



GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)

Local Government Division

Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT (ESA) REPORT FOR

Package No: RUTDP/PAM/ 2024-25/W-01

at

Parshuram Pourashava, Feni



Resilient Urban and Territorial Development Project (RUTDP)

Sub-Project Preparation Team, RUTDP, LGED

Summary of ESA Report

Package No: RUTDP/PAM/2024-25/W-01 – Parshuram Pourashava, Feni

1. Introduction

Parshuram Pourashava, established in 2001, is a “B” grade municipality with an area of 95.75 sq. km and a population of ~101,072. With increasing population and urbanization, the area faces deteriorated infrastructure, inadequate drainage, and poor traffic facilities.

The proposed subproject under the Resilient Urban and Territorial Development Project (RUTDP) includes:

- Rehabilitation of Bituminous Carpeting (BC) roads.
- Construction of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) drains with footpaths.
- Installation of street lighting systems.

Study Objectives:

- Establish baseline environmental and social conditions.
- Assess potential impacts during construction and operation.
- Develop Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to mitigate risks and enhance benefits

2. Subproject Description

- **Location:** Ward no. 3 of Parshuram Pourashava.
- **Main intervention:** Development of 2.77 km BC road with RCC drains, footpaths, and streetlights (Anantapur–Kalibazar Road).

Current issues: Damaged roads, potholes, narrow carriageway (2–3 m), no proper drainage, seasonal waterlogging, and lack of street lighting.



Expected benefits: Improved Road connectivity, drainage, reduced waterlogging, night-time safety, enhanced business activity, and urban growth

Category:

- As per ECR 2023: *Orange* (roads & drains), *Green* (streetlights).
- As per WB ESF: *Moderate Risk*.

3. Baseline Environmental and Social Conditions

Physical Environment

Geology & Soil: Floodplain of Annantapur Canal & Khuhoya River; non-saline soils; earthquake Zone-2.

Climate: Tropical monsoon, ~3000 mm annual rainfall, hot summers and humid monsoons.

Hydrology: Groundwater is main potable source; shallow aquifers sometimes contaminated by arsenic and iron. Surface water is less saline, usable after treatment.

Flooding: Generally, flood-free but affected during historic extreme events (1988, 1998).

Air & Noise: Currently acceptable levels, though vehicle emissions, dust, and horns are local issues.

Waste Management: One dumping site exists, but improper disposal by residents causes hazards

Biotic Environment

Vegetation: Fruit trees (mango, jackfruit, guava), timber species (mahogany, rain tree), and bamboo groves.

Wildlife: Common birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles; presence of mongoose (IUCN vulnerable).

Wetlands: Seasonal wetlands and canals support biodiversity.

Socio-Economic Conditions

Land use: Dense residential & commercial mix.

Population: ~3,950 direct beneficiaries in Ward 3.

Literacy: 59% (lower than national average).

Livelihoods: Small business, transport, jobs, farming.

Social factors: No indigenous/ethnic minority groups; no land acquisition required, only partial removal of minor roadside structures with community consent.

Cultural heritage: No archaeological or protected sites in project influence area

4. Environmental & Social Impacts

Construction Phase

Negative impacts:

- Dust, air pollution, noise, vibration.
- Tree felling (~50 trees).
- Temporary water pollution from material disposal.
- Solid waste generation, labor influx risks (social tension, GBV, diseases).
- Occupational health & safety hazards (dehydration, accidents, machinery risks).
- Traffic disruption during works.

Positive impacts:

- Employment for local workers.
- Demand for local materials and services.

Operation Phase

Positive impacts:

- Smooth traffic flow, reduced waterlogging, safer pedestrian movement, and better night-time safety.
- Boost in local commerce and livelihoods.

Negative impacts:

- Possible increase in noise, air pollution from traffic.
- Solid waste accumulation if unmanaged

5. Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

Dust & Air Pollution: Regular water spraying, cover for stockpiles, limit work during peak hours.

Noise Control: Fit machinery with silencers, schedule noisy works in daytime.

Water Management: Prohibit dumping into canals, ensure safe disposal of wastes.

Tree Compensation: Fell 50 trees, plant 120 new saplings (local species) with bamboo fencing and monitoring.

Occupational Health & Safety: PPE, first aid, shaded rest areas, sanitation facilities, accident compensation system.

Labor Influx Management: Engage locals first, awareness programs, strict monitoring, coordination with local administration.

Traffic Management: Diversions, cautionary signage, section-wise works.

6. Public Consultation Findings

- People strongly welcomed the project for better roads, drainage, safety, and employment opportunities.
- Concerns raised: quality of construction, waste management, waterlogging, sanitation, and traffic safety.

Recommendations:

- Strict contractor supervision for quality.
- Compliance with ESMP.
- Proper scheduling to minimize disruption.
- Workshops for capacity building

7. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Institutional Roles:

- PMU (LGED) oversees compliance.
- PIU (Parshuram Pourashava) executes with DSM consultant support.
- Contractor implements mitigation measures.
- World Bank receives compliance reports.

Capacity Building: Training for Pourashava officials, contractors, and workers.

Emergency Response: Disaster management and first aid readiness.

Monitoring: Regular inspections (dust, water, waste, noise, safety).

Budgeting: Environmental & social costs integrated into BOQ.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: Local GRC to resolve community complaints

8. Conclusion

The ESA concludes that:

- Environmental and social risks are localized, temporary, and manageable.
- With effective implementation of ESMP, the project will bring substantial benefits to the community.
- No major resettlement or indigenous concerns exist.
- The project is classified as Moderate Risk (WB ESF) and Orange Category (ECR 2023).
- Overall, the project will significantly enhance connectivity, drainage, safety, and socio-economic development in Parshuram Pourashava