Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Local Government Engineering Department
Emergency Multi Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP)
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Terms of Reference

For

Consulting Services for Feasibility Study of Resilient Infrastructure Building Project (RIBP)

September, 2020

Bangladesh
Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP)

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Introduction:

1.1 The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) has applied for a Loan/Credit to World Bank for the proproned Resilient Infrastructure Building Project (RIBP). The proproned project would be implemented by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), with the objective to enhance the resilience of target vulnerable villages to floods, and improve the disaster preparedness and response capacity of government agencies. More specifically, the project aims to (a) increase the number of people with reduced flood vulnerability due to resilient protective infrastructure; and (b) improve disaster preparedness capacity of the GoB and communities. The proproned project will finance infrastructure and systems to increase the flood resilience of vulnerable rural populations in selected areas through: (i) raising of community land, construction of shelters and community facilities, connecting roads, and flood resilience infrastructure in flood-prone villages; and (ii) improving community disaster preparedness including early warning system, evacuation, awareness, response capacity, sheltering, and recovery. The project also aims at contributing to the COVID-19 recovery process by facilitating investments in public works that provide local employment opportunities. The main objective of the proproned consultancy services is to update the database for Disaster Shelters System (DSS), preparation of feasibility study of the project in compliance with internationally funded project appraisal requirements, detailed design, bidding documents and construction supervision and project implementation support. The consultant would also be responsible for assessment of environmental and social risks of the project activities, preparation of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Resettlement Plan (RP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labour Management Procedure (LMP) and other necessary environmental and social documents following the new Environmental and Social Framework[1] (ESF) of the World Bank as mentioned in the subsequent sections. Overall scope of the Project would be around US$400 million depending upon the availability of financing the project.

1.2 Bangladesh is mainly comprised of fertile alluvial floodplains of three large rivers (Ganges, Jamuna and Meghna) with over 90% of their catchments situated outside the country. These three rivers, when combined within the country form the world's third largest river, the Lower Meghna, which drains into the Bay of Bengal via a constantly changing network of estuaries, tidal creeks and active deltaic coastline of the Bay. Another river Teesta originating from Himalayas join the Jamuna at Fulchuri of Gaibanda District in the northern part of Bangladesh.

1.3 Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to natural disasters where almost every year, mainly during monsoon season, either by upstream river floods and or by coastal cyclones from the Bay of Bengal disaster happens to varied extent. There are 57 trans boundary rivers passing through Bangladesh to the sea. Typically high rainfalls during monsoon season, full-flowing floods of upstream rivers (which the country has no control to regulate beyond its boundary) results in extensive inundation on the floodplains mainly alongside the rivers and its tributaries. Flooding a recurring phenomenon in Bangladesh, and in each year on average about 22 percent of the country is inundated. Increased sedimentation in the rivers and sea level rise also makes the flood worse in the country.

[1] http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/837721522762050108/Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf

1.4 Floods prone a serious threat as two thirds of the country is less than 5 meters above sea level. A rise in sea level will make an additional 14% of the land extremely vulnerable to floods by 2030. Although the relative severity of the impacts of severe floods in Bangladesh has decreased substantially, Bangladesh continues to be damaged by floods. Floods and riverbank erosions affect some one million people annually. 61 % of the land area is vulnerable to flood, while 23 % is affected by flash flood in a normal flooding year. The north-eastern part of Bangladesh, particularly Sunamganj, Sylhet and Netrokona districts are especially vulnerable to floods, with flash floods being common (Page at 623, 7th Five Year Plan)

1.5 Four floods with great magnitude (1974, 1987, 1988, and 1998) took place during the last 25 years, averaging one in every 6 years. All major floods covering more than 30% of the country. Floods in 1987 inundated about 40 percent of the land area, affected about 30 million people, and caused about 1800 deaths. In 1988, the floods inundated about 68 percent of the land area, affected 45 million people, and caused about 2330 deaths. Damages from the 1987 and 1988 floods have been estimated to be about US$ 500 million and US$ 1200 million respectively (World Rank 1989).

1.6 In recent years propensity of flood has further increased such as floods in 2004 and 2007 with affected area 42% and 25% causing heavy damage to lives and property of the people. Even in 2017 about 68 lac people were affected and more than 121 people died (https:// reliefweb.int/ report/ bangladesh/ bangladesh-flood-situation-august-22-2017; Nirapad Report). The flood of this year (2020) is also affecting significantly in addition to the impact of COVID19, making the combined effect even worse. It is the most prolonged flood in Bangladesh after the 1988 flood inundating around 25% of the country. More than 5 million people are affected and around 1 million houses are inundated. Around 56,000 people are already displaced in around 1000 flood shelters in the affected areas (https://reliefweb.int/disaster/fl-2020-000161-bgd).

1.7 During floods, people, their essential belongings and livestock in the affected areas need to take shelters for few days to as long as 8 weeks. But there is great insufficiency of flood resilient shelter including killas, raised public infrastructure for them to take shelter. Miseries of flood affected people knows no bounds. They often took shelters in high embankment, schools & colleges in high land affecting their normal operation and spreading diseases among them and others. Sometimes floods take considerable time to recede even 70 days as in 1998. If flood resilient shelters are constructed with living facilities this huge loss of lives and properties will not occur and contagious disease will be lessened to great extent. It will also facilitates effective relief operation. Besides the impact on agricultural production due to floods, short-term measures are also needed to help the victims of those disasters immediately. It is necessary to invest and build more centers where the victims can take shelters. This will in turn help any relief activity that would be taken after the disaster (Page at 98, 7th Five Year Plan).

1.8 1in 5 People living along or near sides of rivers are greatly affected by flood and priority will be to provide safe refuge to the people living near the big rivers like Megna, Jumuna, Ganges, Teesta and their tributaries. Possible interventions to be considered under this consultancy service for safe refuge of people and their cattle may be raised killas, raised or rehabilitation/improvement of existing school/structures, reconstruction of school to make it school-cum-disaster shelters, facilitating with adequate WASH facilities, widening road and flood embankment, raising market places, raising any other public land including construction of connecting roads. Innovative and state of the art approach are expected to identify the intervention required based on local problems and local opportunities in this respect. In the proproned project construction of flood shelters with connecting roads in 14 out of the 23 flood affected districts identified from flood risk map, BWDB should be considered. These 23 districts are; Sylhet, Moulvibazar, Sunamganj, Habiganj, Netrokona, Jamalpur, Sherpur, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj, Kishoreganj, Manikganj, Munshiganj, Narayanganj, Narsingdi, Tangail, Gopalganj, FaRIBPur, Madaripur, Shariatpur, Rajbari. The estimated project cost can be of about USD 400 million for which survey & scrutiny of about 1500 probable sites may have to be done to finally select about 750 prioritized sites or enough sites so as to match the estimated project cost through much-criteria analysis. In principle, the project area is proproned to include the following 14 districts: out of these 23: Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat,

Kurigram, Rangpur, Gaibanda, Bogura, Sirajganj, Pabna, Rajbari, FaRIBPur, Madaripur, Gopalganj, Sunamganj, and Habiganj. Each of these areas, although similar, have important geographical and demographic differences and targeting them will allow the development of a diverse set of appropriate solutions that can be scaled-up. The final selection of districts and upazilas will be based on muti-criteria analysis by the consultant.

1.9 Based on these findings, future design should protect against an appropriate return period and based on sound environmental and social assessment including risks and vulnerability. Technical designs are to be more adaptable, robust both towards natural hazards and toward changes in population, land use and operation requirements. Expected design life 50 years and for any of the building infrastructures, BNBC should be followed (both 2006 and 2020- Draft). Any other available design standards (e.g. Road Design Standards of LGED) if suitable for the particular intervention should also be followed. However, if there is no local design standard/ guideline available for flood resilience construction, the consultant may follow international best practice suitable for the concerned project areas in detail consultation with LGED. The design should also consider universal accessibility features suitable for project areas.

1.10 Project will be implemented by Local Government Engineering Department under Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Bangladesh and funded by World Bank. The consultants would be selected following Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS) method as set forth in the World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers, July 2016, revised November 2017 and August 2018 ("Procurement Regulations"). Duration of the assignment is 8 months.

2. Project Components

Component A: Resilient Infrastructure

This component aims to provide greater protection to the vulnerable population and their valuable assets and livestock in the disaster-prone areas during future disasters through constructing climate-resilient flood shelters in flood-prone areas and associated resilient access roads according to the demands. Shelter design will follow the Bangladesh National Building Code (BNBC) including universal accessibility. These shelters will be used as multipurprone shelters, primarily as Primary Schools. At least three design options will be produced considering different sites based on footprint and land availability. Local communities will be consulted, and feedback will be considered while finalizing the design options. As is the case under MDSP, School Management Committees (SMCs) and community representatives will play a key role in the regular operations and maintenance of the shelters along with associated facilities.

1. *Mujib killas* are elevated places to accommodate people, livestock and their valuable belongings during extended floods and similar disasters and reduce damages at minimal cost. With the uncertainty in duration and increased frequency of monsoon floods, flash floods and tidal floods, *Mujib killas* can provide people the additional space beyond sheltering to live in during the disaster time when existing shelters are not adequate to accommodate all the affected. *Mujib killas* will also be constructed in the flood-prone areas accompanied by new and existing drainage facilities. Where needed construction or rehabilitation of primary schools, or other community infrastructure on raised land platforms, would be financed along with *Mujib killas*.

2. Raising of selected community land above the high flood level, construction and/or rehabilitation of climate resilient shelters on the sites, construction and/or rehabilitation of roads connecting to the shelters, and small-scale community infrastructure to protect land and property such as rubber dams and jetties will be included as relevant for each site. The shelters will be equipped with adequate community latrines to be usable throughout the year. The premises will also be equipped with other WASH facilities including water purification and filtration methods for prolonged usage during flood events as well as throughout the year to ensure regular maintenance and longevity of the system/s. This will provide a safe space and shelters to the vulnerable people in flood-prone areas and their cattle. Selection of sites will follow the MDSP model, prioritizing primary schools

and avoiding the need for land acquisition or resettlement. This component will also cover the social and environment management in the proproned project intervention areas.

3. Climate resilient roads will ensure connectivity of shelters along with major infrastructure in the community, e.g. hospitals, bazaar/markets, main community places, etc. even during prolonged flood periods and will facilitate quicker recovery. It is expected that for major connecting roads, road levels will be increased with proper drainage facilities and for other selected roads, rehabilitation will be made to improve their climate and disaster resilience. The existing earthen/gravel surfaced roads are more prone to washouts than paved roads during flood seasons resulting in a disproportionately high cost of rehabilitation to bring them back to service. Surface sealing, slope protective works to protect the road alignment against the wave action, balancing culverts and bridges (aligned with the stormwater drainage network) to drain the increased surface run-off from extreme precipitation and flooding, are a few resilience measures against the risk of damages caused by extreme flood events that will be considered as part of the design.

Component B: Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for Disaster Preparedness and Response Capacity

1. Improvement of early warning system, evacuation process, and disaster response capacity: Successful prediction through early warning system is a key means to minimize the impact of any disaster. This component will assess and further develop existing early warning system for flood and other relevant natural disasters to increase their effectiveness. GoB agencies will be equipped with necessary tools, equipment and means to increase response capacity during disasters and post-disaster to maximize recovery of lives and properties and minimize impact of disasters. This activity will build on the early-warning services developed under the ongoing Bank-financed Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project.

2. An ICT monitoring and disaster shelter database will provide the necessary tool to GoB for inventory management, regular maintenance increasing longevity of the shelters and relevant infrastructure, and monitoring progress as per needs assessments. This will also provide policy makers with a single tool identify number, condition, needs and interventions areas for relevant activities.

Component C: Project Management, Design and Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

1. This component will support the Government in implementing the project, and in coordinating all project related activities, monitoring, technical assistance and training. It will include: establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU) within the Local Government Engineering Department, and consultancy and technical assistance for construction detailed design, procurement support, and construction supervision, preparation and implementation of safeguard instruments; monitoring and evaluation; and technical assistance and training in such areas as disaster management and preparedness, construction, contract management, financial management, preparation of environmental and social assessments, and preparation of safeguard instruments. It will also provide resources for strengthening the flood preparedness and management program.

Component D: Contingency Emergency Response

1. **This will ensure provision of immediate response to an Eligible Crisis or Health Emergency.** In the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, the proproned project will contribute to providing immediate and effective response to said crisis or emergency. Any unused balance under the first three components can be reallocated to the CERC component, in the event of an emergency.

3. Objectives of Assignment

Objective of the Consulting Services.

3.1 The main objective of the consulting services is: (a) development and updating of database of Disaster Shelters Systems (DSS) specially related in flood prone areas; (b) Identification, prioritization and screening of vulnerable areas in Bangladesh due to flood risk and interventions required for safe refuge of people and their cattle during flood for activities mentioned in para 1.8 (but may not be limited to); (c) finalizing project interventions, site selection; (d) preliminary design of project interventions and preliminary estimate preparation (e) feasibility study of the Project (f) preparation of ESMF, RPF, RAP ,SEP complying with World Bank and GoB's requirements (g) detailed designs and bidding documents preparation for first two packages preferably covering first year works with estimated cost of about US$50 million;

The consultant should discuss with MoHFW and other relevant departments to ensure these interventions are in line with COVID-19 measures.

Also, a separate indicative ToR for Environmental and Social issues related services is attached in Annex-I.

4. Scope of assignment

4.1. General

Task 1 Detailed Feasibility Study, DSS database, Design and Engineering aspects

The activities and the scope of work for the Task 1 will in general include, but not limited to the following:

(a) Development and updating of database of Disaster Shelters Systems specially related to floods in flood prone areas

- Review of all related available documents and recommendations of the previous relevant researches, studies and projects carried out and discussions with the concerned relevant organizations, international and national development partners and other stakeholders covering the concept and options of the tasks, if necessary, selection criteria for the optimization which preferably would be agreed upon (at inception);
- Study and upgrade the existing databases of DSS, their existing situation, comprehensive site visit in the flood affected districts, discussion with stakeholders, identification of formal and informal buildings, facilities, places/area, road/flood embankment etc. eligible for future project sites, their connectivity, strategic needs and locations in terms of past disaster path and pattern, their usefulness during disaster periods etc. determination of highest flood level for different flood return periods as agreed with project authority and establish a computerized database with these.

(b) Identification and prioritization & screening of vulnerable areas due to flood risk and interventions required for safe refuge of people and their cattle during flood

- Transport and mobilization system in case of limited time for mobilization, adequacy of road networks and public communication facilities in terms of existing shelters as well as possible future interventions/shelters;

(c) Identification and needs assessment (required and requiring rehabilitation) of critical infrastructures in prioritized areas for flood resilience

- Identification of priority investments based on risks and vulnerability assessment in light of technical, economic, social and environmental considerations following multi-criteria analysis. This analysis should include collection of primary and secondary level data for multi-criteria

analysis. Variables for multi-criteria analysis may include but not limited to population, flood water depth for the design life, duration of flood, number of communities/structures/roads in possible inundated areas, preparedness, building materials, economic characteristics, poverty rate, social susceptibility, capacity or mechanism to cope with the disaster, existing flood preparedness system etc. The analysis should also include satellite image analysis to identify inundation areas which can be compared with the primary and secondary data collected for multi-criteria analysis to find better results.

- In prioritization, an effective asset management plan will be critical. In that some shelter systems may need simply strengthening or transforming informal to formal with due consideration of needs for other useful purprones, while the others may need to fix more, starting from most suitable robustness for effective protection against calamities; review of adopted design of different types of shelter and their resistance to different magnitude of floods, and cost effectiveness. In all these analysis, due consideration must be given to reduce the future disaster risks. Thereafter selection of optimal investment option for the project. The activities scope should be including but may not be limited to Flood Shelters, flood embankments, rubber dams, drainage channel (both natural and manmade), culverts and rural bridges, rural accessibility means.

(c) Feasibility study of the Project;

- Overall, the objective of feasibility study to provide adequate qualitative, quantitative and analytical studies to justify acceptance, modification or proceeding with the proproned project.
- Preparation of detailed feasibility studies for the project. It would include technical/engineering studies, hydro-meteorological and structural analysis, institutional and economic analysis, environmental and social impact assessments and management plans, socio-economic analysis, risk analysis to provide the concept of the project;
- Feasibility level designs of all works proproned to be undertaken under the project considering least cost options for shelter works that could perform effectively for a long time with low and robust operation and maintenance (O&M) suitable for the local condition;
- Preparation of the project institutional arrangement and implementation plan, procurement plan, specifications and contract management, and construction supervision plans;

Task 2: Environmental and Social Preparations.

- Environmental and Social Preparations: The intervention to perform (but may not be limited to) the followings. Indicative scope of services/ activities can be found in Annex-I.
    - Prepare the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), RPF, RP, SEP, LMP and input to ESCP before project appraisal scheduled
    - Prepared preliminary design of various interventions
    - Initial selection of locations for various interventions
    - Final selection of locations for various interventions.
    - Produce a report on the selection of locations describing detail procedures followed in selecting such locations in case of rubber dam (this should be reflected in the ESMF).

Task 3: Feasibility Report, Project Implementation Plan, Procurement Packaging and Economic Analysis, etc.

- Estimation of O&M plan including necessary institutional set up (based on the existing set-up) and recurrent funding requirements for the project facilities; this should also include user friendly and possible beneficiary participation and contributions by them in kind without undermining the technical integrity of the system;

- Project cost and benefit estimates, calculation benefit-cost ratio, net present value, economic internal rate of return (EIRR), investment scheduling, economic and financial analysis including sensitivity analysis for different scenarios;

Task 4: Detailed Designs and Preparation of Bidding Documents

- Preparation of detailed designs and bidding documents for the of first 2 to 3 contracts covering clusters of disaster shelters and other infrastructure intervention as detailed earlier in few districts costing about US$40-50 million in value along with cost estimates, and institutional and implementation arrangements.
- This part of final design and subsequent preparation of bidding document should only be done once the steps as stated above ("Environmental and Social Planning") is completed. This should also include the following safeguards intervention for the concerned packages:
    - Prepare site specific ESIA/ESA for various interventions including rubber dam and construction of new roads
    - Prepare site specific Social Management Plan (SMP) and if required, Resettlement Plan (RP) following finalizing site selection;
    - Prepare bidding documents by incorporating the ES requirements into the bidding documents.
- Support in procurement of works, bidding procedures, pre-qualification of contractors if necessary.

5. Detailed Scope of Work

5.1 The activities and scope of the services will include, but not limited to the following:

Task 1. Detailed Feasibility Study, DSS database, Design and Engineering aspects

1-1: **Review and use of Existing Information.** The consultants will review and make use of all the existing information available and in particular data, tools and models used in various studies, followed on implementation of similar project. The consultants will also review other related studies and works carried out under relevant projects. The feasibility study should be based on all the studies, analysis and experience in construction of DSS in flood prone areas, management of DSS and its database in Bangladesh and in other countries with similar environment and working conditions.

1.2: **Establishment and/or updating DSS database and Tools for Optimization of DSS.** In order to develop best strategy for improving the performance of DSS in a sustainable and economical way with minimum O&M requirements, the consultants would carry out necessary analytical studies according to the best international practices in the sector. In doing that the consultant will use, GIS database and mapping/modeling systems, and set up appropriate database models with necessary features for specifying the DSS that would be updated periodically by annual surveys and O&M requirement. This would enable to examine and reassess the emergency protection strategy and mechanisms to improve their performance in accordance to the future changes such as present population density and projected increase, economic activity of the area, the value of current assets to be protected and forecast projections for the next 15-20 years, flood return periods and frequency for flood and their probable direction, desirable level of protection, experience in stability of DSS, availability of local material for construction and maintenance. So also various combinations can also be sought for more optimal design of creation of safe haven shelters at the appropriate locations and improving mass mobilization and connectivity to the disaster shelters. Necessary training on the manipulation of database and interpretation of results are also to be provided to the counterpart LGED staff so that they may be able to use it further during O&M period.

1.3: **Implementation Phasing of Disaster Shelter System.** Based on the above-mentioned study of the whole DSS, the consultants will proprone a strategy for modernizing and improving DSS system and

phasing for implementation over a reasonable period say 15 years. This would cover all areas vulnerable to natural disasters covering flood affected and river inflows from rivers outside the country. Based on this ranking, the consultants would suggest selection of most optimal and needy investment option that should be included in the project with an investment cost of about US$500 million. The main focus of this investment would be flood affected areas. The optimal option must be such that it will be optimal in terms of technical and extent of disaster risks reduction, in terms of minimal environmental impact, maximum returns to the investments along with beneficiary participation in the program. The chosen option must be proven for its standalone optimal performance response to the investment plan.

1.4: **Definition of the project area, data collection and review:**

- In consultation with the LGED, local authorities and other concerned agencies and stakeholders identify and delineate the specific project area i.e. the area which is mostly affected by flood within the 23 flood affected districts which are Sylhet, Moulvibazar, Sunamganj, Habiganj, Netrokona, Jamalpur, Sherpur, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj, Kishoreganj, Manikganj, Munshiganj, Narayanganj, Narsingdi, Tangail, Gopalganj, FaRIBPur, Madaripur, Shariatpur, Rajbari. In principle, the project area is proproned to include the following 14 districts: out of these 23: Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Rangpur, Gaibanda, Bogura, Sirajganj, Pabna, Rajbari, FaRIBPur, Madaripur, Gopalganj, Sunamganj, and Habiganj. Each of these areas, although similar, have important geographical and demographic differences and targeting them will allow the development of a diverse set of appropriate solutions that can be scaled-up. The final selection of districts and upazilas will be based on flood risk and will take into consideration poverty, human capital index, and availability of suitable land as part of the feasibility study.

- Data collection, description and analysis of the physical resources (population, household, infrastructure, land area, importance to national and regional economy, etc.) land use as rural areas, urban areas, major assets and infrastructure in the project area; flood water depth, duration of flood, number of communities/structures/roads in possible inundated areas, building materials, economic characteristics, poverty rate, social susceptibility, capacity or mechanism to cope with the disaster, existing flood preparedness system etc;

- documentation of location of possible intervention with GPS, plotting in the LGED maps, extent of existing DSS, other infrastructure (roads, utilities, market, storage and processing facilities of agricultural produce, roads, schools, and health facilities); also preparation of GIS maps for the same

- impact of floods, flash floods and storm surges on the project area for return periods at least for 50 years with bench markings, type and extent of damages and losses of lives and losses to various sectors, agriculture, industrial, health, education, power and telecommunication, public and private infrastructure, loss of production during floods, etc.
- The Consultant will carry out the field investigation work including site analysis, site survey, subsoil investigation, etc. as per requirements and as per the following procedures:
  - The consultant will carry out site analysis to locate the best possible location, alignment and orientation for the construction taking into consideration the topography, soil characteristic and accessibility of the site and location of site, services like power and water supply etc.
  - The Consultant will visit the site and will take note of the general configurations of the site, topographical features, soil characteristics, approach to and from the site, usage of surrounding areas, river/canal velocity, catchment area, highest flood level, site services like power, water and gas supply, sewerage and drainage system. They will also collect information on vegetation of the area, climatologically data like wind direction, wind velocity, effect of flood, tide in the site, etc.
  - Based on the field information collected and analytical works to predict flood within the

design life of the intervention, the Consultant will make recommendation to the Client regarding the selection and prioritization of the site. The Consultant will prepare a tentative site layout plans for each site in order to consider its suitability for the proproned facilities. The Consultant will make recommendations for the improvement of the sites if required and the existing site services, if any, for consideration and approval of the Client. The Consultant will submit a block layout study of each site to Client for its approval.

- The consultant will submit a set of preliminary site report commenting on the technical suitability, cost factor, construction difficulties and other factors related to any other problems to the Client for approval.

- The Consultant will do the detailed digital topographical survey of each site, the site area to a suitable scale showing all spot levels to indicate the slope and configuration of the land area including the record of highest flood level experienced in the locality in and around the site. Survey will also be conducted for the location of existing buildings, structures and services, overhead and underground installations, service lines, trees and plantations, etc. Drawings will be prepared to suitable scale showing specific topographic and other data as follows:
  - ✓ All spot levels including contour lines to indicate the slope and configuration of the land Difference of elevation of the project area with respect to adjacent areas and location and invert levels of outfall of drain (if any) within or adjacent to the site.
  - ✓ Preparation of Digital Elevation Models if possible, using recent satellite images and it is recommended to have DEM with good vertical and horizontal accuracy.
  - ✓ Direction and length of each property line
  - ✓ Total area of each site.
  - ✓ Location of permanent bench mark locations set within or adjacent to each site and establishment of reference points, benchmarks etc.
  - ✓ Location, outside dimensions and description of all existing structures within each site, if any
  - ✓ Location types and size of all roads, waterbeds, walls, vegetation, utilities services etc.
  - ✓ Location of all septic tanks, soak wells, underground reservoirs or other underground structures within the site and
  - ✓ Location of Overhead services lines, power telephone with the location of poles.
  - ✓ Cross-section of the river/channel for bridge/culvert.
  - ✓ Plan and profile for roads

- review and evaluate the performance of ongoing and completed DSS for the purprone of coordinating their inputs to the proproned project and/or incorporating lessons learned such as (i) achievements in increasing protection, changes in employment and incomes, and technologies used, (ii) effectiveness of institutional arrangements and role of project beneficiaries; (iii) accomplishments in improving DSS management; (iv) performance of implementing agencies, design and supervision arrangements, and contractors; and (v) O&M and DSS project sustainability.

1.5: **Consideration of Feasibility Level Designs.** Carry out detailed feasibility level designs for DSS that would include new construction and reconstruction or strengthening of the existing structure/facilities or in tendon with innovative new shelter type. The proproned shelter design must be robust and simple but structurally sound to withstand against all exerting loads, following country's design and technical standard and at the same time should be enable to generalized into two or three typical style designs that they can be easily duplicated in future as well as easy in O&M. The disaster shelters may be a multi-purprone building such as school, health center, community center, commercial center, hat bazar or other public building or other facilities that would be used for shelters during disaster. Thus it must meet the functional requirements for both uses i.e. for uses during disaster and non-disaster periods. It should have facilities and meet

functional requirements for use considering gender sensitivities, disability sensitivities including universal accessibility, water supply during the disaster, possibility of storage of food and other emergency supplies, shelter for livestock etc. Particular attention would be paid to communication, connectivity and ease in mobilization and evacuation of people to these shelters and where necessary provide proper roads and infrastructure to achieve these objectives. There may have been several designs proproned by different agencies for flood shelters, roads etc. and constructed by different development partners. The consultants would review all these proposals in effort to prepare the best and/or most optimal design for DSS. The consultants will validate this concept among others and use this strategy for coming up with phasing and selection of DSS for this project. The consultants would have discussions with all concerned agencies involved in disaster management, local authorities, and communities in selection of sites and preparing the design for the disaster shelters. They will establish a system of consultations with all stakeholders throughout the project implementation, establish a protocol and effective mechanism to be followed for communication in particular with the agencies that would be taking over these shelters for use during non-disaster period including an agreed procedure for transfer of these facilities to the concerned agencies.

1.6: **Preparing feasibility level design**, the consultants will carry out, but not limited to, the following:

- carry out necessary topographical, and other survey and site investigations using appropriate technology on the ground and satellite imagery, GIS and other computerized systems to gather data necessary for database establishment and engineering studies as mentioned above and for provision of most optimal solution for improving DSS stability, efficiency and performance considering demographic, economic, social and safety aspects;
- determine appropriate clustering of DSS in the study area and appropriate locations (by districts or unions) to be included in the Project;
- develop typical designs of DSS that can easily be customized for specific site conditions during the detailed design stage, and determine criteria for similar DSS construction in light of available availability of local materials for construction, functionality, access and use of them as other purprones during non disaster season, foundation and topographic condition, existing and proproned communication network, centrality from the population to be served, demarcation of population to be served to minimize the cost and performance requiring mass mobilization during disaster, least amount of O&M during operation and including possible changes during life of the DSS;
- prepare estimates of quantities of construction materials, equipment, and prepare cost estimates (financial and economic) with appropriate physical and price contingencies, and breakdown by major work items;
- prepare bill of quantities and proper engineering drawings showing the new construction and rehabilitation/improvement works that need to be carried out if any in case of existing DS to be included in the project; and
- carry out environmental and social assessments in each cluster or group, which may form the basis for administrative and other management area.

Task 2: Environmental and Social Preparations[2].

2.1 The consultants will be responsible for preparation of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labour Management Procedure (LMP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and necessary other documents as mentioned in the ToR attached in Annex-I.

[2]Useful links: (1) https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework; (2) https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards

Task 3: Feasibility Report, Project Implementation Plan, Procurement Packaging and Economic Analysis, etc.

3-1: **Project Implementation Planning and Procurement Packaging etc.**

- Considering the availability and performance of the contractors, and the construction industry as a whole, the size and nature of works based on the detailed designs, and available technology, proprone suitable construction scenarios for the project. In this context, identify packages of works which are to be implemented on the basis of international competitive bidding (ICB), national competitive bidding (NCB) or through other appropriate methods; Also consider works that can be carried out by local people through "cash-for-works" or "food-for-works" programs.
- for each type of package identified above, outline the basis for engineering supervision and administration arrangements including implementation arrangements for ESMP and RP etc; and
- prepare an overall implementation plan, and plans for each component of the project as well as operation plan for the project consulting services for supervision and administration , and monitoring and evaluation of the project impact; civil works; equipment, vehicles and other goods required for the project implementation.

3-2: **Project Cost Estimates, Benefits and Economic Analysis.**

- Based on the detailed analysis for projects and using appropriate methods to extrapolate various parameters for preparing an overall project design, prepare project cost estimates. These cost estimates would include cost of all components of the project, namely: (i) civil works for DSS and ancillary works; (ii) other services, and equipment that are proproned to be provided under the project; (iii) DSS Database establishment, (iv) monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation and project impact in long run; and (iv) surveys and detailed design of the works, construction supervision and contract management, field engineers requirement, operation of the project offices etc.

- Provide estimates of project benefits, impact on public safety and loss of lives, reduction in damage and losses to various sectors of the economy such as personal belongings, health, education, transportation, communication, and other public and private infrastructure. Under alternative scenarios (such as present, future-without-project and future-with-project) and in financial and economic prices, prepare internal rate of returns to the investment, benefit-cost ratio, net present value, impact on income, and employment;

- Identify project risks and carry out sensitivity analysis, switching values and impact on the economic internal rate of return, benefit-cost ratio; net present value and

- proprone optimal project design considering economic returns to varying level strengthening of DSS and areas to focus the protection with level of priority based on reduction of risks and economic returns;

3-3: **Operation and Maintenance (O&M).**

- Estimate O&M requirements of the project facilities over the project life, estimate materials required for annual O&M, implementation arrangements and cost estimates. Consider participation of local administration in O&M of the project facilities, of the project beneficiaries and develop mechanisms to ensure their participation, etc.;

- **necessary institutional set up**: base on existing set-up, define roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders (public, private, community), schedule of routine maintenance activities, any collection mechanisms for first few years after construction, estimate O&M costs for lifespan of infrastructure

- proprone effective institutional arrangements, for ensuring the proper O&M of project facilities, define the role of public and private institutions in O&M of the project facilities
- identify training requirements and develop a training program for community groups, local government authorities, etc., frequency and timing of training, user-friendly communication material for communities ;
- prepare a draft O&M manual reflecting the above, with proper details, instructions and guidelines as the DSS cluster are taken over by the employer and LGED; and
- Identify equipment, office and other facilities required for O&M of the project facilities.
- **financing**: short/long term financing needs for O&M, responsibility for O&M costs, community willingness/ability for in-kind contribution (FYI, if in-kind means people's Labour contribution it can conflict with short-term jobs opportunities which is being explored for the project)

Task 4: Detailed Designs and Preparation of Bidding Documents

4-1: **Detailed Design and Preparation of Bidding Documents.** The feasibility study would form the basis for overall design of the Project. These works would be implemented mostly under ICB contract packages. The consultants would prepare detailed designs and bidding documents for first two packages preferably covering first year works and estimated to the cost of about US$50 millions. For preparing detailed designs and bidding documents, the consultant would carry out, but not limited to, the following activities:

- Prepare detailed designs and for that purprone, carry out surveys, site investigations, soil test, analysis, and prepare detailed designs reports in particular requirements related to the following:
- site conditions and circumstances;
- technical standard and use;
- technological innovation to meet the requirements with least cost solutions including technology and construction methods;
- architectural and aesthetic,
- functionality, durability and sustainability
- services according to the acceptable standards,
- carry out a comprehensive site examination and collect all information required for the evaluation of the present field conditions;
- Conduct all relevant hydrological study including determination of highest flood level with return period of up to 50 years.
- carry out topographical surveys to an extent sufficient to select the optimum cluster, grade and level of the structures, to select the optimum location, and to facilitate the adequate determination of required quantities for the construction of the works;
- carry out geo-technical investigations, which may be additionally required to determine the basic design parameter for the construction of structures, and to locate appropriate construction material (and/or disposal areas as needed) for material and concrete aggregates. In particular, the consultants will carry out technical, environmental and social impact analysis of any material that may be generated during the construction activities and prepare detailed design for safe disposal of such materials;
- Prepare design criteria for the detailed designs including supporting computations for the proproned shelter structures, link roads and other related works according to recognized national and international

standards. Drawings will be prepared to the extent that adequate cost estimates will be possible, and to facilitate contractors to prepare their bids and construction drawings;

- chose appropriate materials, optimize the designs and select least cost options that meet technical requirements and estimate quantities of construction, material, etc. for preparation of bidding documents;
- Prepare technical specifications, engineering drawings needed for tender documents, ES specifications, bill of quantities (BOQs) and bidding documents. Large contracts to be procured under International Competitive Bidding (ICB) procedure, their Bidding Documents would be prepared using World Bank's "Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers" July 2016 for Borrowers for Goods, Works, Non-Consulting and Consulting Services revised in November 2017.
- The consultant shall prepare the sanitary/Plums & design and drawing of the projects duly approved by the authority as per approved architectural drawing. They shall at least include but not limited to the following:
  - Roof drainage plan;
  - Water supply and drainage Plan of the floor;
  - Detail of Pipelines;
  - Sewerage details;
  - Details of surface drains;
  - Layout and details of inspection pit, soak well & septic tank;
  - Details of soil pipe;
  - Pipelines and
  - Details of bathroom fittings and pipelines.
- The Consultant shall prepare the internal & external electro mechanical system design and drawing duly approved by the client for the project as per the approved architectural design & drawing. They shall include at least but not limited to the following:
  - Layout plan fitting and fixtures (light, fan, exhaust fan, 3&2 pin socket etc.);
  - Detail of telephone, intercom, e-mail etc. installation system;
  - Position and size of Distribution Box, Sub-Distribution Box, circuit Breaker, Bus Bar Trucking;
  - Cable line route with size;
  - Laying of PVC/OI pipe (concealed/surface);
  - Earthing details;
  - Fire alarm, detection and firefighting system;
  - Site plan/layout plan showing HT/L T distribution line/Electric poles;
  - Service Connections;
- Prepare engineer's cost estimates for the works/contracts, and requirements for construction supervision, including facilities, material testing labs, on or off site as needed, equipment and staffing or any other special requirements; and
- For works included in the first package, prepare a full design report, and Environmental Management Plan and Resettlement action Plan.

6. Reporting Obligations

The schedule for various reports to be prepared by the consultants is given below. The consultant would prepare reports in English and provide twenty five copies of each report.

Description of Reports	Due Time
1. Inception Report	4 weeks
2. Draft Feasibility Report	6th Month
4. Final Feasibility Report	7th Month
5. Draft detailed designs, and bidding documents for the first two packages	7th month and/or as agreed by LGED
8. Final detailed designs, and bidding documents for the first two packages	7th and a half months Month
9. Final Report	On Completion

The services of preparation of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) are expected to be completed **within 10 (Ten) weeks** of commencement of Services. The draft reports, should be submitted including comments/suggestion from stakeholders and the World Bank. ***The draft final ESMF report*** shall be submitted in English and Bangla, with two (2) hard copies and two (2) electronic copies at the times as agreed in the Work Plan. A PowerPoint Presentation of the report to be made to the client and the Bank upon delivery of the draft report and also at the delivery of the final report. Reporting timeline of this part of services is stated below:

Sl. No.	Description of Reports	Timeline (weeks)
1	Inception Plan	2 (from contract signing)
2	First draft ESMF, RPF and SEP	5
3	Second draft ESMF, RPF and SEP	2
4	Final ESMF, RPF and SEP	1

The consultant would also require to prepare various ES related documents as per the schedule mentioned in the ToR at Annex-I.

7. Implementation Arrangements

7.1 The consultants will work closely with the LGED's PIU Unit, and coordinate their work with other relevant units of LGED, Ministry of Local Government, local administration, development partners and relevant ministries and agencies. The consultant will establish their office in Dhaka and the field at convenient location from LGED offices to whom they will be reporting on a day to day basis.

7.2 After the inception stage, the Consultants shall prepare a detailed schedule and task-flow diagram, which depicts the interrelationship of various tasks in each assignment which lead to the completion of works and mechanism of coordination with the client and other related stakeholders. This would be kept and update throughout the Project duration.

7.3 Project Director would be designated as Head of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to coordinate all interfaces with the Consultants. Head of PIU with support from the Chief Engineer, LGED, would also assist the Consultants in resolving various administrative issues which may arise during the study duration. The Consultants' will be expected to be readily available during project implementation.

7.4 The Consultants shall be responsible for all aspects of performance of services as set forth in the preceding sections of this TOR. LGED would be responsible for providing the existing data and information if available, including all reports prepared so far for the project.

8. Responsibilities of LGED

8.1 The consultant shall work under the direct supervision of the Project Director, RIBP (LGED), Dhaka. The concerned offices of LGED shall assist the study team as required, particularly with regard to the hydrological, sub-soil condition, environmental, social and institutional aspect of the study. In case of any unforeseen events, be it in terms of physical or social obstacles at field levels; the LGED concerned field offices will take initiatives to solve them and ensure good working environment.

Technical and project management issues shall be discussed in tri-partite meeting between LGED, PD-RIBP and the consultants. Any unresolved issue, technical or otherwise, would be taken up with LGED through the Project Director and LGED, Dhaka.

For smooth completion of the study; the Project Director, RIBP (LGED) shall assist the consultant, as far as possible, in collection of the following data, services and facilities:

- Available hydrological, sub-soil investigation, current rate schedules, related information etc.
- Available maps such as planning map, project index maps, contour maps, mouza maps etc.
- Available studies carried out by different study partners in relation to this study for generation of secondary information and future plans.
- Available social and environmental data.
- Make available the input from the design office of the LGED
- Physical monitoring data done by LGED

8.2 Facilities: LGED will provide all necessary assistance to the consultant in arranging necessary office and housing facilities in Dhaka and outside Dhaka by Consultant's own cost for Assignment.

9. Selection and Staffing Requirements

The consultant would be selected following Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS) method as set forth in the World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers, July 2016, revised November 2017 and August 2018 ("Procurement Regulations").

The consultants are encouraged to use the expertise available in Bangladesh to the extent possible. However, international experience, and experience with the World Bank Financed projects are necessary to carry out the assignment. When the key skills and expertise (national and international) are not available within the consulting firms, they are encouraged to make Association with other firms either in the form of Joint Venture or Sub-Consultancy. The consultants should proprone a comprehensive team composition with task assignments for each key staff along with sufficient support staffs to meet the objectives and scope of the services.

List of the positions of the key professional staffs / experts who will be evaluated during technical evaluation process is given below. The consultant must proprone suitable individuals as experts in these key positions to carry out the assignment in conformity with the scope of services.

Key Experts for Assignment:

Key Experts with International Experience Position	No of experts	Person-Months	Local Key Experts Position	No. of Experts	Person-Months
Team Leader	1	8	Deputy Team Leader	1	8
Senior Economist	1	4	Senior Structural Engineer	1	8
Senior Hydrologist/ Water Resources Engineer	1	4	Senior Environmental Specialist	1	8
			Senior Social/Resettlement Specialist	1	8

In addition to above listed positions of professionals, the consultant should make arrangements for other experts and support professionals with adequate experience in relevant fields. Indicative list of other staffs / experts / support professionals who may be required for the assignment is given below. During technical evaluation process, these staffs will not be evaluated individually. However, they will be considered collectively along with other support staffs, if any, under "Organization and Staffing" criteria of evaluation.

Non-Key Experts: Only indicative positions with number of staffs are given. Consultant is expected to estimate number of Non-Key Experts with person-months commensurate with scope of services and add/omit positions if required.

Sl. No.	Other Non-Key Experts with Local Experience Position	Nos.
1	Drainage Engineer	1
2	Architect	1
3	Economist	1
4	Database Specialist	1
5	Senior Estimator/Quantity Survey Engineer	1
6	Procurement Specialist	1
7	Junior Estimator	3
8	GIS Expert	1
9	Junior Database Specialist	2
10	Junior Structural Engineer	5
11	Junior Engineer	5
12	Junior Social Specialist	4
13	Junior Environmental Specialists	4

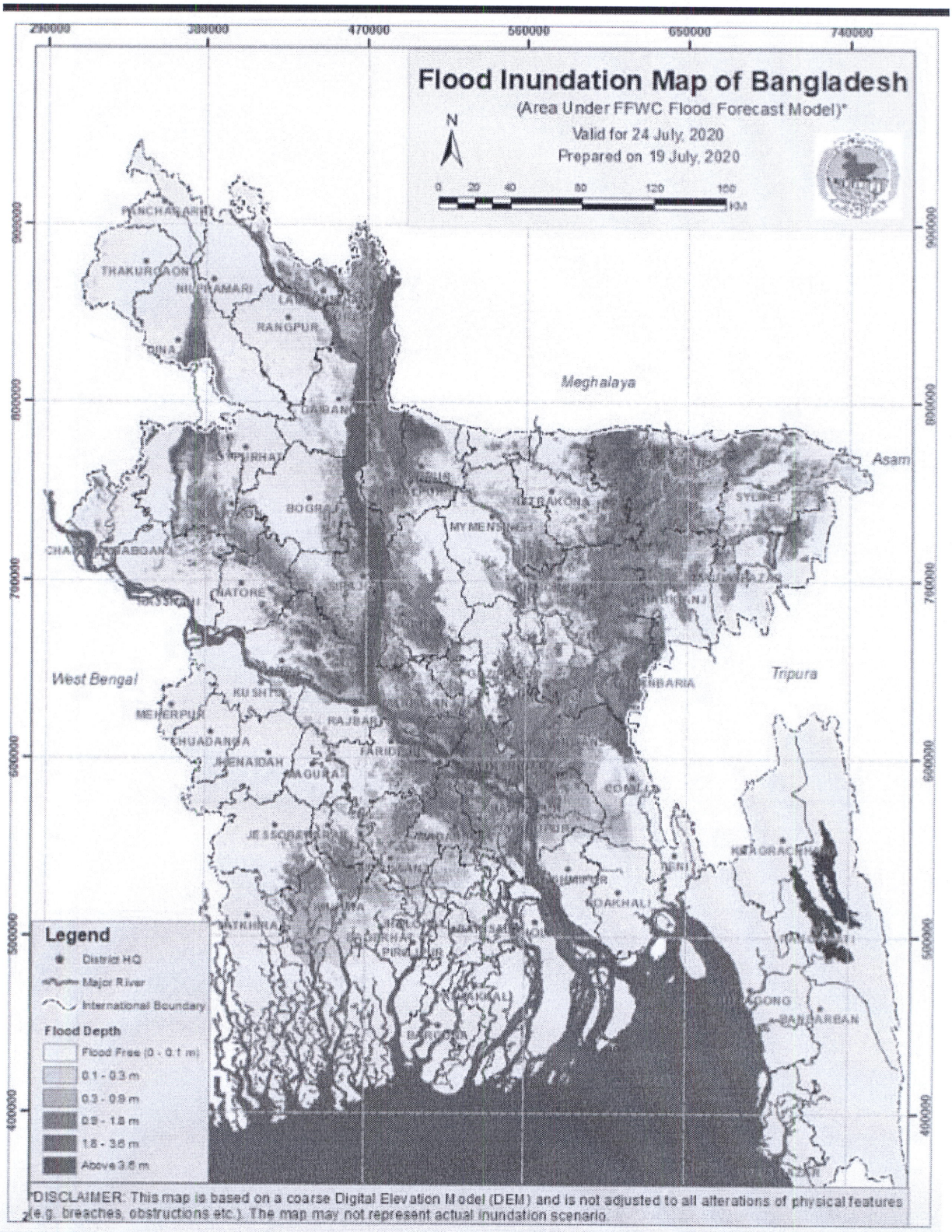
14	Enumerator	14
15	MIS Specialist	1
16	Auto CAD Specialist	2
17	Surveyor	7
18	Computer	4
19	Office Manager cum Accountant	1
20	Driver	4
21	MLSS	3

Qualification and Experience for Key Professional Staffs for civil Works:

Position	Academic qualification	Desirable years of professional experience	Desirable Specific Experience	No. of persons
1. Team Leader	M.S. Engineering (Civil)/Equivalent	15 years	▪ 5 years of International experience as Team Leader in similar infrastructure project. ▪ Registration as Professional Engineer is required (e.g. Professional Engineer or Chartered Engineer membership in an acclaimed Civil/ Water Resources/ relevant Engineering professional body) ▪ 4 years of proven experience of construction management and supervision ▪ 2 years of experience in disaster management projects in senior positions will be an added advantage. ▪ Experience in multilateral bank (e.g. World Bank, ADB etc.) funded projects will be an added advantage.	1
2. Deputy Team Leader	B.Sc. Engineering (Civil)/Equivalent	15 years	▪ 5 years of experience as Deputy Team Leader/Contract Management Specialist in similar infrastructure project. ▪ Experience in World Bank, ADB and JICA funded project will be a added advantage.	1
3. Senior Structural	M.S Engineering (Civil)/ Structural	15 years	▪ 5 years of experience as Structural Designer in infrastructure project.	1

Engineer			▪ Experience in design of similar infrastructure in 2 projects ▪ Registration as Professional Engineer is required (e.g. Professional Engineer or Chartered Engineer membership in an acclaimed Civil/ Structural Engineering professional body) ▪ Experience in World Bank, ADB and JICA funded project will be a added advantage.	
4. Senior Economist	M.S. in Economics, PhD preferred	15years	▪ 5 years of international experience as Economist in infrastructure project. ▪ Experience of economic appraisal specially determination of cost-benefit ratio, EIRR, net present value, sensitivity analysis in 2 projects. ▪ Experience as Economist in World Bank, ADB and JICA funded project will be a added advantage.	1
5. Environmental Specialist	Graduation in Environmental Engineering/Science	10 years	▪ 5 years of experience as Environmental Specialist. ▪ Experience preparing 2 nos. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs)/Environmental Management Frameworks (EMFs). ▪ Experience in World Bank, ADB and JICA funded project as Environmental Specialist will be a added advantage.	1
6. Resettlement /Social Specialist	Masters in Sociology/Social Science/Relevant Subject	10 years	▪ 5 years of experience as Resettlement/Social Specialist in projects with financing from international development finance institutions. ▪ Experience of preparing 2 nos. Social Impact Assessments (SIAs) and Social Management Plans (SMPs)/Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Resettlement Plan, Social Management Frameworks (SMFs). ▪ Experience in World Bank, ADB and JICA funded project as Resettlement/Social Specialist will be a added advantage.	1
7. Senior Hydrologist/ Water	M.S. in Water Resources Engineering/	15 years	• 5 years of experience as Senior Water Resources Engineer/ Hydrologist and leading	1

Resources Engineer	Hydrology		relevant technical scope and personnel for similar/ relevant projects • Relevent works experience for a minimum of 5 years in flood management and structural/ nonstructural intervention design in similar project objectives. • PhD in the relevant field will be an added advantage.	


Flood Inundation Map of Bangladesh
(Area Under FFWC Flood Forecast Model)*
Valid for 24 July, 2020
Prepared on 19 July, 2020
N
0 20 40 80 120 160
KM
Meghalaya
Asam
Tripura
West Bengal
RANGPUR
BOGRA
MYMENSINGH
SYLHET
RAJBARI
KUSHTIA
MEHERPUR
CHUADANGA
JHENAIDAH
MAGURA
FARIDPUR
COMILLA
NOAKHALI
BARISAL
PATUAKHALI
BANDARBAN
Legend
District HQ
Major River
International Boundary
Flood Depth
Flood Free (0 - 0.1 m)
0.1 - 0.3 m
0.3 - 0.9 m
0.9 - 1.8 m
1.8 - 3.6 m
Above 3.6 m
DISCLAIMER: This map is based on a coarse Digital Elevation Model (DEM) and is not adjusted to all alterations of physical features (e.g. breaches, obstructions etc.). The map may not represent actual inundation scenario.

Annex-I

Indicative ToR (Part) For

(i) Preparation of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

(ii) Preparation of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

(iii) Preparation of Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)[1]

1. Background and Context

The GoB is seeking to develop flood resilience by adopting approaches and developing infrastructure that minimizes damage to life and economy and helps in quick recovery after a flood event. The primary objective is to reduce the impact of floods and provide a safe space for evacuation and sheltering through infrastructure, and to improve the community's resilience through capacity building for effective early warning and community preparedness. As is the case on the coast, the infrastructure is multi-purprone, providing indirect benefits to the community beyond flood protection including better connectivity through enhanced roads, new and improved school buildings, hygiene facilities, etc. Furthermore, in the current context, it will provide a source of local employment and economic activity.

The proproned project will finance infrastructure and systems to increase the flood resilience of vulnerable rural populations in Bangladesh through: (i) raising of community land, construction of shelters and community facilities, and connecting roads in flood-prone villages; and (ii) improving community disaster preparedness including early warning systems, evacuation process, awareness, response capacity, sheltering, and recovery. The project also aims at contributing to the COVID-19 recovery process by facilitating investments in public works that provide local employment opportunities.

The project area is proproned to be a number of the highest flood districts in the Brahmaputra-Jamuna (Kurigram, Rangpur, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj), Padma (Chapai Nawabganj, Rajshahi, Natore, Pabna), and Surma-Meghna river system in the North East (Sunamganj, Habiganj). Each of these areas, although similar, have important geographical and demographic differences and targeting them will allow the development of a diverse set of appropriate solutions that can be scaled-up. The criteria for selecting districts and upazilas will be based on flood risk and will take into consideration poverty, human capital index, and availability of suitable land.

2. Scope of the assignment

As the exact locations and capacity of all the sub-projects are not fully known, a framework approach will be adopted and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared. *ESMF* is an instrument that examines the risks and impacts when a project consists of a program and/or series of subprojects, and the risks and impacts cannot be determined until the program or subproject details have been identified. The ESMF would set out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts. It will contain measures and plans to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse risks and impacts, provisions for estimating and budgeting the costs of such measures, and information on the agency or agencies responsible for addressing project risks and impacts, including on its capacity to manage environmental and social risks and impacts. It will include adequate information on the area in which subprojects are expected to be sited, including any potential environmental and social vulnerabilities of the area; and on the potential impacts that may occur and mitigation measures that might be expected to be used. Site specific ESIA will be conducted as per the ESMF before implementation of each sub-project. ***Along with ESMF, the consultant is also required to prepare a Resettlement Plan***

Framework (RPF) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). All these three documents would be standalone separate document.

The ESMF, RPF and SEP need to meet the requirements of the new ESF and its 10 Environment & Social Standards (ESSs). The ESMF and RPF will have to be consulted and disclosed prior to Bank appraisal of RIBP.

The assignment will involve:

(i) Collecting data and undertaking analysis
(ii) Hold consultations with the stakeholders and potential project affected persons (PAPs) of the project and, incorporate the feedback from the consultations in the ESMF, RPF and Stakeholders' Engagement Framework/Plan (SEP).
(iii) Assess the institutional arrangements, capacity building needs, etc. for LGED.
(iv) Development of additional plans and documents as required by the relevant standards (see below on additional plans and documents to be prepared).

ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The ESMF and RPF will be guided by relevant ESF standards to assess risks and impacts (ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS7, ESS8), including stakeholder engagement, social protection and inclusion (with specific focus on the issues related to disability and sexual orientation and gender identity) with identification of the vulnerable groups; and assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts of contractors. The ESMF and RPF will also consider other interventions in the LGED program areas which might constitute as associated facilities[2] and if they do so, the ESF will apply to these associated facilities.

In assessing E & S risks and impacts and management measures, reference should be made to the World Bank Group's General Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines and relevant Industry Sector Guidelines such as for Construction Materials Extraction.

Assessing institutional capacity of LGED in terms of environment, social and health & safety staffing, capacity and performance.

ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions

The ESMF will indicate how to assess Labour risks and working conditions in a specific project site including identifying key Labour risks such as hazardous work, child Labour and forced Labour, migrant or seasonal workers, discrimination against women, vulnerable groups, etc., Labour influx, occupational health and safety, possible accidents and emergencies, among others.

The ESMF will specify ho to identify project workers (direct workers[3], contracted workers[4], primary supply workers[5], community workers[6]) and the process to be followed to develop a written Labour Management Procedures which will set out the way in which project workers will be managed, in accordance with the requirements of national law and this ESS including the steps to be followed to prepare a Labour Influx Management Plan if needed.

In assessing risks and impacts and management measures related to ESS2, reference should be made to the World Bank Group General Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines and Industry Sector Guidelines for Construction Material Extraction. Other Bank guidance notes can be referred to as well including the Good Practice Note on Labour Influx Management, Environment and Social Incident Response Toolkit (formerly SIRT) and integrating ESHS into procurement process as per the Bank's Procurement Framework.

ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The ***potential impact*** of the project on resource use and efficiency and pollution shall be assessed and how the project could prevent and manage pollution to be determined. Specifically, it will set out procedure to assess energy use, water use and raw material use. It will also provide guidance on assessing impacts on air quality, generation of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes and calculation/estimation of greenhouse gas emissions, ***if any***, from the setting up and operation of the planned activities in accordance with internationally or nationally accepted methodology.

ESS4: Community Health and Safety

The updated ESMF and the RPF will spell out to process to follow to deepen the impact analysis on health and safety of the communities that are exproned to the project activities and also on the ancillary facilities.

Based on the available social and gender, a project-specific Gender-Based Violence Management Framework/Plan will be suggested . The Framework/Plan will spell out the specific measures – both preventive and curative – that the LGED project management will undertake in managing the risks of gender-based violence that may occur during the project's implementation. The Bank's Good Practice Note on gender-based violence is attached herewith to guide the preparation of the plan.

In assessing risks and impacts and management measures related to ESS4, reference should be made to the World Bank Group General Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines and Industry Sector Guidelines for Construction Material Extraction. Other Bank guidance notes can be referred to as well including the Good Practice Note on Labour Influx Management, Environment and Social Incident Response Toolkit (formerly SIRT) and integrating ESHS into procurement process as per the Bank's Procurement Framework.

ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

In case land acquisition physical and economic displacement and access restrictions occur, the Consultant will outline the process to be followed resulting from implementing the project. It should provide information on the number and different types of project-affected people (PAPs) and proprone measures to manage impacts following the mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, minimization, mitigation and compensation. The ESMF will include a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) with assessment of the risks and impacts related to ESS5. The RPF will assess the number and typology of the PAPs, entitlements, income and livelihood restoration, setting up of a resettlement specific GRM etc. An outline of the RPF is provided at **Annex** **

ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Consultant will assess whether the Project affects any natural and critical natural habitats, species of ecological and conservation significance and any plantation and reforestation areas. The ESMF should apply the mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, minimization, mitigation and compensation when developing the management plan to address project impacts and risks on biodiversity and living natural resources.

ESS7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

The ESMF will describe the process that LGED will carry out to screen the presence of any indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities (EM) in the project areas and if the screening finds the presence of ethnic minorities/indigenous peoples, a corresponding IP/EM Framework/Plan will be prepared. In cases where it is necessary the process of obtaining 'free. Prior and informed consent' (FPIC) of the concerned communities on the project will be discussed.

ESS8: Cultural Heritage

The ESMF will include a steps to follow for a thorough assessment of the potential impacts on the issues related to cultural heritage in the project areas. It'll also detail specific measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts on cultural heritage.

ESS9: Financial Intermediary

This standard is not relevant to the project.

ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Meaningful consultations with all potential stakeholders will be made paying attention to the inclusion of women, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. The consultant will prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Framework/Plan (SEF/SEP) (Template at **Annex** **). Stakeholder engagement, consultation and communication, including Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will also be required. GRM will be set up to address complaints in a timely manner and following due process. The GRM must be accessible to all stakeholders.

Annexes to this TOR

Annex 1a Outline of the ESMF

Annex 1b Outline of the RPF

Annex 1c Labour Management Procedures Template

Annex 1d Stakeholder Engagement Plan/Framework Template

Annex 1e Environmental and Social Commitment Plan Template

References

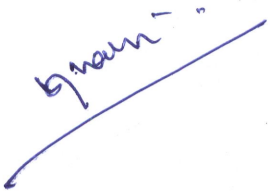
The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

The World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards

World Bank Group General Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines

World Bank Group Industry Sector Guidelines for Construction Materials Extraction

Guidance Notes for Borrowers



Annex-1a: Outline of ESMF

i) Title Page, Abbreviations and Acronyms, Table of Contents.

ii) Executive Summary A summary of the project objectives; a brief project description; a brief description of significant findings of potential environmental and social risks and impacts and mitigation measures and recommendations for environmental and social management that may be adopted to eliminate or minimize potential adverse impacts of the Project activities.

iii) Section 1 Description of the Project

Will contain a brief overview of the project background and description of the components. Description of the existing status of environmental and social milieu in the project area to be provided.

iv) Section 2 Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework

Will present an analyses of the legal and institutional frameworks for RIBP within which the ESMF will be carried out. Will identify gaps between Borrower's existing environmental and social framework and the ESSs. It should also include relevant laws, regulations and institutions on labour & working conditions and health & safety.

v) Section 3 Potential Environmental and Social Risk and Impact and their Management Procedure

This section will analyze and present all potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the Project specifically identified in relevant ESSs and any other risks and impacts arising as a consequence of the specific nature and context of the project, including, ***but not limited to***:

a) Environmental risk associated with construction and expansion of facilities, if any, including waste generation, traffic flow obstructions, sound and dust generation and impact on local population and workers;
b) Land acquisition, if any, and its effect on title holders and squatters, community facilities etc; risks or impacts associated with land and natural resource tenure and use, including, as relevant, potential project impacts on local land use patterns and tenurial arrangements, land access and availability
c) Social risk and impact on women seeking employment in the project;
d) Risks that project impacts fall disproportionately on individuals and groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable;
e) Any prejudice or discrimination toward individuals or groups in providing access to development resources and project benefits, particularly in the case of those who may be disadvantaged or vulnerable;

This section also should demonstrate the application of mitigation hierarchy (i.e., avoidance, minimization, mitigation, compensation) on all potential E & S issues. A table summarizing the potential risks & impacts, successive management measures that apply the mitigation hierarchy, responsible party and indicative budget should also accompany. It should specify various plans that may be prepared and implemented by the contractor prior to site mobilization, including but not limited to the ***Construction-ESMP, Traffic Management Plan, Health and Safety Plan, Labour Influx Management Plan, Workers' Camp Management Plan, Spoils Disposal Management Plan, Site Rehabilitation and Restoration Plan, Waste Management Plan, Material Extraction Plan, GBV Management Plan***, etc.

The above descriptions have been cited for the purprone of example only and may not be taken to be exhaustive.

vi) Section 4 Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building

This chapter will include the outcomes of a Project Level E & S Capacity Assessment and recommended action plan on Capacity Building Program to carried out in accordance with the Good Practice Note on Borrower Project Level Capacity Assessment. The institutional arrangements will detail the agreed institutional arrangements under RIBP with the role and responsibilities of all the relevant institutions, agencies, and individuals. The Training Program will also be based from the Capacity Building Program developed as part of the Project Level E & S Capacity Assessment. Specific trainings for LGED under RIBP should be identified.

vii) Section 5 Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan.

The Consultant will prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan/Framework (SEP/SEF) and during its preparation, the Consultant should keep an option for consultation with potential primary and secondary stakeholders. They ***will also carry out required consultations with representatives from LGED to ensure understanding of the activities proproned in the project and get suggestions and inputs from them.*** The preparation process will include standard record keeping for each meeting: a formal record should be made including the agenda, a list of participants, a summary of the issues discussed, and copies of materials provided to the participants. SEP/SEF should also include a stakeholder mapping, including identifying representatives of potentially disadvantaged or vulnerable groups. The design of the consultation process must be directed to build public confidence in the anticipated environmental and social assessment process through a well-designed communications and participation program. These measures shall be incorporated as part of early information collection process. The Plan/Framework should include timing and methods of engaging, including minimum requirements for information disclosure, differentiated requirements (if any) to reach vulnerable or disadvantaged groups, etc. The SEP/SEF should describe in detail how the public consultations will be conducted, and how special attention to vulnerable groups will be given. The procedure will be conducted as per the requirement of **ESS 10**.

Appendices

List of References
Record and Documentation of Agency Meetings and Agreements
Record and Documentation of Consultation Meetings

Annex-1b : Template/Indicative Outlines of Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Title Page, Abbreviations and Acronyms, Table of Contents.

Executive Summary

This should be stand alone and concisely provide a good summary of the entire RPF including relevant baseline information; legal and regulatory framework, number and types of PAPS; entitlements; impacts and mitigations measures, consultations and stakeholders' engagement; grievance redress mechanisms; and estimated budget.

Project Description and Objectives of the RPF

This section will include a brief description of the project, alignment of the road under construction, social impact assessment with reference to the ESIA along with the objectives and methodology of social screening of the PAPs. The methodology section will include the detailed ways and methods of data/information collections: such as surveys, preparation of surveys and consultations with the PAPs and other stakeholders.

Legal and Regulatory Framework for Involuntary Resettlement

The section will describe the legal and regulatory dispositions of Bangladesh for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. It will also include specific descriptions of the Bank's ESF stipulations which are applicable for the project and make an analysis of the difference between Legal and Regulatory framework of Bangladesh with those of the Bank's ESF and based on that clearly indicate the specific measures to be followed by the project management.

This section will also take into account the other complementary plans included in the ESIA which are: (1) Labour Management Procedures; (2) Gender Action Plan; (3) Gender-based Violence Management Plan and (4) Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Land Acquisition and Compensation for Involuntary Resettlement

The section will describe in detail the amount of land to be acquired including the valuation and compensation to the PAPs. The descriptions will provide detailed information on the nature of displacements of the PAPs, their socio-economic background including gender disaggregated information, ownership type of land and other properties, and loss of trees, crops and structures along with loss in business activities and of employment. Finally, this will provide a detailed budget according to category of losses and type of PAPs.

Socio-economic Profiles of the PAPs

The section will provide detailed information on the social, economic, educational, demographic, religious, and ethnic (if applicable) profiles of each PAP. It'll also include disaggregated information based on gender and ethnicity (if applicable).

Participation, Consultation and Information Disclosure

This section will specify the participation of and consultation with the PAPs and other stakeholders in the preparation of the RPF and how and which specific opinions/observations of them have been incorporated in the RPF. Additionally, it'll also include the specific methods and means to be followed by the project management to ensure the continued participation and consultations of the PAPs and stakeholders in the implementation of the RPF. These methods will clearly detail the issue of ensuring confidentiality and safety of the participants, particularly on issues such as gender-based violence. Finally, it'll include the measures taken for disclosure of the project specific information to the PAPs and wider stakeholders.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The section will eLabourate the mechanisms to redress the cases of grievances from the PAPs and other stakeholders will detail descriptions of the institutional mechanisms (such as setting up and composition of the Grievance Redress Committees) for ensuring this. The GRM will also refer to the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). Finally, the

GRM will take into account the necessary measures to redress potential cases of gender-based violence which will require ensuring confidentiality and safety of the aggrieved persons.

Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits

The section will provide in detail the principles and rules for providing compensation to the PAPs. It will include an appropriate entitlement matrix taking into account the type of losses, the profiles of the PAPs, nature/type of ownership, etc.

The section will also include the compensation methods for relocation of business and house owners and as well as their income restoration and rehabilitation. In estimating the compensation, measures taken for the female PAPs and those belonging to ethnic minority or other vulnerable groups, will be spelled out in detail.

Budget

The section will provide the detailed budget for involuntary resettlement and as well as the implementation expenses of the RPF.

Institutional Arrangement

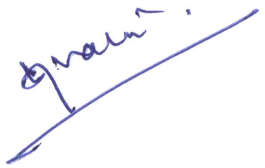
The section will provide the detailed implementation arrangement for the implementation of the RPF. This will include descriptions about role, responsibility and authority of the various resettlement related committees and other responsible agencies.

Implementation Schedule

This section will lay down a precise schedule for the implementation of the specific activities in the RPF, with clear reference to the role and responsibility of the specific office-holder or agency.

Monitoring and Reporting

The section will provide the overall monitoring and reporting mechanisms for the RPF's implementation and as well as the reporting requirements to the project management and the Bank.



1c: LABOUR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES TEMPLATE

How to Use this Template

Under ESS2 on Labour and Working Conditions, Borrowers are required to develop Labour management procedures (LMP). The purprone of the LMP is to facilitate planning and implementation of the project. The LMP identify the main Labour requirements and risks associated with the project, and help the Borrower to determine the resources necessary to address project Labour issues. The LMP is a living document, which is initiated early in project preparation, and is reviewed and updated throughout development and implementation of the project.

The Template is designed to help Borrowers identify key aspects of Labour planning and management. The content is indicative: where the issues identified are relevant in a project, Borrowers should capture them in the LMP. Some issues may not be relevant; some projects may have other issues that need to be captured from a planning perspective. Where national law addresses requirements of ESS2 this can be noted in the LMP, and there is no need to duplicate such provisions. The LMP may be prepared as a stand-alone document, or form part of other environmental and social management documents.

A concise and up to date LMP will enable different project-related parties, for example, staff of the project implementing unit, contractors and sub-contractors and project workers, to have a clear understanding of what is required on a specific Labour issue. The level of detail contained in the LMP will depend on the type of project and information available. Where relevant information is not available, this should be noted and the LMP should be updated as soon as possible.

In preparing and updating the LMP, Borrowers refer to the requirements of national law and ESS2 and the Guidance Note to ESS2 (GN). The template includes references to both ESS2 and the GN.

OVERVIEW OF LABOUR USE ON THE PROJECT

This section describes the following, based on available information:

Number of Project Workers: The total number of workers to be employed on the project, and the different types of workers: direct workers, contracted workers and community workers. Where numbers are not yet firm, an estimate should be provided.

Characteristics of Project Workers: To the extent possible, a broad description and an indication of the likely characteristics of the project workers e.g. local workers, national or international migrants, female workers, workers between the minimum age and 18.

Timing of Labour Requirements: The timing and sequencing of Labour requirements in terms of numbers, locations, types of jobs and skills required.

Contracted Workers: The anticipated or known contracting structure for the project, with numbers and types of contractors/subcontractors and the likely number of project workers to be employed or engaged by each contractor/subcontractor. If it is likely that project workers will be engaged through brokers, intermediaries or agents, this should be noted together with an estimate how many workers are expected to be recruited in this way.

Migrant Workers: If it is likely that migrant workers (either domestic or international) are expected to work on the project, this should be noted and details provided.

ASSESSMENT OF KEY POTENTIAL LABOUR RISKS

This section describes the following, based on available information:

Project activities: The type and location of the project, and the different activities the project workers will carry out.

Key Labour Risks: The key Labour risks which may be associated with the project (see, for example, those identified in ESS2 and the GN). These could include, for example:

- The conduct of hazardous work, such as working at heights or in confined spaces, use of heavy machinery, or use of hazardous materials
- Likely incidents of child Labour or forced Labour, with reference to the sector or locality
- Likely presence of migrants or seasonal workers
- Risks of Labour influx or gender based violence
- Possible accidents or emergencies, with reference to the sector or locality
- General understanding and implementation of occupational health and safety requirements

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF LABOUR LEGISLATION: TERMS AND CONDITIONS

This section sets out the ***key aspects*** of national Labour legislation with regards to term and conditions of work, and how national legislation applies to different categories of workers identified in Section 1. The overview focuses on legislation which relates to the items set out in ESS2, paragraph 11 (i.e. wages, deductions and benefits).

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF LABOUR LEGISLATION: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

This section sets out the ***key aspects*** of the national Labour legislation with regards to occupational health and safety, and how national legislation applies to the different categories of workers identified in Section 1. The overview focuses on legislation which relates to the items set out in ESS2, paragraphs 24 to 30.

RESPONSIBLE STAFF

This section identifies the functions and/or individuals within the project responsible for (as relevant):

- engagement and management of project workers
- engagement and management of contractors/subcontractors

- occupational health and safety (OHS)
- training of workers
- addressing worker grievances

In some cases, this section will identify functions and/or individuals from contractors or subcontractors, particularly in projects where project workers are employed by third parties.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

This section sets out information on OHS, reporting and monitoring and other general project policies. Where relevant, it identifies applicable national legislation.

Where significant safety risks have been identified as part of Section 2, this section outlines how these will be addressed. Where the risk of forced Labour has been identified, this section outlines how these will be addressed (see ESS2, paragraph 20 and related GNs). Where risks of child Labour have been identified, these are addressed in Section 7.

Where the Borrower has stand-alone policies or procedures, these can be referenced or annexed to the LMP, together with any other supporting documentation.

AGE OF EMPLOYMENT

This section sets out details regarding:

- The minimum age for employment on the project
- The process that will be followed to verify the age of project workers
- The procedure that will be followed if underage workers are found working on the project
- The procedure for conducting risk assessments for workers aged between the minimum age and 18

See ESS2, paragraphs 17 to 19 and related GNs.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

This section sets out details regarding:

- Specific wages, hours and other provisions that apply to the project
- Maximum number of hours that can be worked on the project
- Any collective agreements that apply to the project. When relevant, provide a list of agreements and describe key features and provisions
- Other specific terms and conditions

GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

This section sets out details of the grievance mechanism that will be provided for direct and contracted workers, and describes the way in which these workers will be made aware of the mechanism.

Where community workers are engaged in the project, details of the grievance mechanism for these workers is set out in Section 11.

CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT

This section sets out details regarding:

- The selection process for contractors, as discussed in ESS2, paragraph 31 and GN 31.1.
- The contractual provisions that will put in place relating to contractors for the management of Labour issues, including occupational health and safety, as discussed in ESS2, paragraph 32 and GN 32.1
- The procedure for managing and monitoring the performance of contractors, as discussed in ESS2, paragraph 32 and GN 32.1

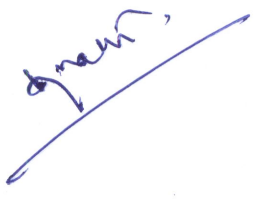
COMMUNITY WORKERS

Where community workers will be involved in the project, this section sets out details of the terms and conditions of work, and identifies measures to check that community Labour is provided on a voluntary basis. It also provides details of the type of agreements that are required and how they will be documented. See GN 34.4.

This section sets out details of the grievance mechanism for community workers and the roles and responsibilities for monitoring such workers. See ESS2, paragraphs 36 and 37.

PRIMARY SUPPLY WORKERS

Where a significant risk of child or forced Labour or serious safety issues in relation to primary suppliers has been identified, this section sets out the procedure for monitoring and reporting on primary supply workers.



Annex 1d: Stakeholder Engagement Plan/Framework Template

Template for ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure
Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Stakeholder Engagement Framework

This template provides guidance for the Borrower on specific aspects of the application of the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), which form part of the World Bank's 2016 Environmental and Social Framework. Templates help to illustrate the requirements of the ESSs and proprone sample approaches to fulfilling the requirements; they are not Bank policy and are meant to be a useful and voluntary tool. In case of any inconsistency or conflict with the ESSs, the provisions of the ESSs prevail.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

The scope and level of detail of the plan should be commensurate and proportionate with the nature and scale, potential risks, and impacts of the project and the concerns of the stakeholders who may be affected by or are interested in the project. Depending on the nature of the scale of the risks and impacts of the project, the elements of an SEP may be included as part of the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), and preparation of a stand-alone SEP may not be necessary.

The SEP should be clear and concise and focus on describing the project and identifying its stakeholders. It is key to identify what information will be in the public domain, in what languages, and where it will be located. It should explain the opportunities for public consultation, provide a deadline for comments, and explain how people will be notified of new information or opportunities for comment. It should explain how comments will be assessed and taken into account. It should also describe the project's grievance mechanism and how to access this mechanism. The SEP should also commit to releasing routine information on the project's environmental and social performance, including opportunities for consultation and how grievances will be managed.

Introduction/Project Description

Briefly describe the project, the stage of the project, its purprone, and what decisions are currently under consideration on which public input is sought.
Describe location and, where possible, include a map of the project site(s) and surrounding area, showing communities and proximity to sensitive sites, and including any worker accommodation, lay-down yards, or other temporary activities that also may impact stakeholders. Provide a link to, or attach a nontechnical summary of, the potential social and environmental risks and impacts of the project.

Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

If consultation or disclosure activities have been undertaken to date, including information disclosure and informal or formal meetings/or consultation, provide a summary of those activities (no more than half a page), the information disclosed, and where more detailed information on these previous activities can be obtained (for example, a link, or physical location, or make available on request).

Stakeholder identification and analysis

Identify key stakeholders who will be informed and consulted about the project, including individuals, groups, or communities that:

- Are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and
- May have an interest in the project (other interested parties).

Depending on the nature and scope of the project and its potential risks and impacts, examples of other potential stakeholders may include government authorities, local organizations, NGOs, and companies, and nearby communities. Stakeholders may also include politicians, Labour unions, academics, religious groups, national social and environmental public-sector agencies, and the media.

a. Affected parties

Identify individuals, groups, local communities, and other stakeholders that may be directly or indirectly affected by the project, positively or negatively. The SEP should focus particularly on those directly and adversely affected by project activities. Mapping the impact zones by placing the affected communities within a geographic area can help define or refine the project's area of influence. The SEP should identify others who think they may be affected, and who will need additional information to understand the limits of project impacts.

b. Other interested parties

Identify broader stakeholders who may be interested in the project because of its location, its proximity to natural or other resources, or because of the sector or parties involved in the project. These may be local government officials, community leaders, and civil society organizations, particularly those who work in or with the affected communities. While these groups may not be directly affected by the project, they may have a role in the project preparation (for example, government permitting) or be in a community affected by the project and have a broader concern than their individual household.

Moreover, civil society and nongovernmental organizations may have in-depth knowledge about the environmental and social characteristics of the project area and the nearby populations, and can help play a role in identifying risks, potential impacts, and opportunities for the Borrower to consider and address in the assessment process. Some groups may be interested in the project because of the sector it is in (for example, mining or health care), and others may wish to have information simply because public finance is being proproned to support the project. It is not important to identify the underlying reasons why people or groups want information about a project—if the information is in the public domain, it should be open to anyone interested.

c. Disadvantaged / vulnerable individuals or groups

It is particularly important to understand project impacts and whether they may disproportionately fall on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impacts of a project. The following can help outline an approach to understand the viewpoints of these groups:

- Identify vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals or groups and the limitations they may have in participating and/or in understanding the project information or participating in the consultation process.

- What might prevent these individuals or groups from participating in the planned process? (For example, language differences, lack of transportation to events, accessibility of venues, disability, lack of understanding of a consultation process).
- How do they normally get information about the community, projects, activities?
- Do they have limitations about time of day or location for public consultation?
- What additional support or resources might be needed to enable these people to participate in

the consultation process? (Examples are providing translation into a minority language, sign language, large print or Braille information; choosing accessible venues for events; providing transportation for people in remote areas to the nearest meeting; having small, focused meetings where vulnerable stakeholders are more comfortable asking questions or raising concerns.)

- If there are no organizations active in the project area that work with vulnerable groups, such as persons with disability, contact medical providers, who may be more aware of marginalized groups and how best to communicate with them.
- What recent engagement has the project had with vulnerable stakeholders and their representatives?

d. Summary of project stakeholder needs

Example

Community	**Stakeholder group**	**Key characteristics**	**Language needs**	**Preferred notification means (e-mail, phone, radio, letter)**	**Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child care, daytime meetings**
Village A	Parents with young children	Approximately 180 households affected; 300 children	Official language	Written information, radio	Child care for meetings—late afternoon preferred timing
Village A	Refugees	38 extended families, poverty level	Language alternative	Visit with translator and civil society representative	Graphics, education on process

Stakeholder Engagement Program

e. Purprone and timing of stakeholder engagement program

Summarize the main goals of the stakeholder engagement program and the envisaged schedule for the various stakeholder engagement activities: at what stages throughout the project's life they will take place, with what periodicity, and what decision is being undertaken on which people's comments and concerns. If decisions on public meetings, locations, and timing of meetings have not yet been made, provide specific information on how people will be made aware of forthcoming opportunities to review information and provide their views. Include the ESCP as part of such information. For some projects, a stand-alone SEP may not be necessary and its elements may be incorporated into the ESCP.

f. Proproned strategy for information disclosure

Briefly describe what information will be disclosed, in what formats, and the types of methods that will be used to communicate this information to each of the stakeholder groups. Methods used may vary according to target audience. For each media example, identify the specific names (for example, *The Daily News* and *The Independent*, *Radio News 100.6*, television *Channel 44*). The selection of disclosure—both for notification and providing information—should be based on how most people in the vicinity of the
project routinely get information, and may include a more central information source for national interest. A variety of methods of communication should be used to reach the majority of stakeholders. The project should select those that are most appropriate and have a clear rationale for their choices. The plan should include a statement welcoming comments on the proproned engagement plan and suggestions for improvement. For remote stakeholders, it may be necessary to provide for an additional newspaper outlet or separate meeting, or additional documents that should be placed in the public domain. The public domain includes:

- Newspapers, posters, radio, television;
- Information centers and exhibitions or other visual displays;
- Brochures, leaflets, posters, nontechnical summary documents and reports;
- Official correspondence, meetings;
- Website, social media.

The strategy should include means to consult with project-affected stakeholders if there are significant changes to the project resulting in additional risks and impacts. Following such consultation, an updated ESCP will be disclosed.

Example

Project stage	**List of information to be disclosed**	**Methods proproned**	**Timetable: Locations/ dates**	**Target stakeholders**	**Percentage reached**	**Responsibilities**

Constructio n	Traffic management plan	Notification Radio News 100.6 and copy in village hall Poster on community bulletin board	Radio twice daily in weeks of disclosure	Villagers, including pedestrians and drivers	Radio News 100.6 reaches 60% of village Poster on bulletin board reaches another percentage of the population	Community Liaison Officer

g. Proproned strategy for consultation

Briefly describe the methods that will be used to consult with each of the stakeholder groups. Methods used may vary according to target audience, for example:

- Interviews with stakeholders and relevant organization
- Surveys, polls, and questionnaires
- Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups on specific topic
- Participatory methods
- Other traditional mechanisms for consultation and decision making.

Example

Project stage	**Topic of consultation**	**Method used**	**Timetable: Location and dates**	**Target stakeholders**	**Responsibilities**
Construction	Traffic safety	Discussion with village schools Public meeting	ABC elementary school September 4, 3:00 p.m. Village A town hall September 8, 5:30 p.m.	Parents and children in village Community	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) Transportation Engineer, Manager, CLO

h. Proproned strategy to incorporate the view of vulnerable groups

Describe how the views of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups will be sought during the consultation process. Which measures will be used to remove obstacles to participation? This may

include separate mechanisms for consultation and grievances, developing measures that allow access to project benefits, and so forth.

i. Timelines

Provide information on timelines for project phases and key decisions. Provide deadlines for comments.

j. Review of Comments

Explain how comments will be gathered (written and oral comments) and reviewed, and commit to reporting back to stakeholders on the final decision and a summary of how comments were taken into account.

k. Future Phases of Project

Explain that people will be kept informed as the project develops, including reporting on project environmental and social performance and implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and grievance mechanism. Projects should report at least annually to stakeholders, but often will report more frequently during particularly active periods, when the public may experience more impacts or when phases are changing (for example, quarterly reports during construction, then annual reports during implementation).

Resources and Responsibilities for implementing stakeholder engagement activities

l. Resources

Indicate what resources will be devoted to managing and implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, in particular:

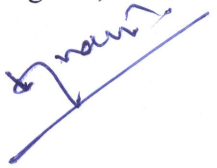
- What people are in charge of the SEP
- Confirm that an adequate budget has been allocated toward stakeholder engagement
- Provide contact information if people have comments or questions about the project or the consultation process; that is, phone number, address, e-mail address, title of responsible person

(individual names may change).

m. Management functions and responsibilities

Describe how stakeholder engagement activities will be incorporated into the project's management system and indicate what staff will be devoted to managing and implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan:

- Who will be responsible for carrying out each of the stakeholder engagement activities and what are the qualifications of those responsible?
- How involved will management be in stakeholder engagement?
- How will the process be documented, tracked, and managed (for example, stakeholder database, commitments register, and so forth)?



Grievance Mechanism

Describe the process by which people affected by the project can bring their grievances and concerns to the project management's attention, and how they will be considered and addressed:

- Is there an existing formal or informal grievance mechanism, and does it meet the requirements of ESS10? Can it be adapted or does something new need to be established?
- Is the grievance mechanism culturally appropriate, that is, is it designed to take into account culturally appropriate ways of handling community concerns? For example, in cultures where men and women have separate meetings, can a woman raise a concern to a woman in the project grievance process?
- What process will be used to document complaints and concerns? Who will receive public grievances? How will they be logged and monitored?
- What time commitments will be made to acknowledge and resolve issues? Will there be ongoing communication with the complainant throughout the process?
- How will the existence of the grievance mechanism be communicated to all stakeholder groups? Are separate processes needed for vulnerable stakeholders?
- If a complaint is not considered appropriate to investigate, will an explanation be provided to the complainant on why it could not be pursued?
- Will there be an appeals process if the complainant is not satisfied with the proproned resolution of the complaint? Not all projects will necessarily have an appeals process, but it is advisable to include one for more complex projects. In all cases, complainants need to be reassured that they still have all their legal rights under their national judicial process.
- A summary of implementation of the grievance mechanism should be provided to the public on a regular basis, after removing identifying information on individuals to protect their identities. How often will reports go into the public domain to show that the process is being implemented?

Monitoring and Reporting

n. Involvement of stakeholders in monitoring activities

Some projects include a role for third parties in monitoring the project or impacts associated with the project. Describe any plans to involve project stakeholders (including affected communities) or third-party monitors in the monitoring of project impacts and mitigation programs. The criteria for selection of third parties should be clear. For further information, see the World Bank's Good Practice Note on Third-Party Monitoring.

o. Reporting back to stakeholder groups

Describe how, when, and where the results of stakeholder engagement activities will be reported back to both affected stakeholders and broader stakeholder groups. It is advised that these reports rely on the same sources of communication that were used earlier to notify stakeholders. Stakeholders should always be reminded of the availability of the grievance mechanism.

Stakeholder Engagement Framework

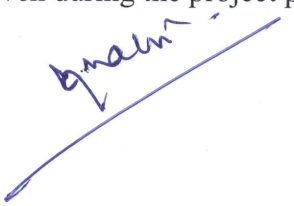
Please read this in conjunction with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan Template

In certain instances where the specifics for creating a detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan are not available, a stakeholder engagement framework (SEF) may be adopted. The SEF will guide the development of an SEP, as soon as the specific locations, stakeholder groups, and schedule of activities are known. The scope and level of detail of the framework SEP should be commensurate with the nature and scale, potential risks, and impacts of the project and the level of concern in the project area. However, since adequate information is not yet available on which people can comment, more detail is needed on the range of issues under consideration than in a specific SEP, which is often attached to or accompanied by a nontechnical summary of the project.

It is important to remember that people make their minds up about a project, whether positive or negative, at an early stage. If only limited information is provided to people from the project, they will form opinions based on their own informal discussions, and perhaps on the basis of less credible information. While it is important to manage expectations, it is typically a mistake to delay providing information to stakeholders, as opinions can be quite firmly established, even when more information is later provided.

When the details of the project location, technology, or other key factors are not known and will be decided at a future date, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan should be presented as the approach to stakeholder engagement that is envisaged, following the information note above, but with the following changes:

- The stakeholder identification may expand to a wider area than the project will affect, if a location has not yet been identified. Be careful to provide information on the range of options under consideration and how these options will be narrowed down.
- Provide information on the process that will be followed in developing a specific stakeholder engagement plan and the objectives of the consultation.
- Provide details on the early stages of consultation, when more information will be gathered to draft the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and welcome input on the best methods of notification, information disclosure, and consultation.
- The framework needs to be specific about the way people will be informed when more information is known, including specific names of media and websites. It should outline the general process that will be followed, and the number of days/weeks/months that people will have to comment on information when it is available.
- When locations and dates of meetings are not known, provide a general range of the number of meetings planned and the approach to consultation.
- The contact information for the project needs to be provided in full in the framework for people who have more questions or concerns.
- The grievance mechanism needs to be provided in full in the framework. Stakeholders can have problems even during the project planning stage.



Annex 1e Environmental and Social Commitment Plan Template

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN

1. [*Borrower name*] [*will implement*] [*is implementing*] the [*name*] Project (the **Project**), with the involvement of the following Ministries/agencies/units: [*name*] [*add other Ministries/agencies/units involved*]. The *[International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/International Development Association] (hereinafter the [Bank/the Association)* [*has agreed to provide*] [*is providing*] financing for the Project.
2. [*Borrower name*] will implement material measures and actions so that the Project is implemented in accordance with the Environmental and Social Standards (**ESSs**). This Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (**ESCP**) sets out material measures and actions, any specific documents or plans, as well as the timing for each of these.
3. [*Borrower name]* will also comply with the provisions of any other E&S documents required under the ESF and referred to in this ESCP, such as Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs), and Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEP), and the timelines specified in those E&S documents.
4. [*Borrower name*] is responsible for compliance with all requirements of the ESCP even when implementation of specific measures and actions is conducted by the Ministry, agency or unit referenced in 1. above.
5. Implementation of the material measures and actions set out in this ESCP will be monitored and reported to the [*Bank/Association*] by [*Borrower name*] as required by the ESCP and the conditions of the legal agreement, and the [*Bank/Association*] will monitor and assess progress and completion of the material measures and actions throughout implementation of the Project.
6. As agreed by the [*Bank/Association*] and [*Borrower name*], this ESCP may be revised from time to time during Project implementation, to reflect adaptive management of Project changes and unforeseen circumstances or in response to assessment of Project performance conducted under the ESCP itself. In such circumstances, [*Borrower name/ or delegate(s)*] will agree to the changes with the [*Bank/Association*] and will update the ESCP to reflect such changes. Agreement on changes to the ESCP will be documented through the exchange of letters signed between the [*Bank/Association*] and the [*Borrower name/ or delegate(s)*]. The [*Borrower name/ or delegate(s)*] will promptly disclose the updated ESCP.
7. Where Project changes, unforeseen circumstances, or Project performance result in changes to the risks and impacts during Project implementation, the [*Borrower name*] shall provide additional funds, if needed, to implement actions and measures to address such risks and impacts, which may include [*specify risks and impacts that are relevant to the Project, such as environmental, health, and safety impacts, Labour influx, gender-based violence*].

MATERIAL MEASURES AND ACTIONS		TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBILE ENTITY/AUTHORITY
MONITORING AND REPORTING			
A	**REGULAR REPORTING** [Environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance needs to be monitored and reported to the World Bank. This needs to be reflected in the ESCP, see an example below] Prepare and submit to the [Bank/Association] regular monitoring reports on the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance of the Project, including but not	*[Indicate frequency of reporting, e.g. quarterly, six-monthly, annual throughout Project implementation].*	

	limited to the implementation of the ESCP, status of preparation and implementation of E&S documents required under the ESCP, stakeholder engagement activities, functioning of the grievance mechanism(s).		
B	**INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS** [Incidents and accidents notification is an important requirement of ESS1. See example below]. Promptly notify the [Bank/Association] of any incident or accident related to the Project which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers [including] [specify examples of incidents and accidents, as appropriate for the type of operation]. Provide sufficient detail regarding the incident or accident, indicating immediate measures taken or that are planned to be taken to address it, and any information provided by any contractor and supervising entity, as appropriate. Subsequently, as per the [Bank/Association]'s request, prepare a report on the incident or accident and proprone any measures to prevent its recurrence.	*[Specify a timeframe to notify, e.g. Notify the Bank within 48 hours after learning of the incident or accident] [timing on the submission of subsequent report would be specified by the Bank, e.g. A report would be provided within a timeframe acceptable to the Bank/Association, as requested]*	
C	**CONTRACTORS MONTHLY REPORTS** [In contracts for works using the Bank's standard procurement documents, contractors are required to provide monthly monitoring reports to the Project Implementing Unit. If needed, teams can include an action indicating that such monthly reports would be submitted to the Bank by the Borrower upon request]		
ESS 1: ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS			
1. 1	**ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE** [Specify whether additional staff need to be assigned/hired to work on the Project as in the example below]. Establish and maintain an organizational structure with qualified staff and resources to support management of E&S risks [including] [where relevant, identify specific positions for ESHS management that are a part of the organizational structure e.g. a biodiversity specialist and a health and safety specialist].	*[Specify by when organizational structure/staff need to be in place e.g. An organizational structure including the two (2) additional specialist will be established within 30 days after Project effectiveness. The organizational structure, including the specialists, should be maintained*	

		throughout Project implementation]	
1.2	**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT** [Borrowers are required to carry out environmental and social assessment (ESA), which may involve different methods and documentation, as indicated in ESS1 Annex 1 para. 5. If the ESA is a draft that needs to be updated, a commitment to make that update should be reflected in the ESCP. If no further assessment is required as per Project screening, no additional action need be included in the ESCP. See example of an action below]. Update, adopt, and implement, the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment that has been prepared for the Project, in a manner acceptable to the [Bank/Association].	*[Indicate timing for preparing the ESA or, if already prepared, the need for implementing the mitigation measures contained in the ESA throughout the Project implementation].*	
1.3	**MANAGEMENT TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS** [Specify here any other E&S documents and/or plans developed or to be developed under ESS1, such as ESMF, ESMPs. See example below]. Screen any proproned subproject in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared for the Project, and, thereafter, draft, adopt, and implement the subproject Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), as required, in a manner acceptable to the Bank/Association.	*[Indicate timing for instruments preparation. Once prepared, tools and instruments apply throughout Project implementation. Indicate whether the E&S documents and/or plans require the Bank's prior review and approval, e.g. ESMPs submitted for the Bank/Association approval before launching the bidding process for the respective subproject. Once approved, the ESMPs are carried out throughout Project implementation].*	
1.4	**MANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTORS** [Some project activities may involve contractors/subcontractors to carry out physical works. In those cases, the ESCP should require the tender documents to reflect the relevant aspects of the ESCP. See example below]. Incorporate the relevant aspects of the ESCP, including the relevant E&S documents and/or plans, and the Labour Management Procedures, into the ESHS specifications of the procurement documents with contractors. Thereafter ensure that the contractors comply with the ESHS specifications of their respective contracts.	*[Indicate timing:* *e.g. Prior to the preparation of procurement documents. Supervise contractors throughout Project implementation].*	
ESS 2: LABOUR AND WORKING CONDITIONS			
2.1	**LABOUR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES**	*[Indicate timing e.g. Throughout Project*	

	[LMP may have been developed or may need to be developed by the Borrower within a specified timeframe. This should be reflected in the ESCP. See example below] Update, adopt, and implement the Labour Management Procedures (LMP) that have been developed for the Project.	*implementation].*	
2.2	**GRIEVANCE MECHANISM FOR PROJECT WORKERS** [The grievance mechanism required under ESS2 should be described in the LMP. See example below]. Establish, maintain, and operate a grievance mechanism for Project workers, as described in the LMP and consistent with ESS2.	*[Indicate timing – e.g. grievance mechanism operational prior engaging Project workers and maintained throughout Project implementation].*	
2.3	**OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OHS) MEASURES** [OHS measures, including emergency preparedness and response measures, can be set out in a separate E&S document (e.g. ESMP) already mentioned in the section under ESS1 above. In that case, the commitment can refer to that document. See an example below]. Prepare, adopt, and implement occupational, health and safety (OHS) measures specified in the ESMP.	*[Indicate timing e.g. Same timeframe than for the implementation of the ESMP].*	
ESS 3: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT [the relevance of ESS3 is established during the ESA process. ESS3 may require the adoption of specific measures to cover energy, water and raw materials use, management of air pollution, hazardous and nonhazardous wastes, chemicals and hazardous materials and pesticides. Depending on the project, these measures may be set out in an E&S document (e.g. ESMP) already mentioned in the section under ESS1 above or as a stand-alone document or a separate action. Indicate whether ESS3-related measures are covered under an existing document or as stand-alone actions. See examples below].			
3.1	**E-WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN:** Prepare, adopt, and implement an E-Waste Management Plan.	*[Indicate timing e.g. Developed three months after Project effectiveness and thereafter implemented throughout Project implementation].*	
3.2	**RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT:** Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management measures will be covered under the ESMP to be prepared under action XX above.	*[indicate timing e.g. Same timeframe than for the preparation and implementation of the ESMPs]*	
ESS 4: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY [the relevance of ESS4 is established during the ESA process. As with ESS3, ESS4 may require the adoption of specific measures that may be set out in an E&S document (e.g. ESMP) already mentioned in the section under ESS1 above or as a stand-alone document or a separate action. Indicate whether ESS4-related measures are covered under an existing document or as stand-alone actions. See examples below].			

4.1	**TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY**: Adopt and implement measures and actions to assess and manage traffic and road safety risks as required in the ESMPs to be developed under action XX above.	*[Indicate timing e.g. Same timeframe than for the preparation and implementation of the ESMPs].*	
4.2	**COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY:** Prepare, adopt, and implement measures and action to assess and manage specific risks and impacts to the community arising from Project activities [, including, inter alia,] [specify any areas of risks that may require emphasis, e.g. behavior of Project workers, risks of Labour influx, response to emergency situations], and include these measures in the ESMPs to be prepared in accordance with the ESMF, in a manner acceptable to the Bank.	*[Indicate timing e.g. Same timeframe than for the preparation and implementation of the ESMPs].*	
4.3	**GBV AND SEA RISKS**: [For projects with a moderate, substantial, or high prevalence of GBV risk] Prepare, adopt, and implement a stand-alone Gender-Based Violence Action Plan (GBV Action Plan), to assess and manage the risks of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).	*[Indicate timing e.g. Submit the GBV Action Plan for the Bank's approval before the preparation of the procurement documents. Once approved, the GBV Action Plan is implemented throughout Project implementation].*	
4.4	**GBV AND SEA RISKS DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**: [If necessary, specify additional funds available to implement measures to address GBV and SEA risks and impacts that may arise during Project implementation.]		
4.4	**SECURITY PERSONNEL**: Prepare, adopt, and implement a stand-alone Security Personnel Management Plan consistent with the requirements of ESS4, in a manner acceptable to the Bank	*[Indicate timing e.g. Prior to engaging security personnel and thereafter implemented throughout Project implementation].*	

ESS 5: LAND ACQUISITION, RESTRICTIONS ON LAND USE AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT [the relevance of ESS5 is established during the ESA process. If during Project preparation, it is determined that resettlement documents need to be prepared, this should be reflected in the ESCP. See examples below]			
5.1	**RESETTLEMENT PLANS:** Prepare, adopt, and implement resettlement plans (RAPs) in accordance with ESS 5 and consistent with the requirements of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that has been prepared for the Project, and thereafter adopt and implement the respective RAPs before carrying out the associated activities, in a manner acceptable to the [Bank/Association].	*[Indicate timing e.g. RAPs submitted for the Bank's approval and, once approved, implemented prior to commencing Project activities that involve land acquisition and resettlement].*	
5.2	**GRIEVANCE MECHANISM** [The grievance mechanism (GM) to address resettlement related complaints should be described in the RPF, RAPs and SEP. However, if there is a distinctive feature as to how ESS5 related grievances will be handled, this can be	*[Indicate timing e.g. Prior to commencement of resettlement activities]*	

	specified as an action in the ESCP].		
ESS 6: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF LIVING NATURAL RESOURCES [the relevance of ESS6 is established during the ESA process. As with other ESSs, ESS6 may require the adoption of specific measures that may be set out in an E&S document (e.g. ESMP) already mentioned in the section under ESS1 above or as a stand-alone document or a separate action. Indicate whether ESS6-related measures are covered under an existing document or as stand-alone actions. See examples below].			
6.1	**BIODIVERSITY RISKS AND IMPACTS**: [Where biodiversity-related risks and impacts cannot be comprehensively covered as part of the ESMP] Prepare, adopt, and implement a stand-alone Biodiversity Management Plan, in accordance with the guidelines of the ESIA prepared for the Project, and in a manner acceptable to the Bank.	*[Submit for the Bank's prior approval by: [date][three months after Project effectiveness][prior to construction of [structure] that may affect biodiversity]].* *[Once approved the plan is implemented throughout Project implementation].*	
ESS 7: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES/SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN HISTORICALLY UNDERSERVED TRADITIONAL LOCAL COMMUNITIES [See examples of possible actions below, if determined that ESS7 is relevant].			
7.1	**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN**: Prepare, adopt, and implement Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) consistent with the requirements of the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) that has been prepared for the Project and ESS7, in a manner acceptable to the Bank.	*[Indicate timing e.g. Submit the respective IPP for the Bank's approval prior to the carrying out of any activity that requires the preparation of an IPP. Once approved, implement the IPP throughout Project implementation.]*	
7.2	**GRIEVANCE MECHANISM:** Prepare, adopt, and implement the arrangements for the grievance mechanism for indigenous people, as required under the IPPF and further describe such arrangements in the respective IPPs (if the grievance mechanism is distinctive from the one established under ESS10).	*[Indicate timing]*	
ESS 8: CULTURAL HERITAGE [the relevance of ESS6 is established during the ESA process. As with other ESSs, ESS6 may require the adoption of specific measures that may be set out in an E&S document (e.g. ESMP) already mentioned in the section under ESS1 above or as a stand-alone document or a separate action. Indicate whether ESS8-related measures are covered under an existing document or as stand-alone actions. See examples below].			
8.1	**CHANCE FINDS**: Prepare, adopt, and implement the chance finds procedure described in the ESMP developed for the Project.	*[Indicate timing e.g. Throughout Project implementation].*	

ESS 9: FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES [This standard is only relevant for Projects involving Financial Intermediaries (FIs). See below a couple of examples of actions that should be considered when FIs are involved.]			
9.1	**ESMS**: Prepare, adopt, and maintain an environmental and social management system (ESMS).	*[Indicate timing e.g. Before carrying out screening of any FI subproject. Once established, the ESMS is maintained and operated throughout Project implementation].*	
9.	**FI ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY:**	*[Indicate timing, e.g.*	

2	Establish and maintain an organizational capacity and competency for implementing the ESMS with clearly defined roles and responsibilities [where relevant, identify specific positions/resources for E&S management that are a part of the organizational structure].	*Specify by [date] when organizational capacity need to be in place, including specific positions/resources].*	
9.3	**SENIOR MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVE:**__Designate a senior management representative to have overall accountability for environmental and social performance of FI subprojects.	*[Specify by when the senior management representative needs to be designated].*	
ESS 10: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE			
10.1	**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION** [A draft SEP should have been prepared and disclosed before appraisal. The ESCP should indicate whether the plan was already prepared or needs to be updated and require its implementation. See example below]. Update, adopt, and implement Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).	*[Indicate timing: e.g. Before [insert date or milestone]]*	
10.2	**PROJECT GRIEVANCE MECHANISM**: Prepare, adopt, maintain and operate a grievance mechanism, as described in the SEP.	*[Indicate timing: e.g. Prior to [insert date]].*	
CAPACITY SUPPORT (TRAINING)			
CS 1	[Specify Training to be provided and targeted groups For example, training may be required for [e.g. PIU staff, stakeholders, communities, Project workers] on: • stakeholder mapping and engagement • specific aspects of environmental and social assessment • emergency preparedness and response • community health and safety.]		
CS 2	[Specify training for Project workers on occupational health and safety including on emergency prevention and preparedness and response arrangements to emergency situations.]		