Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) for the

Vertical Extension of DMCO Building, Dhaka

Improvement of Urban Public Health Preventive Services Project (IUPSPHP)

Local Government Division (LGD),
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives

August 2025

Name		**Improvement of Urban Public Health Preventive Services Project (IUPSPHP)** **Local Government Division (LGD),** **Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives**	
Report For		**Vertical extension of DMCO building, Dhaka**	
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Table of Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

The government of Bangladesh (GoB) has secured funding from the World Bank for Bangladesh Urban Health, Nutrition and Population (UHNP) project. The project objectives are to support the government to improve delivery of primary health care including environmental health and promotive services for urban population in selected urban areas. This Environmental and Social Management Assessment (ESA) is developed to support the environment and social due diligence provisions for activities of the project. The project will support the government to improve delivery of primary health, nutrition and population (HNP) and environmental health and preventive services initially for Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC) Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC) and Chattogram City Corporation (CCC), Savar Pourashava and Tarabo Pourashaba of Narayangonj. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C) will be implementing the Project activities. There are two components of this project, Component 1 and 2.

Component 1. will support delivery of urban primary HNP services led by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). As component 1 is not under the jurisdiction of LGD, so, this will not discuss here.

Component 2. Improvement of urban public health preventives services led by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C) under Local Government Division (LGD). The objectives of the project are:

- To strengthen capacity of vector (mosquito) management
- To improve outhouse medical waste management
- To mitigate air and sound pollution and climate change effects on public health
- To conduct awareness programs through Behavior Change Communications (BCC) strategies for vector (mosquito) control, improving outhouse medical waste management, mitigation of air and sound pollution and climate change effects on public health.
- To create facilities for prevention of non-communicable diseases (NCDs)

Specific Targets of the project are:

- Set up Integrated Vector Management Unit (IVMU) at Dhaka Mosquito Control Office (DMCO)
- Establishment of a central Biological (Entomology) Lab under IVMU for identifying aedes mosquitoes (*aedes aegypti*).
- Installation of Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) device in the biological lab for dengue (virus) detection.
- Establishment of an Insectarium in the biological lab for keeping vectors (mosquitoes), especially *aedes aegypti* alive for detecting dengue. Development and establishment of dengue outbreak prediction model-an early warning system including link with Meteorological Department.
- Research on vector (mosquito), vector-borne diseases (dengue, chikungunya, etc.), innovative techniques/preventive measures against dengue/chikungunya under IVMU.
- Establishment of a Training lab at DMCO.
- Preparation/Improvement of Policy, National Guidelines on Integrated Vector Management (IVM).
- Arrangement (team building with equipment/technology) of immature mosquito (Larvae/Pupae) and adult mosquito survey throughout the year under IVMU.

- Procurement of larvicides and adulticides as well as equipment for spray and fogging to control larvae/pupae and adult mosquitoes under IVMU.
- Conducting awareness programs on mosquito control in the urban areas including Rooftop Agriculture through BCC strategies.
- Development of Standards of Procedures (SoPs) for outhouse medical waste management.
- Engagement of service providers through PPP/contractual agreements for the improvement of outhouse medical waste management.
- Conducting awareness programs for the improvement of outhouse medical waste management through BCC strategies.
- Facilitating open field/playground, park, footpath for walking, physical exercise and recreations to improve public health conditions from NCDs.
- Facilitating public health labs (food testing lab).
- Conducting awareness programs for mitigating air and sound pollution and climate change on human health through BCC strategies.

1.2 Objectives of ESA

The objectives of the ESA are:

i. Identify and assess environmental and social risks and impacts during the pre-construction, construction, and operation phases of the project based on screening tests, site visits, information collected from DMCO staffs, and consultations with relevant stakeholders.
ii. Develop a mitigation approach for the sub-components of environmental and social risks and impacts;
iii. Recommend specific measures to avoid or mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts and to enhance positive impacts.
iv. Prepare Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for managing the environmental and socials impacts and risks and;
v. Recommend suitable institutional mechanisms to monitor and supervise effective implementation of ESMP

1.3 Scope of the ESA

The scope of the ESA is to:

i. A general description of the project and existing physical, biological and socio-economic conditions;
ii. Identification and assessment of the potential impacts on the natural and human environment in the sub-project area, from the construction and operation phases;
iii. Consultation with the locals/stakeholders involving concerned people to identify ES risk and impacts consistent with screening examination.

1.4 Approach and Methodology

The preparation of this ESA report consists of the following sequential steps:

- Identification of all the activities to be undertaken under the component;
- Identification and screening of the environmental and social issues relevant to the proposed activities through a scoping process;
- Site visits to capture and verify environmental and social baseline;
- Identify prospective stakeholders and consult with relevant parties;
- Assessment of potential risk and impacts on relevant environmental and social parameters;
- Preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
- Preparation of Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan

Environmental Specialist and Social Specialist of IUPHPSP project, visited the sub-component site on May 14 and July 23, 2025 which helped to identify the environmental and social parameters/components (relevant to the sub-component actions) that are likely to be affected. The field visit also included a participatory approach, which involved discussions with relevant stakeholders in order to identify the perceptions and priorities of the stakeholders in and around the DMCO area. Information was also derived from secondary sources such as different reports, satellite imagery and Google maps etc.

2. Project Description

2.1 Planned Activities

i. Set up Integrated Vector Management Unit (IVMU) at Dhaka Mosquito Control Office (DMCO)
ii. Establishment of a central Biological (Entomology) Lab under IVMU for identifying aedes mosquitoes (aedes aegypti).
iii. Installation of Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) device in the biological lab for dengue (virus) detection.
iv. Establishment of an Insectarium in the biological lab for keeping vectors (mosquitoes), especially aedes aegypti alive for detecting dengue.
v. Establishment of a Training lab at DMCO
vi. Making and Establishment of Awareness Billboards
vii. Supply of Video conference system
viii. CCTV system with meeting room camera
ix. Establishment of a Biological Lab (Central Lab) under IVMU including equipment
x. Establishment of Insectarium under IVMU
xi. Construction of Conference Room /Auditorium

2.2 Location of the Project

The existing Dhaka Mosquito Control Office (DMCO) building is located at 22/1/A, Noor Fatah Lane, Lalbagh, Dhaka-1211 under Ward 27 of Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC). Land area is 1.39 acres. The building is located on the south side of Dhakeshwari Temple.

2.3 Present condition of the proposed site

In 1948, "Dhaka Mushak Nibarani Daptar" was established under the Ministry of Health. According to the decision of the inter-ministerial meeting held on 26/06/1980, the manpower, resources/equipment of the said department transferred from the Ministry of Health to the Local Government Department. According to the organizational structure of Dhaka Moshak Nibarani Department, the total number of authorized posts is 396. Field level employees are attached to Dhaka North/South City Corporation as per the decision of the Administrative Ministry. Only a few staffs are now working in DMCO, Lalbagh office headed by a Deputy secretary.

The DMCO office is a two story pucca building on one acre of land. There is a storeroom on the ground floor, located on the west side of the building. The main gate of the building is located on the East side, with Dhakeshwari Temple situated on the northern side of the building area about 200-meter distance. On the west side is a playground and on the south side are some residential buildings.




Pictures above: Upper Left-Existing building of DMCO, Upper Right-Stakeholders meeting at DMCO, Middle Left and Right-Rooftop of the DMCO building where vertical extension will take place, Lower Left-Entrance of the DMCO and Lower Right-Consultation with DMCO staff

2.4 Estimated Budget for the project

The estimated amount for the construction of two storied building is BDT 600 lakh.

2.5 Project Phases and Activities

The following are the three main project phases as planning and pre-construction, construction and operation and various activities under each phase.

2.5.1 Planning and Pre-Construction Phase The planning and pre-construction phase of the sub-component involves the following activities. Since the component is planned to be implemented in phases, some of these activities will be parallel to earlier phases of construction.

- Environmental & Social Assessment (ESA) and the submission of the report.
- Preparation of the site
- Environmental and Social study for the ESA based on screening, site visit and stakeholder consultation.

2.5.2 Construction Phase

4987sft Vertical Extension of DMCO Building (2nd and 3rd floor). In addition to vertical extension, some more activities will take place. Major activities during construction phase of the component are as follows:

- Set up Integrated Vector Management Unit (IVMU)
- Establishment of one central Biological (Entomology) Lab
- Establishment of an Insectarium in the biological lab
- Establishment of a Training lab
- Construction of Conference room/Auditorium

2.6.3 Operation and Maintenance Phase

A total of 240 outsourced personnel will be recruited in the project. Out of which 84 will be engaged in the Integrated Vector Management Research (IVMR) lab of IVMU. In these 84 positions, among others are Vector Control Officers, Microbiologists, Vector Control Technicians, Vector Collectors, and Lab. Assistants. Later, the above manpower positions may be created in the revenue setup to manage the activities of IVMU. The recruitment process is underway to fill the above positions.

Apart from these, DMCO has its own Operations and Maintenance Department which is fully staffed with experienced personnel and operators to assist the activities. These staff can be deployed during the implementation phase to ensure optimal management of the activities after the project activities are completed.

3.0 Potential Environmental and Social Risks, Impact and Mitigation Measures

The main goal of the project is to develop systems and capacities for delivering urban public health preventive services such as mosquito control, outhouse medical waste management, mitigating air and sound pollution and climate change effects on public health, behavior change communication to promote healthy lifestyles and creating awareness, and community-driven interventions for addressing non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

Though the component's works are expected to have some positive social impacts, there may be anticipated some low or minor concern about the environmental and social aspects related to the activities of the project implementation period. For example, site preparation, preparation of labor camp (if any), vertical extension, setting up small stockyards for typical pre-construction phase activities. However, it is expected that the extent and scale of the impacts will be low and can be easily mitigated by applying the best methods and appropriate mitigation measures. Those mitigation measures should be in line with the provisions of the World Bank's ESF standards and in accordance with the requirements of national laws and rules.

There are some common impacts during pre-construction and construction/renovation phase for the extension of DMCO. For example, impacts during the construction/renovation phase may include:

- Operation of vehicles and equipment like, grinding machine, hammer drill, hammer saw etc. during site/floor preparation and construction, hauling of equipment is likely to increase the noise level and dust emission in the buildings
- Generation of solid waste (if any) can block drainage channels and contaminate land resources if not handled properly
- Since the construction work will be in a busy area where traffic movement is higher, additional vehicle movement can create little congestions particularly front side of the DMCO building

- Interactions of officers and staffs with workers can spread any contagious disease in absence of proper care.
- Female staffs can be harassed at any time if proper care is not taken against any Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

➢ **Positive Social Impacts**

In terms of the construction work to be undertaken, there are also several positive impacts associated with the civil works such as:

- Employment of local labor, creation of jobs.
- Improvement of associated existing infrastructure (improved waste management and sanitation facilities)
- Positive economic impacts on small market suppliers for raw materials needed during construction (i.e., building materials).

➢ **Negative Social Impacts**

Community Health and Safety Risks

Since there are no mass level construction activities or civil work, the overall risk of the component's work is low. But, if proper care is not taken by the contractor, it will create a nuisance for the existing staff of the DMCO and the neighboring community. Therefore, it is expected to have minimal community health and safety risks.

Construction sites may be a source of both liquid and solid waste if not properly managed. If construction materials and dust are not controlled properly it will produce air pollution which will impact human health.

Land and Livelihoods

The IVMU will be established on an existing 1st story building. So, this will not affect the land or livelihood of the area. Since the location of the project will be inside the existing DMCO boundaries, there will be no land acquisition or people would need to relocate or resettle.

Impacts on Cultural and Historic Heritage

Since the project site is within the DMCO boundary, there is no cultural or historical heritage within the area. However, there is a Temple called Dhakeshwari Temple on the northern side of the project area. Which is about 200-meter distance from the DMCO building. Dhakeshwari Temple is the national temple of Bangladesh and was built in the 12th century. This ancient temple also hosts the largest Durga Puja celebration in the country. Therefore, care should be taken to ensure that visitors do not experience any disturbance during construction activities. However, if construction work is carried out during Durga Puja, extra care needs to be taken.

Labor Influx

The Project is expected to stimulate minimal labor migration. Several features of the Project could prompt in- migration. For example, construction works, or vertical extension of DMCO building may require construction workers, engineers, technical staffs etc. This is likely to act as a magnet for people and are likely to attract some in-migrants. This may impact worker-staff interaction, including disturbance of office work etc.

The construction related works for establishing Integrated Vector Management Unit (IVMU) and others are expected to be minimal. Most construction workers will likely be young. And if they are far away from home on the construction job, they are typically separated from their family and act

outside their normal sphere of social control. This can lead to inappropriate and criminal behavior, such as sexual harassment of women and girls, exploitative sexual relations, and illicit sexual relations with minors from the local community.

COVID-19 and Health and Safety of the Workforce

The project will require construction workers that may raise issues with manual labor employment, particularly regarding potential transmission risks for any vector borne diseases both within the worksite and for nearby communities, although a large number of workers may not be involved under these activities. These risks are not only from workers that are mobilized locally but also workers moving from other regions/countries.

COVID-19 Health and Safety of the Workforce

The project will require construction workers that may raise issues with manual labor employment, particularly regarding potential transmission risks for COVID-19 both within the worksite and for nearby communities, although a large number of workers may not be involved under this component. These risks are not only from workers that are mobilized locally but also workers moving from other regions/countries. Moreover, the national COVID-19 response protocol guidelines will be adopted by the contractors for the health and safety of the labors.

HIV & AIDS Impacts

If there is any migration, that will be very minimal, and it is not expected that it will have a major impact on health issues. But it cannot deny that this low labor influx can have some behavioral influences which may increase the spread of diseases such as Human Immuno- Deficiency Virus (HIV), Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Air and Dust Pollution

Due to movement of vehicles and cutting for construction/renovation works can contribute to air and dust pollution. This can lead to impacts on the surrounding environment of the buildings where the vertical extension will be done.

Noise and Vibration:
Increased noise level (noise from the mechanical machinery and equipment, vehicles, construction and renovation work etc.) may occur during the construction work. If there is excessive noise and vibration it can cause nuisance to official activities in the existing building.
Traffic

Though, there will not be that much loaded transport for the construction works but since the site is within the busy area where roads are very minimal there may be slight congestion during movement of loaded transport.

Typical Mitigation Measures

This ESMP highlighted a broad range of mitigation and enhancement measures to reduce negative impacts and enhance benefits of the establishment of the IVMU Centre. Mitigation measures are identified and designed to avoid or eliminate or offset adverse environmental impacts or reduce them to acceptable levels during both construction and operation phases of a project intervention.

Due to the construction activities, some environmental and social impacts may occur. The mitigation measures corresponding to individual impacts and estimated costs are outlined in Chapter 5.

4. Stakeholder Consultation

4.1 Introduction

The purpose of public consultations was to invite comments and detailed suggestions on any environmental and social issues considered relevant by the people living in and around the site. The public consultation program is an essential part of the environmental assessment process and has been undertaken both formally and informally to ensure that the knowledge, experience, and views of stakeholders during the ESA work and mitigation measures and the suggestions from the stakeholders have been include in this ESA.

4.2 Approach and Methodology for Consultation

The approach undertaken for information disclosure and consultation involved the following key processes.

- Mapping and Identification of key stakeholders
- Undertaking consultation, interviews with the respective stakeholders
- Assessing the influence and impact of the sub-component based on stakeholder's comments
- Summarizing of key findings and observations from the consultation

4.3 Consultation

Stakeholder consultations at the beginning phase of the ESA preparation were held with the DMCO staffs, PWD engineers, architectures, ICDDRB officials and others during May 14 and July 23, 2025. The key findings of the consultations are described in Table 4.1**.**

SL	Key issues raised	Participants/Type	Response
1	How they know about the project?	DMCO staffs	Most of the participants said they had heard in a meeting at the DPHE Bhaban, organized by the IUPHPS Project, LGD.
2	Who lives and works near the project site and how the project will affect their health and safety	DMCO staffs	There are normal office hours during the day. Hence, noise during the construction work can cause minimal disruption to their official activities. They requested to be careful during construction period to take steps so the noise during construction work does less hamper in office work. Their suggestions would be taken care so that minimal disturbance occur during office hour.

3	Time of construction work and carrying construction goods to the site	DMCO Staffs Environment Specialist/Social Specialist, and others	They said carrying construction materials at night would be good. But construction work should be done during the daytime. Construction materials would not be carried to the location daily, rather once or twice in a week. Participants suggested to carry the construction goods during weekends such as Friday and Saturday when offices, academic activities are off.
4	What measures should be taken regarding dust and other pollutions/ wastes during construction period?	DMCO staffs Environment Specialist/Social Specialist, and others	It has assured them mitigation measures are to be suggested in the ESMP report if any environmental impacts are predicted during the construction period to minimize environmental pollution. Brick, sand, cement, etc. will be kept inside the construction boundary covered by tarpaulin. It has also assured them high priority will be taken to minimize disturbance during construction. Regularly spraying water on the construction materials will also be followed to minimize the level of dust in the air. Participants were ensured that an indicative budget will be kept for the proper management of wastes.

5	Labor influx	DMCO staffs Environment Specialist/ Social Specialist, and others	This is not a big construction work. Therefore, the number of laborers will not be high. There will be a labor management procedure and GRM process to mitigate the labor influx issue properly. There will be a labor camp with all facilities including water, toilet and living arrangements etc. Despite that, proper training will be arranged for the laborer, contractor and his representatives. Where SEA/SH will also be included.
6	Traffic management	DMCO staffs Environment Specialist/ Social Specialist, and others	Participants agreed on the problem in case of any traffic management. Though it will be very minimal.
7	Occupational health and Safety (OHS) during construction	DMCO staffs Environmental Specialist/ Social Specialist, and others	To ensure occupational health and safety (OHS) during construction, awareness training will be provided for all laborers, contractors and/or representatives. A full set of PPEs will be provided for ensuring the health and safety of laborers. Provision of PPE cost will be included in the BoQ.

5. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) including Cost

5.1 Introduction

Carrying out environmental and social screening of the project, it appears that impact of the activities would not have any significant environmental and social impact, as there would not be construction of any new building under this sub-component and would include small scale civil work within the existing infrastructure. The construction work will be carried out in an existing building. However, this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will ensure that all the activities of the component are screened out, and those activities are supported where the potential environmental and social risks and impacts are predictable, not significant in magnitude and site specific with low probability of serious adverse effects to human health and/or environment.

Therefore, depending on the scope, design and location of the project, vertical extension of the building will have very minimal environmental and social risks and impacts. As such this project may fall under low risk as per WBs risk classification. Whereas according to national law, the sub-project activities is not listed in the schedule 1 of Bangladesh Environment Conservation Rules 2023. However, the screening report and public consultations suggest some mitigation

measures to reduce negative impacts during construction and operation phases. The mitigation measures corresponding to individual impacts and estimated cost are outlined in (Table 5.1).

Table 5. 1: Identification of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and suggested mitigation measures.

Activities	Environmental and Social Impacts	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Time and Responsibility including approx. estimated cost in Taka
A	B	C	D
Accommodation for Labor	• Ventilation problem • Drinking water problem • Sanitation problem • Sewerage problem • Although there will be minimal labor migration, labor-staff (DMCO) interaction can have an impact on staff if proper measures are not taken • This can lead to inappropriate behavior such as SH of female staffs and women.	• Proper ventilation facilities need to be required • Need to be ensured potable water • Toilet facilities with sufficient water supply and proper sewerage network need to be completed on time • Very minimal risk of Gender based Violence (GBV), SH, social disturbance, and communicable diseases due to the low-level influx of migrant workers. • Any GBV, SH and SEA cases will be referred to the appropriate authority (GRC) to redress the issue.	• If required, a labor shed of 25-30 persons should be prepared before construction activities • The approx. estimated cost for this activity is Tk. 1,50,000 (One lac fifty thousand) **Responsibility:** Contractor
Construction activities inside the existing Two-story building and vehicle movement with construction materials	• Dust emission • Air pollution	• Control dust by spraying water on dust emitting materials during construction period • Uncovered aggregates and loose materials such as sand, construction wastes, etc. should be covered well. • Use tarpaulins to cover sand and other loose material when transported by vehicles • If possible, carry out	a. Water spraying at least 2 times/day and as per requirement. b. The approx. estimated cost for these activities is Tk. 40,000 (Forty thousand) only **Responsibility: Contractor**

		construction work during day time. Work should be prohibited at night. • Regulate the speed limitation for vehicles inside the DMCO area • Care should be taken while carrying construction materials/accessories to both floors (ground floor and 1st floor) and should be done preferably after office time. Workers should wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to avoid injury while carrying construction materials. • If construction work continues during Durga Puja, special care should be taken so that no pollution is generated from the construction site, which disturbs visitors.	

Personal Health and Safety kits including COVID 19 and Dengue	• Without proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) it may cause fatal danger to the workers at any time which may endanger health and safety (OHS) of the workers • Due to the Covid- 19 infections without proper health and safety measures, it can cause any human health problems • Due to Dengue infections without proper health and safety measures, it can cause serious human health problems	• Provision of adapted Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) i.e., Boots, Helmets, Hand gloves, Face mask, Ear plugs, aprons, eye protector etc. • Supply and ensure utilization of adapted PPEs to all labors involved in construction of proposed developments. ▪ As much as possible maintain social distancing during construction works. ▪ Unnecessary movement should be avoided ▪ Used face masks should be disposed of properly. ▪ OHS awareness training needs to be provided on site for the laborers and related persons.	a. The approximate estimated cost for these activities is Tk.50,000 (Fifty thousand) only **Responsibility:** Contractor
Noise generation because of construction activities and workers movement	• Noise and vibration inside the building may cause a nuisance for the DMCO staff and neighboring community	▪ There is no possibility of using generators to provide electricity during construction, but in any case, if generators are used, there must be noise reduction measures. The generator should be covered with a canopy and a silencer should be used if necessary. ▪ If there is a need to cut any tiles of the floors or walls, the noise should be kept to a minimum so that it does not go beyond the national standards. Possible measures should be taken to reduce noise from the work of tiles. ▪ Use noise barrier and absorbing materials in case of other noise sources as for example: Welding, Drilling,	a. The approximate estimated cost for these activities is Tk. 30,000 (Thirty thousand) only **Responsibility:** Contractor

		tiles fitting, mixture machine, woodwork, etc. ▪ Unnecessary movement of workers should be avoided during office hours. ▪ If construction work continues during Durga Puja, special care should be taken so that no noise is generated from the construction site, which disturbs visitors.	
First Aid Facility	• Accidents can be severe without any onsite first aid facility	▪ Provide First Aid Boxes and Emergency Medical kits including sanitizer, musk and any other kits.	a. The approx. estimated cost for these activities is Tk. 30,000 (Thirty thousand) only **Responsibility: Contractor**
Placing of barrier and precautionary/signal/signboard/banner/Information about GRM Focal point	▪ If there are no safety barriers or boundary lines or signal office staffs and others may have an accident while passing through the site.	▪ Provide safety signage at construction site visible to all so that everybody can identify the area to avoid any accident ▪ Aware of the workers, staffs, and officials,' safety barriers should be placed, and precautionary signage/signboards/banners, etc. should be hung to avoid any accident.	a. The approx. estimated cost for these activities is Tk. 30,000 (Thirty thousand) only **Responsibility: Contractor**

Waste Management	▪ Without proper management of different solid wastes may cause pollution hazards and GHG emission	▪ "Segregation of different waste at sources and keeping the waste in separate colorbins (Yellow for general waste, Green for organic Waste, Red for toxic, hazardous, and e-waste). ▪ Transfer the wastes to the City Corporation's designated dumping site. ▪ Incorporate Waste reduction principle/ 3R Principle.	a. The approximate estimated cost for these activities is Tk. 20,000 (Twenty thousand) only **Responsibility:** Contractor
Firefighting facility	• There should be a firefighting system in case of an unexpected fire. Otherwise, it can lead to dangerous problems in and around the construction floor.	▪ As per BNBC 2020, proper type and size of fire extinguishers should be installed at convenient points. ▪ Fire escape routes should be marked and workers should receive training on emergency evacuation procedures in the event of a fire on the site. ▪ At least six fire extinguishers must be installed on site.	a. The approximate estimated cost for this activity is Tk. 75,000 (Fifty thousand) only. **Responsibility: Contractor**
Awareness Training on OHS, Capacity building, SEA, GBV and SH for the construction workers and related persons of contractors and UIH	• Ensure that all site personnel including workers have a basic level of environmental and social awareness training	▪ Awareness campaign and provide training on the compliances of EHS/OHS including Corona and Dengue to the employees and workers of the Contractor and others. ▪ In the training program, SEA, GBV and SH issues will also be included.	a. The approximate estimated cost for these activities is Tk. 70,000 (Seventy thousand) only **Responsibility:** Contractor

Complain box (GRM), GRM flow chart and Record Register	• Without any complaint or GRM box, any complainer will face a problem in knowing where to place their complaint.	▪ Ensure GRM box at the site with a flow chart and a record register.	The approximate estimated cost for these activities is Tk. 20,000 (Twenty thousand) only **Responsibility: Contractor**

6. Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan

6.1 Introduction

Environmental and social monitoring plan is an essential tool management provides basic information for rational management decisions. The prime objectives of monitoring are:

- To check on whether mitigation and benefit enhancement measures are being adopted and are providing effective in practice
- To provide a means whereby impacts which were subject to uncertainty at the time of preparation of ESMP, or which were unforeseen, can be identified, and steps to be taken to adopt appropriate control measures.
- To provide information on the actual nature and extent of key impacts and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures which, through a feedback mechanism, can be taken into account in the planning and execution of similar projects in future.

There are two basic forms of monitoring:

- Visual observation or checking
- Physical measurement of selected parameters (if required)

As the sub-component activities are minor in nature and the possibility of environmental and social impacts are expected to be very low, therefore, physical measurement of different parameters of water, air and soil and any other will not be required. But there should be regular checking and observations by the contractors and PMU consultants to identify any aspects or impacts. The importance of this monitoring program is also for ensuring that the project/component does not create adverse environmental changes in the area and providing a database of operations and maintenance, which can be utilized if unwarranted complaints are made.

An Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan has been prepared (Table 6.1) for the execution as a means to mitigate or minimize the adverse impacts associated with construction and operational activities of the project/component on the natural and social environments.

6.2. Objectives

The objective of environmental and social monitoring during the construction and operation phases is to compare the monitored data against the baseline condition collected through the screening during the study period to assess the effectiveness of the mitigation measures and the protection of the ambient environment based on WBs ESF and national standards. The main objectives of the pre-construction, construction and operation phase monitoring plans will be to:

i. Monitor the actual impact of the works on physical, biological and socioeconomic receptors within the project corridor for indicating the adequacy of the ESA;

ii. Ensure compliance with legal and community obligations including safety on

construction sites;

iii. Appraise the adequacy of the ESA with respect to the project's predicted long-term impacts on the corridor's physical, biological and socio-economic environment;

iv. Evaluate the effectiveness of the mitigation measures proposed in the ESMP and recommend improvements, if necessary; and

v. Compile periodic accident data (if any) to support analyzes that will help reduce future risks.

Table 6.1: Environmental and social management Plan - Monitoring Action

No.	Environmental and social Issues	Purpose of the Monitoring	Monitoring Method			Responsibility	
			Method of Collecting and Reporting Data	Location	Duration and Frequency	Implementation	Supervision
Purpose of the Monitoring							
1.1	• Preparing ESMP	• Ensuring the compliance with design and construction method and schedule	• Preparation of report through screening, site visit and visual checking	• PMU and work site	• During design and pre-construction period	PMU	PMU, LGD
1.2	Existing Utilities	• Implementation of ESMP	• Obtain record of implantation	• In the work site	• Prior to contractor mobilization	Contractor	PMU/DMCO
1.3	• ESMP awareness Training	• Implementation of ESMP during construction work	• Obtain record of training	• Construction Site	• After workers mobilization	Contractor	PMU
2.0 Construction Phase							
2.1	• Air quality	• Evaluation of effect of the mitigation measures towards air pollution	• Visual observation or checking & consultation with local stakeholders	• On the work site	• Visual monitoring on a daily basis	Contractor	CSC/ PMU
2.2	• Noise & Vibration	• Evaluation of effect of the mitigation measure towards noise pollution	• Visual observation of the activities or checking & consultation with local community	• In the work site	• Visual monitoring on daily basis	Contractor	CSC/PMU
2.3	• Waste Management	• Evaluation of effect of the mitigation measure for	• Record of kinds and quantity of waste, and the disposal method	• In the work site and Worker's	• Continuous, during Construction period	Contractor	CSC/PMU

		waste		camp			
2.4	• Traffic Congestion	• Evaluation of effect of construction schedule	• Visual observation or checking & consultation with local people Record of accidents, Record of numbers construction	• In the work site	• Continuous, during Construction period	Contractor	CSC/PMU
2.5	• Community health and safety	• Evaluation of effect of the work safety plan	• Visual observation or checking & consultation with local people	• In the project area	• Continuous, during Construction period	Contractor	CSC/PMU
2.6	• Worker's health and safety	• Evaluation of effect of the work safety plan	• Visual observation or checking & consultation with worker	• In the work site	• Continuous, during construction period	Contractor	CSC/PMU
2.7	• Post-construction clean-up	• Evaluation the implementation of ESMP	• Visual observation or checking & consultation with local people Reporting	• In the work site	• At the end of construction period along with the ESMP implementation	Contractor	CSC/PMU
2.8	• Submission of ESMP implementation report	• Evaluation the implementation of ESMP	• Record of report submission	• PMU and WB	• At the end of construction period	Contractor	CSC/PMU

7. Grievance Mechanism

7.1 Grievance Mechanism Structure

The purpose of the GRM is to record and address any complaint that may arise during the project period effectively and efficiently. The GRM is designed to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no impacts (cost, discrimination) for any reports made by project affected peoples (PAPs) and the complainants. Necessary signboard/billboard would be placed at the central places where people gather for sharing detailed information of the project.

PMU Level Grievance Redress Mechanism

PMU level GRC may consist of the following members:

Sl. No	Name/Designation	Organization	Position in GRC
1	Project Director, IUPHPSP	IUPHPSP, LGD	Convener
2	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, IUPHPSP	IUPHPSP, LGD	Member
3	Project Management Specialist	IUPHPSP, LGD	Member
4	Environment Specialist	IUPHPSP, LGD	Member
5	Behavior and Communication Change (BCC) Specialist	IUPHPSP, LGD	Member
6	Public Health Specialist	IUPHPSP, LGD	Member
7	Social Specialist	IUPHPSP, LGD	Member Secretary

The PMU level Grievance redress committee (GRC) shall do everything possible to hear and determine the issues within 10 (Ten) days from the date the case has been transferred to it from the City Corporations GR committee. 7(Seven) days' time may be extended if within 10 (Ten) days the case will not be settled. To ensure impartiality and transparency, hearings on complaints will remain open to the public. The GRCs will record the details of the complaints, the reasons that led to acceptance or rejection of the particular cases, and the decision agreed with the complainants. The GRC shall communicate the outcome to the aggrieved PAP(s)/staff in writing. The GRC shall maintain a record of all outcomes related to each case.

7.2 GRM Monitoring and Reporting

Day-to-day implementation of the GRM and reporting to the World Bank will be the responsibility of the Project Director. To ensure management oversight of grievance handling, the Internal Safeguard team will be responsible for monitoring the overall process, including verification that agreed resolutions are actually implemented. Information on the project will be available on the project's website and will be posted on information boards in a suitable visible place on the project site.

7.3 GRM contact information -PMU/LGD

Description	Contact details
Company:	IUPHPSP, Local Government Division
To:	Project Director
Address:	Improvement of Urban Public Health Preventive Services Project (IUPHPSP), DPHE Bhaban (Level 8), 14, Captain Mansur Ali Sarani, Kakrail, Dhaka-1000
E-mail:	pd.uhnpp2024.lgd@gmail.com
Website & Telephone	www.iuphpsp.lgd.gov.bd : Mobile: 01729-295959