory approach. The SMP process followed participatory consultation with the local people using the PRA tools like Group Discussion (GD), including Hot Spot consultation with different categories of people such as elected public representatives, local Administrations, teachers, businessmen, NGOs, social workers and civil society members of people who are aware about local situation and needs such as sub-project users.

The Social Management Plan (SMP) is based on collection of primary data and information by conducting field survey. A set of structured questionnaires were already designed in the Social Management Framework of MGSP and these have been supplied to the field officials for obtaining necessary primary data relating to social safeguards issues such as loss of land, displacement of population, income, gender and vulnerability and tribal peoples. The field visit reports on Social Safeguard Assessment (SSA) report has been prepared by the Social Management Officer and reviewed by the Social Management Specialist.

SECTION-3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE OF SAVAR POURASHAVA

3.1 Population Status and Household Size

Savar Pourashava established in 1992 is one of the major Upazila level municipalities of Bangladesh. It consists of 09 Wards and 55 Mahallas. The area of Poura town is 14.08. Sq. km. The towns have population of 2, 96,851 and population density per square km is 21083 /sq.km. The literacy rate among the town peoples is 74.9 percent. Basically Savar Pourashava is located at Dhaka district town is it's covered by 06 Upazila like Dhamrai , Savar, Dohar,Keraniganj, Navabganj and Tejaon circle upzila and Dhaka division is covered by 12 district Dhaka Sadar, Faridpur, Kishoreganj, Manikganj, Manshiganj, Narsinidi , Narayanganj ,Rajbari , Shariatpur, Tangail, Madaripur and Gopalganj

Savar Pourashava is under the Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development (LGRD). Basically under the local government unite and Mayor & Councilors are the elected Pourashava authority. This election is held in every after 5 year's period Savar Pourashava is under the Dhaka district and Dhaka is the capital city of Bangladesh.

It is administrative seat of Savar Pourashava is Savar upazila under the district and division, is Dhaka Savar Pourashava is located about 26 km far from the north western side of Dhaka capital city and it is bounded by Turag on the East, Dhalashwari and Bangsi on the west and Buriganga on the south.

3.2 Housing and Settlement Pattern

The Savar Pourashava started its journey in 1992 and before it was Class A grade Pourashava was upgraded in 29 July 1997. . The people have to obtain permission for the construction of road, drain, and cover slabs in Pourashava areas. The Savar Pourashava is predominantly with have systematic housing structures like other big town areas. The existing houses are with pucca/ semi-pucca and tin shed structures. For construction of road, drain and cover slabs, the people are now obtaining permission through submitting the design and plan of the buildings. In the subproject area maximum people live on their own houses but a 5 million garments employee in rented houses. As more urbanization more households will reside in the rented house in future.

3.3 Education

Savar Pourashava has an average literacy rate of 74.9% _ref. BBS, 2011) There are few number of government and private schools and colleges present in the city. A huge number of students of Savar Poura town move to Dhaka for better education.

3.4 Educational and Cultural Institution

There are 09 nos. Govt. Primary School, 06 High Schools, 40 nos. Madras, one 10 college, one private medical collegel are best ways. There are no safe cultural facilities in the pouira town but adjacent of the town have national Sreety Showdo and Jahangir Nagar university campus. Bangladesh livestock Research Institutes (BLRI) and Shek Hasina Jubbo Unyane Training center etc.

3.5 Land Use, Income and Employment Pattern

The subproject sites are located mostly in the main urban area of the Pourashava with few portion in the core area and consist of mix land use pattern includes commercials and residential. The built up infrastructure includes office buildings, personal homes, supermarkets, malls, government offices,

NGO Offices, hospitals, school, college, clinics, etc. Though subproject area is inhabited by the people of mixed occupations, but agricultural activities is dominating from any other occupation. Because below 10.00% of total Pourashava area is occupied by agricultural field where rice and seasonal vegetation is abundantly cultivated. Beside this, major income comes from business, enterprises, small trades, 100 Garments, private sector jobs and government jobs in the town.

3.6 Economic System

Savar Pourashava people are with the people of mixed occupations, but garments, fishing horticulture activities are dominating from any other occupation. Because **10.0%** of total Pourashava area is occupied by agricultural field where horticulture(lemon) and seasonal vegetation is abundantly cultivated beside this, major income comes from business, enterprises, small trades, private sector jobs and government jobs in the town. Many people from these town areas are working in garments zone and they are contributing a lot in the country's economy.

3.7 Archeological, Historical and Religious Institution

There is no remarkable archeological or historically important structure or sites are present in the Pourashava areas. But as an upazila level Pourashava have some big institutes

. The famous institutions are

- Mushroom research and Training center
- Garments town
- Raja Hore Chandra Bari
- Jubbo Unnyan centers

The town is basically big garments based town of the Bangladeshi. The town has been the pivot of Bangladesh's emerging economy in recent years, with the country's rising GDP growth rate. By implementing this sub-project there is no negative impact on historical and cultural heritage. It is noted that the existing cultural heritage is far away from the sub-project site

3.8 Health and Sanitation Status

There is one Upazila Hospital, 36 community clinic, 15 family welfare centers, 45 private / clinic and one private medical college are serving the Paura peoples in health system safeguard.

3.9 Water Supply and Situation

Savar Pourashava has no pipe line water supply system under this Pourashava. The Pourashava is not yet to develop own network based water supply system. The entire water supply system based on 125 Tara deep seats, 300 Shallow deep tube well domestic and drinking water supply over the Paura town. However, many of the private tube well supplies water privately carry the less iron mix water. As a result hand tube well water is generally used for the all-purpose. Hence, some people have dependency on the pond water for washing purpose.

3.10 Sanitation and Drainage System

There is no network based sanitation system in the Savar Pourashava. At present, Pit latrine of different types, water sealed latrine and septic tank based latrine are generally used as a sanitary system in the Paura town areas. However, a significant percentage of population about 10% use unsanitary latrine which are the responsible for long run environmental pollution. Very recent

Pourashava has taken programmer to become a 100% sanitized. In the Poura town areas 05 public toilet are functioning for public services events On the other hand the Drainage system is not organized in the town areas. Most of the outlets are with inadequate slope and drain-out facilities. The project proponent has targeted to rehabilitate 7 numbers of road and 6 of drains for improving the total drainage system around.

3.11 Solid waste Management

Solid waste management has not yet streamlined in the town areas. There is no home collection system in the town. People and cleaning workers are used 50 dustbins and huge number of illegal primary point to disposing waste that are also very less quantity in the town. The households usually dispose their waste into the nearby dustbins, and by the sides of road. A major share of solid waste is generated by Kitchen market. These wastes find their destination in open places or low land areas. And one official disposal site is at karno para in ward no: 07 Besides these points the pourshava disposal bank town,(ward 09), Ulail (ward no: 06) and Ganda. Therefore, wastes is blocking the sides drains, resulting reducing their water discharge capacity at monsoon period. However, as the density of the population is high, waste is yet to emerge as major environmental problem in the area. There are 50 nos. dust bin, 05 nos. garbage trucks etc. are available to collect solid wastes. There is lees numbers definite sanitary landfill area and the Savar Pourashava will take initiatives to buy a land for safe dumping of solid waste.

3.12 Mode of Transportation, Road Network and Traffic Volume

There is no formal bus terminal at Savar town areas have 15 -20 no's different district intercity bus counters, truck and micro stand in the main town area and make heavy traffic jam over the day night . There are 130 Km Carpeting roads, 30 km HBB road, 58 Km flat soling road, 14 km CC/RCC road and 70 km brick and katcha drain in the town areas.. The traffic volume, running on the total road system has not counted but that is definitely less than requirements.

3.13 Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Most of the subproject sites location is owned by the Savar Pourashava. So no needs additional land a acquisition and RAP.

3.14 Tribal Communities

There is no tribal population present in the Municipality. So, there is no expectation of affecting tribal communities through the sub-project.

3.15 Economic benefits

The advantage of construction of BC/RCC road drain with cover slabs and added in this location is i) Easy entrance for sellers, buyers and service provider, ii) Wider road will provide easy entrance of trucks/pickups for transportation of goods. iii) Drainage system will be introduced which is essential for Poura town iv) More spacious well designed display area will be available for the sellers. v) Wider walkway for the buyers will be available. vii) Reduced water logged condition over the rainy season viii) Will improve hygiene condition as well as control water born disease. viii) RCC drain & cover slabs is built, visit of women at market places would be increased; facilities considering rising women visitors should be addressed while preparing the plan. ix) Parking area and goods loading/ unloading facilities will be made available. ix) 95,000 peoples will be benefited. x) Established safe drainages networks over the Savar Pourashava and reduced water born disease xi). Decrease traffic jam

3.16 Stakeholders Identification and Analysis

The subproject interventions will be implemented in the whole Savar Pourashava areas and the people of all level are the stakeholders for the road and drains facilities. And, the people of all level are the stakeholders

3.17 Gender and Vulnerability Analysis

The sub-project gives service a substantial number of people in the Savar Pourashava will directly be benefited once the sub-project would be constructed. Besides customer, service provider, traders and intermediaries gather here to purchase and sell their goods and services from the people of other Upazila and district. In the sub-project. For the business community, the small businessmen who sit by the side of roads and at the poor and small business holders may be affected for the time being during construction period. For the inadequate drainage system the poor house owners as well as the women folk in the small houses may be affected by drainage congestion in their houses, and they will be relieved from drainage congestion problem. The businessmen will be able to move with their commodities in safely and proper time.

SECTION-4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Social safeguard Assessment using screening format

Based on Social Screening from the Savar Pourashava, it is confirmed that there is no need of land acquisition, resettlement or compensation payment, thus Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is not required. There is no land belonging to private owners at the proposed sites. The land required for the sub project entirely belongs to the Savar Pourashava for the interventions. It covered 05 wards out of 09 administrative wards and will be benefitted directly and at least 95000.

4.2 Loss of Income and livelihood

No grievances found that that need to be mitigated. There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. There is no chance of affecting local people by the disturbance during construction. In spite of that, if disturbance occur that will be mitigated through proper grievance redress mechanism.

4.3 Loss of Cultural Heritage

There is no any historical and cultural heritage in this Pourashava area. The town, especially the core area, is a densely populated and many people are working in fish cultivation project and they earn a lot of foreign currency, which is pivoting the country's emerging economy for many years, with the country's rising GDP growth rate. By implementing this sub-project there is no negative impact on historical and cultural heritage. It is noted that the existing cultural heritage is far away from the sub-project site

4.4 Gender and Vulnerability

Although the sub-project interventions are to be implemented under the MGSP-BMDF, all categories of local stakeholders hence inclusive in nature, some concerns may still remain which may include the following and might be mitigated using the approach shown in the matrix below.

Table: Concerns on gender & mitigation measures

SL	Likely Negative Impacts	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility
1.	Inequitable access to improved infrastructure (not getting allocation of footpath at good location) Street vendor women's & woman farmers' livelihoods may be affected	a. Allocate footpath to woman traders, crafts women, etc. at good location (front row) of safe location b. Keep open space at the developed.	SAVAR POURASHAVA & BMDF
2.	Women, particularly of weaker sections may be discouraged to speak and demand equitable benefits in the name of porda/ dignity of women or lineage	Engage competent women Ward councilor speaking for women and working for them to participate in the sub-project selection, designing, implementation and participatory M&E	SAVAR POURASHAVA & ,BMDF

3.	ULBs may lack information, awareness and expertise to take up implement sub-projects specially beneficial to women	<p>b. Impart awareness training for both elected representatives and employees (executives)</p> <p>c. Impart more detailed training for the executives and staff.</p>	SAVAR POURASHAVA & ,BMDF
4.	Wage discrimination	<p>a. Make conditionality in the bid document to ensure equal wage for equal work</p> <p>b. Ensure compliance by close supervision by the ULB with the assistance of consultant as required</p> <p>c. Activate GRC in this regard hearing complaints and resolving them</p>	SAVAR POURASHAVA & ,BMDF
5.	Participation	<p>a. Representative of women & Vulnerable groups in GRCs</p> <p>b. Occupational groups men and women consultation process</p> <p>c. Beneficiary options reflected in subproject design and implementation</p>	SAVAR POURASHAVA & ,BMDF
6.	Women friendly sitting arrangement and drinking water facilities may not be provided	Ensure woman-friendly sitting arrangement and good drinking water facility in the women area.	SAVAR POURASHAVA & ,BMDF
7.	Eve teasing and sexual abuse	<p>a. Woman-friendly design and implementation</p> <p>b. Proper supervision by ULB with the engagement of woman group and elected women in project management committee.</p> <p>c. Ensures women representative in the terminal committee (woman WC)</p>	SAVAR POURASHAVA & ,BMDF

4.5 Ethnic Composition and Tribal People

Social screening of the sites depicts that no tribal peoples are residing along the sub-project area. There are no tribal people listed in the PAPs as per record and recent visit. According to information received from the Savar Pourashava, there are also no tribal people live in and around the area. So no tribal group/ people or any kind of their cultural interest will be affected by the sub-project development works in this area. No tribal peoples plan has therefore been required for this sub-project.

4.6 Social Impact Assessment

4.6.1 Benefits of the Sub project.

The advantage of construction of road, drains in this location is i) Easy entrance and safe movement for sellers, buyers, general mass and service provider, ii) Wider approach road will provide easy entrance of trucks/pickups for transportation of goods avoiding water logging hazards. iii) Safe drainage system will be introduced which is essential for keeping safe health of town peoples iv). Reduced water logged condition over the rainy season viii) Will improve hygiene condition as well as control water born disease. v) 95,000 peoples will be benefited. vi) Established safe drainages and communication networks over the Savar Pourashava. vii) Build up local, intra town, adjoining wards, nearby Upazila and inter district communication networks. x) Reduced traffic jam and safe passengers' valuable time and travel expenses. xi) To decrease road accident. xii) To minimizing difficulties in movement for vehicles and pedestrians. xiii) To increase economical activities. xiv) This subproject will play an important role in national & millennium development goal.

After completion of the sub-project, it will provide improved facilities for the inhabitant buyers, retail traders and service provider. Land value will be increased. Opportunity for making commercial and residential houses will be increased. It is envisaged that revenue collection of the Pourashava will be increased as an outcome of constructing these subprojects.

4.6.2 Social Safeguard Compliance.

The social screening has provided a rapid assessment of the project characteristics, its beneficiaries, the socio-economic dimensions of the area, and its potential impacts and risks. According to engineering design, implementation of this sub-project will be carried out within the existing land owned by Savar Pourashava.

Results from the social screening are given below.

- No mosques, temples, graveyards and cremation grounds and other places/ objects of religious, cultural and historical significance will be affected;
- No additional public or private lands will be required for the sub-project as the sub-project will be carried out within the existing land owned by the Savar Pourashava
- No threat to cultural tradition and way of life of tribal peoples; or restriction of access to common property resources and livelihood activities are involved;
- Social Screening results there is no obstacles are found in the subproject area the ULB will not render any loss of business and livelihood.

4.7 Consultation and Community Participation

4.7.1 Stakeholder Analysis.

As a part of the overall assessment, the Savar Pourashava identified the key stakeholders of the proposed sub-project areas and assessed the power relationships as well as influence and interests of stakeholders involved in the development work of the sub-project. Key stakeholders for sub-project were identified in consultation with the Mayor and officials of Savar Pourashava, local administration, civil society and local people, representatives of business associations, local contractors for infrastructure development, customers etc., officials, teachers, rickshaw pullers, business men and women are the prime source of livelihoods or earnings for the people residing in this affected area. Table 4.2 shows a list of stakeholders and benefits anticipated for the groups.

Table: List of stakeholders and benefits anticipated for the groups

Level of consultation	How they become Stakeholders	Benefit	Influence and Interest
Ward councilors	Easy scope and opportunity to go to public door.	To fulfill their commitments to the voters.	High
Officials	To find out the shorter distance to go office and to avail less time to go.	Less time to travel from starting place to destination. Further it will be safety measure for the people.	Medium
Housewife	To take their children to school, do marketing and travel.	Safety of the people to travel	High
Labor	To get easy access to a particular place	Safety access and reduce the travelling / labor cost	Medium
Savar Pourashava office	To reduce the O &M cost of the infrastructures	Maintenance cost will be reduced	High
Business men/traders	Easy access to sell and buy the products	Business opportunity will increase and mobility of people will also increase	High
Rickshaw puller	Road users for livelihood	Rickshaw puller are directly benefited by the subproject. After implementation of the subproject , rickshaw pulling will be easier and safer to them	High
Students	Important users of infrastructures	Through consultation with the communities students can easily reach to their educational institutions by using rickshaws /road and also walking on foot.	High

4.7.2 Consultation and Participation Process.

Methodology

For determining the environmental and social impacts associated with subproject implementation, the GOB and WB give great importance on involving primary and secondary stakeholders of the project area. In order to collect local knowledge for baseline conditions, understand perceptions of the community regarding impact significance, and propose meaningful mitigation measures, participation of stakeholders is an integral part of the SSA process. For conducting this SSA, an attempt has been made to consult with a full range of stakeholders and Pourashava officials to obtain their views on subproject interventions.



Figure 4.1: Public consultation with local people, other stakeholders and Pourashava Officials

During the environmental study of the proposed subproject in conformity with the WB's and DOE's environmental guidelines, the public consultation were conducted on July 2018, through a mix of conventional approach which involved as participatory, focus group discussions (FGD) and one-to one interviews. However, for better understanding the socio-economic and environmental condition four focus group discussion were conducted in the subproject study area (**Figure-4-1**).

The public consultations were specially conducted with the following objectives: (i) to induce awareness of the stakeholders about the subproject and to collect their opinion, suggestions for planning and designing of the subproject (ii) to identify the need and concern of the public, (iii) to assess cultural patterns and behavior of local communities. Stakeholder consultation, was targeted with people/communities who may – directly or indirectly, be affected by the outcomes of the subproject. Information was disseminated to and develop a thorough coordination with different government, non-government and public private stakeholder's line agencies ensuring their participation and mobilization of support in the process for the successful planning and implementation of the subproject.

Issues Raised by the Participants

For the better traffic operation in the subproject area and to rescue from water logging problem, subproject area peoples are highly interested about this subproject. They also opined to help the Pourashava in implementing the subproject activities.

The participants raised the issues related to the infrastructure development of Savar Pourashava. They emphasized on the subproject selection for the future development and also discussed about the procedure for the quality construction work. In the FGD, the participants discussed the requirements for the Pourashava future development through a list of the subprojects. The Key participants list of Focus Group discussion in the subproject study area is attached in the Appendis-2.

4.7.3 Key findings of Community Consultation.

Different issues raised by the participants related to sub-project. Feedback, suggestions and recommendations by the participants are listed below. Construction works should be scheduled properly and the quality of construction work should be ensured;

- Local labor will be engaged as much as possible and will ensure participation of local community;
- Ensure that there is no discrimination between the male and female in terms of the wages and getting work opportunity;
- Contractor to be monitored to ensure regular payment to the workers by **PIU** and consultants;
- By engaging women workers and encouraging their participation gender issues will be addressed.
- Before finalization of design share with concerned with local peoples

SECTION-5 SOCIALMANAGEMENT PLAN

5.1 Key Issues Considering Social Management Plan

The consultant has carried out the site visit works and consulted with the Savar Pourashava officials, a cross section of the beneficiary communities through interview and participation & consultation meetings. The social screening findings and consultation meeting proceedings were validated through social assessment survey. It has been agreed that Savar Pourashava will ensure participation of the communities and grievance resolution in the process of implementation of the sub-project. This SMP has therefore been prepared to address other social issues related to implementation of sub-project. SMP will ensure the compliance of social management requirements including social safeguards for the sub-project implementation of Savar Pourashava in a participatory process. This plan will assist Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the Savar Pourashava by providing importance covering sub-project selection, design, institutional arrangement for implementation, participation and consultation process, grievance resolution process, labor management issues, monitoring and supervision with the assistance of consultant, etc.

5.2 Sub-project Selection Process

According to the opinions and views of the Mayor –Savar Pourashava, Councilors, Community people, local administration, relevant stakeholders, and civil society members followed a participatory approach in different stages of sub-project selection to ensure inclusion. Female Ward Councilors participated actively in the selection process. Moreover, the representatives of TLCC and WC of the Savar Pourashava have contributed in the sub-project selection process with an analysis of the inclusiveness of the selection process.

At the time of selecting this sub-project, Social Screening was conducted by Savar Pourashava officials and Consultants from consultant, Views and opinions of these consultations were to explain the sub-project objectives and sought feedback from the participants to maximize the social and economic benefits as well as to minimize the adverse impacts of the sub-project.

5.3 Sub-project Design Process

After final selection of the sub-project from the Savar Pourashava the Consultant designed the proposed sub-project. This sub-project will be constructed under the Savar Pourashava land. Despite the inclusion and participatory consultations, if any person has a grievance relating to the implementation of the sub-project, the concerned ULB will mitigate it. The Consultant and ULB officials conducted a number of consultation meetings in the sub-project areas discussing the implementation procedures and mitigation measures, if any, required to be taken in implementing the proposed sub-project.

5.4 Implementation. Institutional Arrangement

Consultant has initially completed social screening for the sub-project and there is no problem for the improvement of sub-project in regards to social safeguard issues. Accordingly, PMU, MGSP has processed the procurement procedures.

i) Savar Pourashavas responsible to implement the sub-project in time in close coordination with the PMU of the project and also with the technical assistance of consultant; engineering section of Savar Pourashava and local representative of Consultancy team will ensure quality of construction of the sub-project. In addition, BMDF will ensure close monitoring of the implementation of sub-project. In the implementation process, Social safeguard Team will ensure monitoring of social safeguard management before civil works starts. It has been ensured that during construction, the communities

will not be affected and following World Bank guidelines the sub project will avoid and minimize the loss of communities through proper monitoring. Construction works will be implemented within right of way where there is no need for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

There is no obstacle found in the subproject, any social issues will raise during construction period, Savar Pourashava and PMU office will ensure monitoring of social management issues.

5.5 Consultation and Participation Plan.

This plan has been used for the selection of the sub-project. Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Group Discussions (GDs) were conducted involving the participants of the Savar Pourashava Mayor, Councilors, ULB Officials, representatives of local Communities and civil society members as well as the representative of local BMDF office and the consultant team. A walk-through informal group consultation with the local communities was also held. Through this participation and consultation meeting, the local communities were informed about sub-project implementation and benefits. Suggestions and recommendations made by the participants are incorporated in the SMP accordingly. To meet the necessity of disclosure of information, the GRC members are selected in such a way that, general people have easy accessibility and they can represent the public opinion.

5.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

The project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established by the PIU of Savar Pourashava to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the solution of APs concerns, complaints and grievances concerning the social and environmental performance of the subproject. The GRM is aimed to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the subproject.

The grievance mechanism is related to resolve the risks and adverse impacts of the subproject. It addresses APs' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is also gender responsive, and culturally appropriate. It is readily accessible to all segments of the affected people at no costs and without retribution. The mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The affected people will be appropriately informed about the mechanism.

BMDF has its own Grievance Redress Procedure (GRP), which it operates to address any dissatisfaction and complaints by the local people regarding its activities. This procedure is being applied to address any complaints or grievances through negotiations with the community leaders and representatives of the APs during implementation of the MGSP

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

The discussions and negotiations will be conducted by the PIU of Savar Pourashava and will be involved the APs and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) headed by the Pourashava Mayor. With the facilitation of Consultant, the Mayor nominated the GRC members and included representative from the Government Agencies, local NGO, and Civil Society. The GRC will be formed and established at Savar Pourashava. The grievance box will be delivered to the Pourashava to receive complaints. The grievance response focal point will be available at Pourashava for instant response to an aggrieved person.

Table: Structure of the GRC Committee

Person	Status
ULB Mayor	Convener
Representative of Local Administration	Member
Teacher from a Local Educational Institution	Member
Representative of a Local NGO	Member
Representative of Civil Society	Member
Female Ward Councilor	Member
Head of Engineering Section of ULB	Member Secretary

Grievance Resolution Process

In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the opinion of the complainant, the contractor and PIU on-site personnel will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances.

The phone number of the PIU official should be made available at the construction site signboards. The contractors and PIU safeguard focal person can immediately resolve on-site in consultation with each other, and will be required to do so within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.

All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at site will be reviewed by the grievance redress cell (GRC) headed by Mayor of the Pourashava with support from PIU designated safeguard focal person. The PIU designated safeguard focal person will be responsible to see through the process of redressed of each grievance.

The PIU designated safeguard focal person will refer any unresolved or major issues to the PMU, BMDF. The PMU of BMDF in consultation with the MD of BMDF will resolve them within 30 days.

If the appellant is still not satisfied, he or she has the right to take the case to the public courts. Savar Pourashava should also publish the outcome of cases on public notice boards. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and information dissemination) will be borne by Savar Pourashava.

Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected and final outcome will be kept by PIU. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be disclosed in the PMU office, Pourashava office, and on the web, as well as reported in monitoring reports submitted to WB on a quarterly year basis.

5.7 Surprise Complaints.

During the sub-project implementation, different kind of problem may arise in terms of social safeguard issues and quality. PIU of the ULB will mitigate the problem with the assistance of PMU and consultant, by ensuring community participation. But the PIU of the ULB will ensure to minimize adverse social effects and maximize sub-project benefits to the community. The project also ensures transparency and social accountability at each stage of the sub-project execution through engaging communities in the process of suggestion and complaint and grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

As a continued process of participation, Savar Pourashava has included consultation and Participation Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism for further inclusion, participation, transparency and social accountability in the implementation process.

5.8 Labor Management

Savar Pourashava will ensure the labor rights. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the ULB will monitor the labor management with the assistance of consultant, consultants. Savar Pourashava will ensure the following issues:

- No child (age group 12to below) will be engaged in the infrastructure activities as labor and no labor of age group of more than 65-years old will be engaged in the sub-project site
- No gender discrimination regarding payment of sub-project site
- Availability of safe drinking water, first aid and sanitation to the workers of sub-project site
- Separate restroom and toilet for the women including breast feeding corner
- Equal payment for equal work in due time for the male and female labor.

5.9 Access to Information and Disclosure

The Savar Pourashava authority will disclose the EA and SSA reports in the Savar Pourashava website and that will be ensured in the BMDF website also, and that is the requirement of WB disclosure process.

5.10 Labor Influx and Management

Through the consultation with the people of different level in the sub-project areas about the engagement of labor force from the surrounding localities. Local people should be employed for the construction works to the maximum extent possible, and any workers from other Upazila/ districts should be taught to respect local customs in order to facilitate good relationships with local people.

Conflicts may occur between local and outside laborers who may feel that they have received unfair wages. During construction, conflict may occur between local people and external workers because of any changes to local customs, but it is anticipated that this type of conflict will not occur; because, the construction of road and drainage works are so simple that it is possible by the normal workers work in the Pourashava activities.

To minimize the adverse impacts of temporary project induced labor influx, in case, it is suggested to the project authority (Savar Pourashava) to follow the World Bank guidance note for “Managing the Risk of Adverse Impacts on Communities from Temporary Project Induced Labor Influx” (Managing the risks of adverse impacts on communities from temporary project induced labor influx, Environmental and Social Safeguards Advisory Team (ESSAT); Operations Policy and Country Services (OPCS); 1 December 2016) during the implementation of this subproject. The Guidance Note focuses on the assessment and management of social and environmental risks and impacts, both anticipated and unanticipated, from the influx of labor into a project area.

As the intervention activities are not so technical, in most of the cases, the Contractor will engage the local labor force for the construction activities. If the laborers are engaged from outside, the activities are to be provided like;

- Proper orientation meeting/ workshop will have to be performed, describing the local socio-economic values,
- Screening of the outside laborers is to be done to check the infected diseases,

5.11 Institutional capacity Building

The Pourashava Officials, especially engineer in charge will be responsible for supporting the construction supervision with the facilitation of BMDF. The civil works contractors will implement the environmental mitigation measures. The BMDF, with the help of Environmental Specialist will submit the monthly monitoring reports on Environmental Compliances to the World Bank.

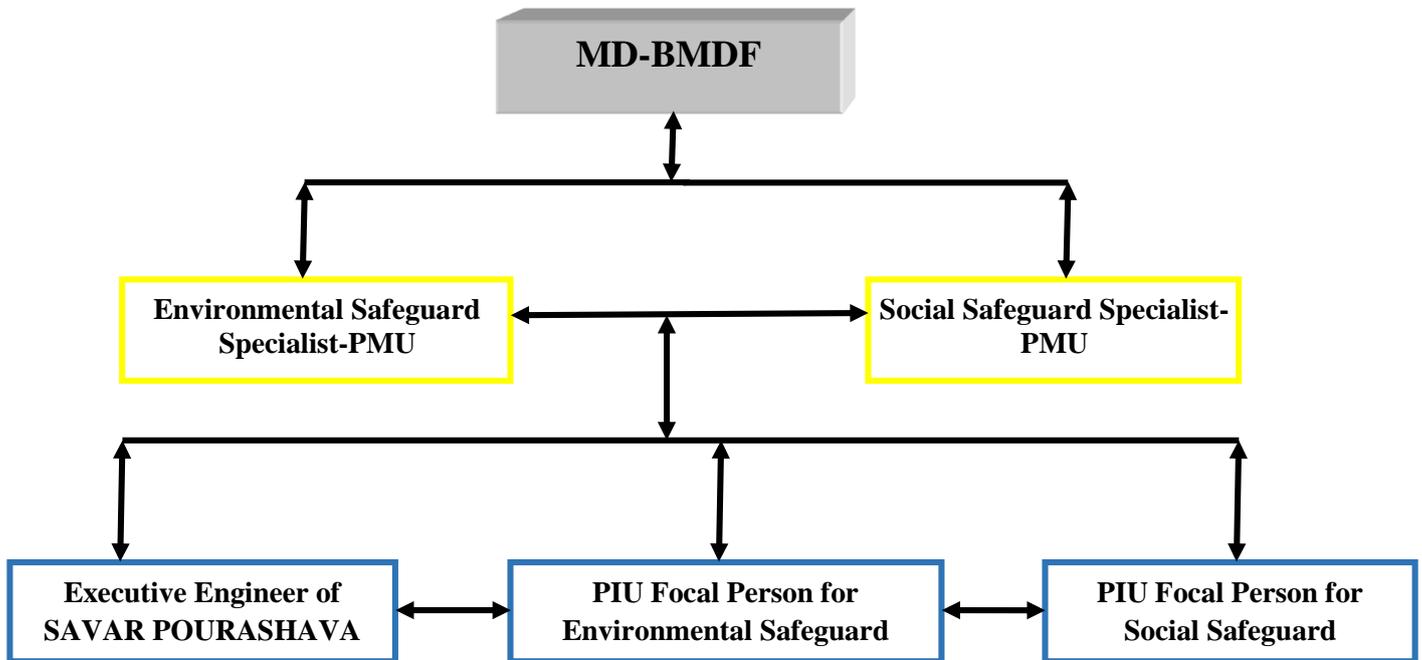


Figure 5-1: Environmental and Social Management Team (Tentative)

5.12 Social Management Plan

Though there is no social impacts like land acquisition, involuntary resettlement the social management plan has been outlined in **Table 5.2**. The mitigation measures as well as responsible parties to implement of the EMP are also incorporated in action plan

Table 5-2: Anticipated Impacts during Construction and Corresponding Mitigation Measures

Activity/ Issues	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible for Monitoring	
					Implement	Supervision
Pre-construction stage						
Arrangement labor shed for the workers	Generation of sewage and solid waste may cause water/ environmental pollution/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure construction of the labor shed and stockyard at the designated place (Pourashava owned abandoned Vagolpur at ward no. 6.);and Razashon ward no:8 • Construction of sanitary latrine considering 15 persons for one toilet at the labor shed and separate toilet for male and female; • Erection of “no litter” sign, provision of waste bins (introduce separate waste bins for organic and inorganic wastes); • Ensure wastes (solid wastes and other forms of the wastes) disposal at the dumping yard is located at the kamal pur vacant place • Ensure emptying and cleaning of the waste bins regularly; • Cleanliness of premises and workers living places and at the Labor Shed; • Arrangement of the proper ventilation and temperature at the Labor Shed; • Protection against dust by using masks and covering of the head and body; • Proper disposal of the wastes and effluents; 	Visual Observation	Regularly	Contractor	Primarily by PIU of ULB Secondarily by PMU of BMDF
	Health Hazard of Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct formal and unofficial discussion to increase awareness about hygiene practices among the workers; • Arrange for readily available first aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials and appliances 	Visual Observation	Regularly and As per requirement	Contractor	Primarily by PIU of ULB Secondarily by PMU of BMDF

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with requirements of Government of Bangladesh Labor law of 2006 and all applicable laws and standards on worker's Health and Safety; • Provide construction workers and local people with basic information on infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS • Mark and provide sign boards for hazardous areas such as energized electrical devices and lines, service rooms housing high voltage equipment, and areas for storage and disposal 				
	Outside labor force causing negative impact on health and social well-being of local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that contractor employ local work force to provide work opportunity to the local people and conduct formal and unofficial awareness program for the health and social well-being of the local people. 	Visual Observation	Regularly	Contractor	<p>Primarily by PIU of ULB</p> <p>Secondarily by PMU of BMDF</p>
Construction Stage						
General construction works	Traffic congestion, effect on traffic and pedestrian safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure schedule deliveries of material/ equipment during off-peak hours; • Avoid road side storage of the construction materials; • Place cautionary sign for the pedestrian and safety traffic movement. • Inform the local people about subproject activities and inspire them use to alternative road to avoid traffic jam. • Increase workforce in front of critical areas such as institutions, establishment, hospitals, and schools. 	Visual Observation	Regularly	Contractor	<p>Primarily by PIU of ULB</p> <p>Secondarily by PMU of BMDF</p>
	Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct formal and informal discussion for creating awareness about the accident; • Provides PPEs and ensure using of the personal protective equipment by the workers. • Maintain the register to record accidental events if occur; 	Visual Observation	Regularly	Contractor	<p>Primarily by PIU of ULB</p> <p>Secondarily by PMU of BMDF</p>

Table: Anticipated Social; Impacts during Operation Phase and Corresponding Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

Activity / Issues	Potentials Impacts	Proposed Mitigation and Enhancement Measures	Responsible Parties
Operation of the road	Increase in traffic speed and accidents; Increased traffic congestion due to movement of increased number of vehicles;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better traffic management; • Control heavy traffic movement. 	Primarily by Pourashava
	Increased air and noise pollution affecting surrounding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic management, increased vehicle inspection 	
Operation of the drain	Pollution of downstream water body due to disposal of polluted water from the drain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure installation of septic tank by the household people in all establishment; • Stop connecting sanitation facilities to storm drain directly. 	Primarily by Pourashava
	Blockage in the drain due to disposal of solid waste/debris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of awareness, introduce SWM system and install and maintenance cover in open manholes; • Regular maintenance / cleaning of the drain; • Stop throwing of the wastes materials in to the drain by the community people. 	
	Possible backflow of water due to blockage in the drain and at outfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper maintenance and cleaning of the drain and outfall on regular basis. 	

Most of the monitoring parameter evaluation will be done by visual observation except noise, air, and water quality parameter. This parameter will be monitored by analytically. Hence, analytical monitoring guideline are shown below in tabular form

SECTION-6 MONITORING PLAN OF SMP

6.1 Monitoring Strategy.

Monitoring in the MGSP will be done in a participatory manner and will be a bottom-up process. The participants in monitoring and evaluation particularly in reporting the grassroots level activities on social management in sub-project planning and implementation will be the beneficiary communities including the residents of Savar Pourashava traders, marketers, pedestrians and visitors in the ULB areas. During construction, consultant, in coordination with the Savar Pourashava and PMU office will ensure monitoring of social management issues. Self-monitoring by communities through WCs will be a main input to both internal and external monitoring.

6.2 Internal Monitoring.

Social management focal point of PMU will carry out internal monitoring with assistance from respective consultants. Social Development Focal Point of the Savar Pourashava will be responsible for internal monitoring of the social management actions. Monitoring formats which will be filled in by the social development officer (SDO) at Savar Pourashava. The internal monitoring will broadly involve

- Administrative monitoring
- Social management issues
- Impact evaluation:

6.3 External Review and Evaluation.

External review and evaluation will be carried out to assess how effectively and efficiently social development and social safeguards issues have been identified, management and mitigation measures planned and implemented. An independent consultant (individual expert or an organization) maybe employed by both BMDF for evaluation.

6.4 Social Management Monitoring Plan Matrix

Indicators/ Issues	Actions taken/ Results	Responsibility	Review and monitoring frequency
Inclusiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .Ensured access to vulnerable communities considered in sub-project identification and implementation period. • Sub-project budget and components, construction timetable and contractors in formation are discussed in TLCC meetings and will display on board at work place. 	Savar Pourashava	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PMU/Consultant ❖ One in a month
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representation of women and vulnerable groups in GRCs • Representation of women, and vulnerable groups, occupational groups, men and women in consultation process, • Beneficiary options reflected in sub-project design and implementation 	Savar Pourashava	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PMU/Consultant ❖ One in a month
Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of project information in SMF • Community awareness about the sub-project and the social management issues and policies are discussed through consultation/ meeting 	Savar Pourashava	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PMU/Consultant ❖ One in a month
Social accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from communities carried for design and Implementation support by ULBs • Grievance cases resolved at the entry level at WC • Representation of community peoples in monitoring process • Representation of Councilor members in monitoring process. 	Savar Pourashava	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PMU/Consultant ❖ One in a month
Social Safeguards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Acquisition. Shopkeepers shifting • RAP 	Savar Pourashava	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PMU/Consultant ❖ One in a month

6.5 Reporting

Savar Pourashava will provide monthly progress reports to the PMU at BMDF on progress and achievements in social management and resettlement of project affected persons.

Quarterly, semi-annual and annual Progress Report indicating progress on social development issues, and social safeguards including land acquisition and implementation of any impact mitigation plans (with and without land acquisition) adopted by the individuals under Savar Pourashava ;

Updates for formal supervision missions, if the report produced for the current quarter is deemed not sufficiently informative;

The independent social review and evaluation consultant will produce a baseline; a mid-term review and an end-term evaluation report.

SECTION-7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusion

The people of Savar Pourashava area and the retailers will be benefited from this proposed subproject. The proposed subproject covered eight wards in different locations. The subproject areas land belongs to the Savar Pourashava for improvement of proposed subprojects.

The sub-project sites will not affect any community property, cultural heritage, indigenous people and no community groups' access to common property or livelihoods will be affected. Local stakeholders are highly supportive of implementing the subproject project immediately

7.2 Recommendations

The Savar Pourashava authority will have to be careful in the process of social safeguard compliance issues and they will have to be careful for the following social issues:

- Grievance Redress Mechanism, the complaints, response and mitigation should be in smooth way and to be complying with the complainers' full satisfaction,
- The Complaints and resolve processes are to be well recorded,
- Labor Management issues are to be handled carefully. The wage discrimination for male and female labors are not allowed,
- The engagement of child laborers are to be prohibited,
- The labor influx issues (in case) will be handled in proper way,
- Social awareness, during construction, are to be followed carefully,
- Local people, transport, local interests etc. shall be carefully handled,
- Proper water supply, sanitation, labor-shed management, personal protection equipment solid waste management etc. shall be ensured during implementation.

REFERENCE

- Web Site: Savar Pourashava [http://www. Savar Pourashava .gov.bd/](http://www.SavarPourashava.gov.bd/);
- Environmental and Social Assessment Volume 1: Overall Environmental and Social Assessment [Draft Final Report], September 2013. Municipal Governance and Services Project (MGSP), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund (BMDF), Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;
- Environmental and Social Assessment Volume 2: Social Management Framework (EMF) [Draft Final Report], September 2013. Municipal Governance and Services Project (MGSP), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund (BMDF), Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (2011) – Community Series
- Bangladesh Meteorological Department data and information;
- Population and Housing Census, 2011, National Volume-II: Union Statistics.

ANNEXURE

Annex-1 Form I: SCREENING FORM FOR SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS ISSUES

A. Identification

1. Name of ULB: Savar Pourashava

District: Dhaka

Ward/Mahalla: 2,4,5,6 and 7

UPAZILA : Savar

22.2. Subproject Name:

Package-01 Construction of Road works

1) Improvement of road from Dhaka –Aricha road near Razalakh firm in Kazimokma para Shaha house via bank colony Madrasha Mosque. Ch 0 to 1190 m. Link from Bank colony Laboratory College to BM electronics. Length 420 m. Ward no: 4 & 5. Total length is 1610 m. CIP no: 1(i).

2). Improvement of road from Dhaka –Aricha road near Habib Tower to savar college via chapra Mosque Razalakh . Ch 0 to 1235 m. Ward no: 5. CIP no; 1(ii). Total length 1235 m.

3). Improvement of road from GYM moar road to Dokkhin para Mondir(length: Ch 0 to 700 m) .Including link : Palpara Mondir to Mollik house . Length Ch.0 to 350 M). Total length is 1050 m. Ward no: 5. CIP no: 1(iii).

4)). Improvement of road from Engineer Rashid house to Girls school via Parvez Chairman House (Ch 0 to 250). Total length is 250 m. Ward no: 5. CIP no: 1(iv).

5) Improvement of road from care bridge to Mohandro Ghosh shop (Ch.o to 450 m). Total length 450 m. ward no2 and CIP no: 1(v)

6)). Improvement of road from Ofaz Uddin Spinning Mills to Karnapara khal via Mr.Nazium uddin house (Ch 0 to 350). Total length is 350 m. Ward no: 6. CIP no: 1(vi).

7) Improvement of road from Dagormora Mosque to Dhaka Aricha road via Fulki office (Ch 0 to 800 m). Total length is 350 m. Ward no: 7. CIP no: 1(vii).

Construction of Drain Works

8)Construction of drain from Rajalakh firm to Rong bay Rong shop.(Ch. 0.0 m to 600 m) Total length 600 m.ward no :5.2(i).

9) Construction of drain from Habib Tower to Samrat House.(Ch. 0.0m to 200 m). Total length 200 m. ward no :5 CIP:2(ii)

10) Construction of Drain from Aysha library to Dakkhinpara Mondir Link Palpara Mondir to Mollik house. (Ch. 0.0m to 550m) link 0.0 m to 350 m. Total length: 900 m. Ward no: 5. CIP -2(iii)

11) Construction of Drain from Bank colony Engr. Rashid house to Girl's School Road. (Ch. 0.0 m to 250 m).Total length: 250 m. Ward no:5. CIP No: 2(iv).

12) Construction of drain from Ofaz Uddin Spining Mills to Karnapara Khal via Mr. Nazim Uddin House. (Ch. 0.0 m to 230 m). Ward no: 6, CIP No: 2(vi).

13) Construction of drain from 7 no Wards Dagormora Mosque to Dhaka Aricha road via Fulki Office. (Ch. 0.0m to 800 m).ward No: 7.CIP: No>2(vii).

4. *Brief description of the physical works*

Improvement of BC/RCC road and construction of RCC drain added cover slabs covered five wards out of 09 administrative Wards of Savar pourashava. About 95,000 peoples comprising traders, Students , women ,children ,business man farmers’ teachers ,service holders and adjoining Wards peoples including outside visitors will be benefited.

5. **Screening Date(s): 7.07..2018**

B. Participation in Screening

6. Names of Consultants’ representatives who screened the subproject:

(i) Md. A.B. Siddique Social Management Specialist, Imam and Associates

7. Names of ULB officials participated in screening:

(i) Md. Shariful Imam Executive Engineer ,Savar Pourashava

iv) *Mohammad Alom Maih* Assistant Engineer Savar Pourashava

ix) Md.Monriuzzaman , works Assistant Savar Pourashava

x)Md.Mohon Office Assistant Savar Pourashava

From Pourashava :

i)Md. Khandokar Sha Minul Hossain , Ward Councilor Ward no: 5 Savar Pourashava

8. *WLCC members, NGOs, community groups/CBOs participated in screening: List them in separate pages with names and addresses, in terms of road sections/spots and any other information to identify them during preparation of impact mitigation plans.*

9. *Would-be affected persons participated in screening: List them in separate pages with names, addresses in terms of road sections/spots where they would be affected, and any other information to identify them during preparation of impact mitigation plans.*

C. Land Requirements & Ownership

10. *Will there be a need for additional lands³ to carry out the intended works under this contract?*

Yes No

11. *If ‘Yes’, what will the additional lands be used for? (Indicate all that apply):N/ A*

road widening curve correction construction/expansion of physical structure

strengthening narrow eroding road

section between high and low lands

Others (Mention):

12. *If ‘Yes’, the required lands presently belong to (Indicate all that apply):N/ A*

³*Additional lands’ mean lands beyond the carriageways and shoulders in case of roads/drains and outside currently used space for markets, community centers or other interventions*

ULB Government – *khas* & other GOB agencies Private citizens
 Others (Mention):

13. *If the proposed activities have been planned to use the existing available land, is it free from encroachment and encumbrances by private people?*

Yes No

A. Current Use of Existing and Additional Lands and Potential Impacts

13. *If the required lands belong to Private Citizens, they are currently used for (Indicate all that apply):* N/A

Agriculture Number of households using the lands:

Residential purposes Number of households using them:

Commercial purposes Number of persons using them: No. of shops: 104

Other Uses (Mention): No. of users:

.....

14. *If the required lands (existing and additional) belong to ULB and/or other Government agencies, they are currently used for (Indicate all that apply):*

Agriculture Number of persons/households using the lands:

Residential purposes Number of households living on them:

Commercial purposes Number of persons using them:

Other Uses (Mention): 2,,4.5.6 and 7 no's Wards Councilors.

15. *How many of the present users have lease agreements with any government agencies?* N/A

16. *Number of private homesteads that would be affected on private lands:* N/A

Entirely, requiring relocation: N/A Partially, but can still live on present homestead:

17. *Number of business premises/ buildings that would be affected on private lands:* N/A

Entirely and will require relocation: N/A # of businesses housed in them: N/A

Partially, but can still use the premises: # of businesses housed in them: None

N/A

18. *Residential households will be affected on ULB's own and & public lands:* N/A

Entirely affected and will require relocation: N No. of these structures:

No. of structures built with brick, RCC, & other expensive and durable materials:

No. of structures built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc:

Partially affected, but can still live on the present homestead: No. of structures: no

No. of structures built with brick, RCC, & other expensive and durable materials:

No. of structures built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc):
.....

19. No. of business premises that would be affected on ULB's own & other public lands:

Entirely affected and will require relocation: No. of these structures:

No. of businesses housed in these structures:

No. of persons presently employed in the above businesses:

No. of these structures built with brick, RCC, & other durable materials: **One brick building**

No. of structure built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc):
.....

Partially affected, but can still stay in the present premises: No. of these structures

No. of businesses housed in these structures:

No. of persons presently employed in these businesses: Non

No. of these structures built with brick, RCC, & other durable materials:

No. of structure built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc):

20. No. of businesses/trading activities that would be displaced

from make-shift structures on the road, and other areas/spots: N/A

21. Do the proposed subproject works affect any community groups' access to any resources that are used for livelihood purposes?

Yes [N0.√]

22. If 'Yes', description of the resources:

23. Do the proposed works affect community facilities like school, cemetery, mosque, temple, or others that are of religious, cultural and historical significance?

Yes [√]
No

24. If 'Yes', description of the facilities: N/A

25. Describe any other impacts that have not been covered in this questionnaire? N/A

26. Describe alternatives, if any, to avoid or minimize use of additional lands: N/A

E. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON TRIBAL PEOPLES

(This section must be filled in if subprojects are located in areas that are also inhabited by tribal peoples)

27. Names of tribal community members and organizations who participated in screening:/N/A

28. Have the tribal community and the would-be affected TPs been made aware of the potential positive and negative impacts and consulted for their feedback and inputs?

Yes No

29. Has there been a broad-based community consensus on the proposed works?

Yes No

30. Total number of would-be affected tribal households: N/A

31. The would-be affected tribal households have the following forms of rights to the required lands/A

Legal: No. of households:

Customary: No. of households:

Lease agreements with any GoB agencies: No. of households:

Others (Mention): No. of households:

32. Does the subproject affect any objects that are of religious and cultural significance to the IPs?

Yes No

33. If 'Yes', description of the objects:

34. The following are the three main economic activities of the would-be affected tribal households:
N/A

a.

b.

c.

35. Social concerns expressed by tribal communities/organizations

about the works proposed under the subproject: N/A

36. The tribal community and organizations perceive the social outcomes of the subproject:

Positive Negative Neither positive nor negative

On behalf of the ULB, this Screening Form has been filled in by:

Mohammad Alam Miah

Designation: Asst. Engineer. Savar Pourashava

Signature:

Date: 07/07//2018

The attached filled out format has been reviewed and evaluated by: Decision on selection:

Reviewed by : . Md. Shariful Imam Executive, Designation: Executive Engineer, Savar Pourashava

Signature:

Date: 7/07/2018

Annex: 1. Local Participants attendance sheet (six Pages) package -01 and 02.

Attendance of Local Participants in the Screening Exercise
Local Stakeholders, Community Members and WLCC/CBO. (Ward no-08)

Name of Subproject's: Package: BMDf/SAVAR /2017-2018 W-01

Name of ULB : Savar Upazila: Savar
District : Dhaka Date : 07.07.2018

SL#	Name	Gender	Social Status	Contact Number	Signature
1	শ্রী: নূরুজ্জামান আব্দুল্লাহ	M	মিস্ত্রী	01817573275	[Signature]
2	শ্রী: মুনির হোসেন	M	কৃষক	01716822560	[Signature]
3	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ আলী		মিস্ত্রী	01917-408069	[Signature]
4	শ্রী: মেহেদী হোসেন	M	মিস্ত্রী	7246989	[Signature]
5	শ্রী: আব্দুল বাকী	M	কৃষক	01817099163	[Signature]
6	শ্রী: আব্দুল আজীজ	M	কৃষক	01911804950	[Signature]
7	শ্রী: আব্দুল মুন্সীর	M	কৃষক	01915632016	[Signature]
8	শ্রী: আব্দুল	F	কৃষক	0167484012	[Signature]
9	শ্রী: আব্দুল	F	কৃষক	0163101382	[Signature]
10	শ্রী: আব্দুল	F	কৃষক	01977942793	[Signature]
11	শ্রী: আব্দুল	F	কৃষক	01678703235	[Signature]
12	শ্রী: আব্দুল	F	কৃষক	029989695	[Signature]
13	শ্রী: আব্দুল	F	কৃষক	01610959452	[Signature]
14	শ্রী: আব্দুল	F	কৃষক	01711510198	[Signature]
15	শ্রী: আব্দুল	F	কৃষক	0167421028	[Signature]

[Signature]

০৭/০৭/১৮

সহকারী ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট
কাজীমল্লিক-৫
সার্বভৌমত্ব, সাভার, ঢাকা।

[Signature]

০৭/০৭/১৮

Mohammas Alam (Mah
B.Sc Engg. (Civ)
Assistant Engineer
Savar Municipality
Savar, Dhaka

[Signature]

০৭.০৭.১৮

Md. Shariful Imam
Executive Engineer
Savar Pourashava
Savar, Dhaka.

Attendance of Local Participants in the Screening Exercise
Local Stakeholders, Community Members and WLCC/CBO. (Ward no-05)

Name of Subproject's:

Package: BMDP/SAVAR /2017-2018 W-01

Name of ULB : Savar Upazila: Savar

District : Dhaka Date : 07.07.2018

SL#	Name	Gender	Social Status	Contact Number	Signature
1	শ্রী: মনজুরুল হক	M	ফিল্ড	01817573275	[Signature]
2	শ্রী: মনজুরুল হক	M	কাজ	01716822560	[Signature]
3	শ্রী: মনজুরুল হক		ফিল্ড	01913-408063	[Signature]
4	শ্রী: মনজুরুল হক	M	ফিল্ড	7246989	[Signature]
5	শ্রী: মনজুরুল হক	M	কাজ	01817099163	[Signature]
6	শ্রী: মনজুরুল হক	M	কাজ	01911804950	[Signature]
7	শ্রী: মনজুরুল হক	M	কাজ	01915632016	[Signature]
8	শ্রী: মনজুরুল হক	F	কাজ	0167484012	[Signature]
9	শ্রী: মনজুরুল হক	F	কাজ	0163101382	[Signature]
10	শ্রী: মনজুরুল হক	F	কাজ	01977942793	[Signature]
11	শ্রী: মনজুরুল হক	F	কাজ	01678703335	[Signature]
12	শ্রী: মনজুরুল হক	F	কাজ	029989695	[Signature]
13	শ্রী: মনজুরুল হক	F	কাজ	01610959952	[Signature]
14	শ্রী: মনজুরুল হক		কাজ	01711510198	[Signature]
15	শ্রী: মনজুরুল হক	F	কাজ	01674210288	[Signature]

[Signature]
09/09/2018

বন্দোবস্ত মাদ মাইনুল হোসেন সিটি
কাজের নং-5
সেতার পৌরসভা, সাভার, ঢাকা।

[Signature]
9/9/18

Mohammed Alam Mah
B.Sc. Engg. (Civil)
Assistant Engineer
Savar Municipality
Savar, Dhaka

[Signature]
9.9.18

Md. Shariful Imam
Executive Engineer
Savar Paurashava
Savar, Dhaka.

Attendance of Local Participants in the Screening Exercise
Local Stakeholders, Community Members and WLCC/CBO. (Ward no-05)

Name of Subproject's:

Package: BMDP/SAVAR /2017-2018 W-01

Name of ULB : Savar Upazila: Savar

District : Dhaka Date : 07.07.2018

SL#	Name	Gender	Social Status	Contact Number	Signature
1	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	M	ফিল্ড	01817573275	[Signature]
2	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	M	কাজ	01716822560	[Signature]
3	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম		ফিল্ড	01913-408063	[Signature]
4	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	M	ফিল্ড	7246989	[Signature]
৫	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	M	কাজ	01817099163	[Signature]
৬	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	M	কাজ	01911804950	[Signature]
১০	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	M	কাজ	01915632016	[Signature]
১১	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	F	কাজ	0167484012	[Signature]
১২	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	F	কাজ	0163101382	[Signature]
১৩	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	F	কাজ	01977942793	[Signature]
১৪	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	F	কাজ	01678703335	[Signature]
১৫	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	F	কাজ	029989695	[Signature]
১৬	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	F	কাজ	01610959952	[Signature]
১৭	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম		কাজ	01711510198	[Signature]
১৮	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	F	কাজ	01674210288	[Signature]

[Signature]
09/09/2018
বন্দোবস্ত শাহ সফিকুল হোসেন সিটি
কার্ডিনাল নং-5
সার্বভৌম পৌরসভা, সাভার, ঢাকা।

[Signature]
9/9/18
Mohammed Alam Mah
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Assistant Engineer
Savar Municipality
Savar, Dhaka

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9.9.18
Md. Shariful Imam
Executive Engineer
Savar Paurashava
Savar, Dhaka.

Attendance of Local Participants in the Screening Exercise
Local Stakeholders, Community Members and WLCC/CBO. (Ward no-05)

Name of Subproject's:

Package: BMDP/SAVAR /2017-2018 W-01

Name of ULB : Savar Upazila: Savar

District : Dhaka Date : 07.07.2018

SL#	Name	Gender	Social Status	Contact Number	Signature
1	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	M	কৃষক	01817573275	[Signature]
2	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	M	কৃষক	01716822560	[Signature]
3	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম		কৃষক	01913-408063	[Signature]
4	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	M	কৃষক	7246989	[Signature]
৫	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	M	কৃষক	01817099163	[Signature]
৬	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	M	কৃষক	01911804950	[Signature]
১০	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	M	কৃষক	01915632016	[Signature]
১১	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	F	কৃষক	0167484012	[Signature]
১২	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	F	কৃষক	0163101382	[Signature]
১৩	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	F	কৃষক	01977942793	[Signature]
১৪	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	F	কৃষক	01678703335	[Signature]
১৫	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	F	কৃষক	029989695	[Signature]
১৬	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	F	কৃষক	01610959952	[Signature]
১৭	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম		কৃষক	01711510198	[Signature]
১৮	শ্রী: মনজুরুল আলম	F	কৃষক	01674210288	[Signature]

[Signature]
09/09/2018
সহকারী ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট
কাজীপুর-5
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Assistant Engineer
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Savar, Dhaka

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9.9.18
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Savar, Dhaka.

Attendance of Local Participants in the Screening Exercise
Local Stakeholders, Community Members and WLCC/CBO. (Ward no-88)

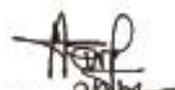
Name of Subproject's:

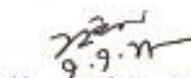
Package: BMDF/SAVAR /2017-2018 W-02-

Name of ULB : Savar Upazila: Savar

District : Dhaka Date : ০৭-০৩-২০১৮

SL#	Name	Gender	Social Status	Contact Number	Signature
০১	Abul	Male	Business	০১৬৭৬২৫২৯	[Signature]
০২	Jahid	Male	Business	০১৭১১৭৭০৭৭	[Signature]
০৩	ZIA	Male	Business	০১৯০৭৫৫৫১১০	ZIA
০৪	Abul	Male	Business	০১৪১৪৫৫৬৬৬	[Signature]
০৫	Abul	Male	Business	০১৭৫৫৫৫৫৫৫	[Signature]
০৬	Abul	Male	Business	০১৫১৬১৫৫৫	[Signature]
০৭	Abul	Male	Business	০১৭১৩৭২৫৫৫	[Signature]
০৮	Abul	Male	Business	০১৫৫৫	[Signature]
০৯	Abul	Male	Business	০১৭১৪৫৫৫৫	[Signature]
১০	Abul	Male	Business	০১৫৫৫	[Signature]
১১	Abul	Male	Business	০১৭৫৫৫৫৫	[Signature]
১২	Abul	Male	Business	০১৫৫৫	[Signature]
১৩	Abul	Male	Business	০১৭৫৫৫৫৫	[Signature]
১৪	Abul	Male	Business	০১৫৫৫	[Signature]
১৫	Abul	Male	Business	০১৫৫৫	[Signature]
১৬	Abul	Male	Business	০১৫৫৫	[Signature]
১৭	Abul	Male	Business	০১৫৫৫	[Signature]
১৮	Abul	Male	Business	০১৫৫৫	[Signature]


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Attendance of Local Participants in the Screening Exercise
Local Stakeholders, Community Members and WLCC/CBO. (Ward no-08)

Name of Subproject's:

Package: BMDf/SAVAR /2017-2018 W- 02

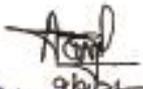
Name of ULB : Savar

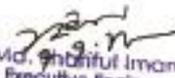
Upazila: Savar

District : Dhaka

Date : 07.07.2018

SL#	Name	Gender	Social Status	Contact Number	Signature
	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব. সার্বজনীন		সাম্প্রদায়িক	0167693785	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.
	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব. সার্বজনীন		বেসাম্প্রদায়িক	0190695204	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.
	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব. সার্বজনীন		স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.	01909893721	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.
	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব. সার্বজনীন		স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.	01790998	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.
	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব. সার্বজনীন		স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.	01849211018	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.
	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব. সার্বজনীন		স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.	0178525817	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.
	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব. সার্বজনীন		স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.	0171200746	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.
	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব. সার্বজনীন		স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.	01695554	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.
	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব. সার্বজনীন		স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.	0171181202	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.
	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব. সার্বজনীন		স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.	0182770095	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.
	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব. সার্বজনীন		স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.	0171168868	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.
	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব. সার্বজনীন		স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.	0170802890	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.
	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব. সার্বজনীন		স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.	01712077314	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.
	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব. সার্বজনীন		স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.	01738008818	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.
	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব. সার্বজনীন		স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.	নাঃ	স্ব.স্ব.স্ব.


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(www.savarmunicipality.gov.bd)

উন্নয়নের গণতন্ত্র
শেখ হাসিনার সুলভমন্ত্র

ফোনঃ ৭৭৪১৮১৩

স্মারক নং-সাপৌস/প্রশা/২০২৬-২০২৭/৪৬৮

তারিখ : ৭/৩/২৭

অফিস আদেশ

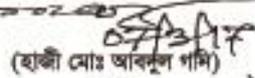
বিষয় : অত্র পৌরসভার সাময়িক প্রভাব ব্যবস্থাপনার রূপরেখা এর আওতায় অভিযোগ নিরসন সেল (GRC) গঠন প্রসঙ্গে।

এতদ্বারা পৌরসভার বিভিন্ন উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নসহ শাসনবিধি সমস্যা সূত্রীকরণ ও উন্নয়নে অত্র পৌরসভার অভিযোগ নিরসন সেল (GRC) নিম্নোক্তভাবে গঠন করা হলোঃ

ক)	জনাব মোঃ নজরুল ইসলাম - প্যানেল মেয়র -১	আহ্বায়ক
খ)	জনাব মোঃ আন্বাস আলী - কাউন্সিলর - ৭নং ওয়ার্ড	সদস্য
গ)	কাউন্সিলর (সংশ্লিষ্ট ওয়ার্ড) -	সদস্য
ঘ)	কাউন্সিলর (সংরক্ষিত আসন) - (সংশ্লিষ্ট ওয়ার্ড)	সদস্য
ঙ)	জনাব মোঃ শরিফুল ইমাম - প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন ইউনিট (PIU) / পৌরসভা পর্যায়ে Safeguard Focal Person	সদস্য
চ)	জনাব মোঃ কায়কোবাব - এনজিও প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য

গঠিত কমিটি সংশ্লিষ্ট ওয়ার্ডের স্ট্রিট বিবাদ মীমাংসার প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী বিশেষ সদস্য কো-অর্ডিনেটর পদে প্যানেল মেয়র এবং স্ট্রিট বিবাদ মীমাংসার প্রয়োজনীয় জরুরী ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করবেন।

২। এছাড়াও অত্র পৌরসভা পর্যায়ে নির্বাহী,প্রকৌশলী জনাব মোঃ শরিফুল ইমাম Safeguard Focal Person হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করবেন।


(হাজী মোঃ আবদুল গনি)
মেয়র
সাভার পৌরসভা, ঢাকা।

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