



GREEN
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SAP008 “Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)”

Annual Environmental & Social Safeguards Monitoring Report

January 2021-December 2021





Annual ESS Monitoring Report (January-December 2021)

ECCCP-Flood



BASIC INFORMATION

Project ID / Output ID	SAP 008		
Full Title:	Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)		
Targeted Areas	Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Kurigram & Jamalpur		
Start Date	27 April 2020	Completion date:	26 April 2024
Total Project Fund: GCF (Grant): PKSF (Co-financing):	USD 13.33 million USD 9.68 million USD 3.65 million	Annual Project Fund:	USD 2.94 million
National Designated Authority:	Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, The People's Republic of Bangladesh.		
Accredited Entity:	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)		
Country:	Bangladesh		



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Acronyms

DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
ECCCP	Extended Community Climate Change Project
EC	Executive Committee
ECA	Environmental Conservation Act (1995)
ECR	Environment Conservation Rule (1997)
ESAP	Environment and Social Action Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESSS	Environment and Social Safeguard Standard
ESS	Environment and Social Safeguard
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IEs	Implementing Entities
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFC	International Finance Corporation
PHC	Primary Health Care
PKSF	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation
PMU	Project Management Unit
PO	Partner Organization
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PS	Performance Standard



Executive Summary

Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) is implementing the project titled “Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)” with grants financed by Green Climate Fund (GCF). The project aims to assist targeted project participants to increase the resilience of the poor, marginalized, and climate-vulnerable communities to the adverse effects of climate change in the flood-prone areas of Bangladesh. ECCCP-Flood aims to provide climate-resilient shelters, livelihoods, drinking water sources, and sanitation systems for these people. The ECCCP-Flood project is under Environment and Social Safeguard Category ‘C’ which means the project is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. So, the Project Management Unit (PMU) developed an Environment and Social Action Plan (ESAP) for the sustainable adaptation measures of the project which is aligned with GCF’s Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) policies and countries rules and regulations e.g., Bangladesh Labour Law, Environmental Law and Policy along with PKSF’s Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). This report will cover the progress that has been achieved between January 2021 to December 2021. Various activities have been performed by the Implementing Entities (IEs) under this project. Among those activities, protection of homesteads from adverse effects of flood, increased access to safe water and sanitation, and access to flood-resilient livelihoods are main. Various workshops are taking place at the local level, which is crucial for the project. Initially, few IEs were visited by the PMU at different locations to identify potential environmental and social impacts of their activities. To monitor the environmental and social performance of the activities, PKSF’s ESAP has been adopted. Visiting project locations helps to reveal a few common environmental impacts that have occurred due to project activities. Among those waste water generation, air pollution, dust pollution, lack of waste management practice, lack of awareness on occupational health and safety, and minimal land use pattern change were the most significant environmental impacts. No such activities regarding natural habitat loss, activities among reserve areas, or conservation areas have been found. No unsolved community grievances were found during the field visit and Implementing Entity (IE)-level activity except for some local political pressure.



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A. Background and Description of the Project

The impacts of climate change in Bangladesh are becoming increasingly evident. It has already been reflected in natural disasters like floods, flash floods, salinity ingress, tidal surge, and drought. The frequency and intensity of these disasters are ever-increasing. The poor are at the highest risk. Women and children will be affected worse than any other group in the community due to their low capacity to cope with shocks. The poor and marginalized communities living in flood-prone areas generally depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, which are highly sensitive to climate change. These climate-induced disasters affect habitation, availability of water, and sanitation systems. ECCCP-Flood aims to provide climate-resilient shelters, livelihoods, drinking water sources, and sanitation systems for these people.

The project sought grant finance from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in the reality that the people living in the riverine char areas are highly vulnerable to climate change fallout, particularly floods. Their homesteads face regular inundation during a normal flood. Their livelihoods depend on subsistence agriculture and agriculture wage labour which also are very sensitive to flooding. They lose their crops almost every alternative year. The women in the char areas are particularly vulnerable to floods because they have to look after children and old members of the households in addition to collecting drinking water, cooking food, looking after poultry and livestock, and other household activities. Adolescent girls and women are also vulnerable to sexual harassment during a flood because they have to stay on embankments or flood shelters. These poor communities always struggle to meet their daily necessary commodities and have the least capacity to address additional threats.

B. Purpose of the Report

The ECCCP-Flood project is under Environment and Social Safeguard Category 'C' which means the project is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. PKSF monitors ESS-related issues due to the activities under the 'ECCCP-Flood' project using ESAP prepared by themselves. The ESAP has been developed for the sustainable adaptation measures



of the project which is aligned with GCF's ESS policies and country's rules and regulations which is aligned with Bangladesh Labour Law, Environmental Law and Policy along with PKSF's ESMF. The purpose of the report is to document ESS implications of community-level adaptation interventions. The reports also capture lessons learned on environmental and social impacts at the field level and use them for further improvement of the quality of project implementations. The report will be shared through PKSF's website to make it publicly available.

C. Environment and Social Safeguard Standards (ESSs)

There are ten established ESSs that PKSF (including IE), and the project will meet through the project life cycle. They are as follows:

- Environmental and Social Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- Environmental and Social Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions
- Environmental and Social Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management
- Environmental and Social Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security
- Environmental and Social Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
- Environmental and Social Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- Environmental and Social Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples/Traditional Local Communities
- Environmental and Social Standard 8: Cultural Heritage
- Environmental and Social Standard 9: Financial Intermediaries
- Environmental and Social Standard 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

D. Environmental and Social Safeguards Monitoring Report

The report was prepared based on field visits in the project areas where four checklists were used (attached in Annex-1 and Annex-2). The findings are described below:



1.1 Environmental and Social Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Initially, the environmental and social risks of the project were assessed during the design phase of the project. However, new risks may arise during the implementation of the project. Hence, PMU tries to assess ESS risks throughout the project cycle to mitigate them.

There are very limited environmental and social risks and impacts that have been identified during the environmental and social screening of the project. The PMU also developed a mitigation plan through developing an ESAP.

In the field, it has been found that most of the activities were performed considering environmental and social safeguard policy and as per the ESAP prepared by PKSf. There were no visible water and noise pollution found in the project areas. But air and soil pollution was found in Kurigram and Lalmonirhat. Due to new sanitary latrine installations, wastewater has been generated in the project areas but it has been managed through constructing soak wells and safety tanks to protect ground and surface water from contamination. In Kurigram and Lalmonirhat districts, it has been found that due to project activities, water congestion has been created. Dust management is a challenging issue in the project areas and proper dust management has not been found in a few places of Nilphamari, Gaibandha, Kurigram and Lalmonirhat districts.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is available in the project areas, but it was not up to the mark. There is an ongoing grievance record system where different types of complaints are written down. And in most cases, the complaints were resolved with the help of local leaders or IEs. There were no unsolved grievance issues that have been found during this reporting period (The recorded facts related to the grievance are given on page-12).

1.2 Environmental and Social Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions

It has been found that all the labours were treated equally in the field and no gender discrimination issues have been found. All of them are getting equal opportunities to work except a few places in Nilphamari and Lalmonirhat districts due to their social restrictions. It has been found that there is a good relationship between workers and management. And there were no negative issues found in any of the project locations. National employment and labour



laws have been followed strictly in the field and the labours were well known regarding their hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation and benefits. But no written Labour Management procedure has been found except in Jamalpur and Nilphamari districts.

There were very limited harmful activities in the field, and the implementing entities have ensured gloves, gumboots, and masks for workers' safety. IEs have ensured safe drinking water for workers. It should be mentioned that no issues have been found with slipping or falling or major injuries. And there were no cases of sexual harassment. Moreover, no past fire incidents were recorded in the project areas.

The labours have been found well-oriented about their health and safety by the implementing entities and there are Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities in the field except for a few places of Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari and Kurigram districts where fast aid facility was missing. As the project is running during the Covid-19 situation so in most of the cases (except a few places of Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat and Kurigram districts) it has ensured that the labours are working using masks and maintaining social distancing and other health protocols to protect themselves from Covid-19 and dust also. Similar to group meetings, participants have found using the mask as well as maintaining social distance. It has been found that few workers in Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat and Kurigram districts are not willing to use a mask while working as they feel it as an obstacle. Moreover, workers' health and safety sessions were conducted in most of the places except a few places in Jamalpur, Kurigram and Lalmonirhat districts.

No labour has been found under the age of 18 (Child Labour) and no labour is working forcefully there. Moreover, no external labour has been found in the implementation process. All the activities have been performed through the local people and project participants.

1.3 Environmental and Social Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

It is mentioned earlier that some air pollution issues have been found in Kurigram and Lalmonirhat districts but that is not for the project-relevant activities. And there was no such soil degradation issue except in a few places in Kurigram and Lalmonirhat districts due to plantation activities in the raised plinth that have already been implemented. Moreover, there is no such intervention till now that can produce hazardous waste to contaminate ground or

surface water. And there were no such water congestion issues except in a few places of Kurigram district due to plinth elevation.

It is ensured that the resources have been used with care and there was a limited issue related to groundwater use in the project areas as groundwater is up-taken using tubewells for drinking purposes. Moreover, for plinth raising in most cases alluvial sand was not used except in a few places of Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Nilphamari, and Lalmonirhat districts. And there was no use of fertile topsoil in plinth raising.

There are no activities in the project that can emit Greenhouse Gas (GHG). Though some GHG sources were found in the project areas specially in Gaibandha, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat and Nilphamari districts that were not due to project activities.

Though the project participants have been found using chemical fertilizer and insecticides, the promotion of using organic fertilizer and an integrated pest management system is going on.



Figure 1: Plantation in the slope of the raised plinth



Figure 2 Using of Pheromone trap in the field

1.4 Environmental and Social Standard 4: Community Health, Safety & Security

A significant number of tubewells and latrines have already been installed and they are generating wastewater, but it has been managed well through soak well construction. So, until now no major community health, safety, or security problems have been found. Moreover. Project participants were found to be well aware of using sand during using the toilets. In most cases, for tubewell installation, advice has been taken from DPHE. A minimum 30 feet distance has been maintained between tubewells and latrines except for a few areas of Jamalpur

and Nilphamari districts. Installed tubewells water samples are under testing process in the laboratory. After finding suitable reports of Arsenic, Iron and microorganisms tubewell platforms will be constructed. Water tanks and soaps were found beside constructed latrines to ensure hygiene. And the latrine surroundings were found neat and clean.



Figure 3 Neat and clean Sanitary Latrine

Solid waste management has been found as a challenging task in the project areas and there is no such waste treatment method. Rather the community is practicing pit/vermi-composting in the project areas using organic wastes. In a few areas in Jamalpur, Kurigram and Lalmonirhat districts, waste disposal in open places has been found. To mitigate the issues, regular sessions are being conducted to make them aware and motivate them towards organic composting. Till now, no risk of ground or surface water contamination has been found. Moreover, there are no activities in the project that could cause harm to private or personal property.



Figure 4 Practicing Vermi-composting

1.5 Environmental and Social Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Minimal land use pattern change has been found in Gaibandha, Nilphamari, and Jamalpur districts. But there is no displacement issue that has been found. And there is no proper alternative land use plan or compensation plan has been set till now as no displacement issue has arisen. Moreover, there is no incident of forced eviction.

As the project participants are getting the house on high raised plinths so their standards of living are getting better than previous. Moreover, it has been found that they are practicing homestead gardening, which is helping to meet the need for their livelihood and nutrition.

In a few areas in Jamalpur, Kurigram and Lalmonirhat districts, some private homesteads were found facing some trouble as they were not on the list of the project participants but their surroundings houses were on the project participant list. So, they were facing trouble in the middle of some raised plinths. But now they have raised their houses at their own cost to mitigate the problem.

1.6 Environmental and Social Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

At present, no such threat to biodiversity has been found. Most of the project areas have no such endangered species except in the Lalmonirhat district. So, protecting that endangered species has been taken as a prime concern during project implementation. Moreover, the project does not have any plans to implant alien invasive species.

Plantation on the raised plinth around the raised homesteads is increasing the number of natural resources. Few trees have been cut due to plinth raising activities in the Kurigram district but three more trees have been planted instead of one tree cutting to integrate conservation and development activities. Turfing on the slope of the raised plinth has also been ensured. Moreover, homestead gardening is also practiced by the project participants in the project areas.



Figure 5 Plantation in the slope of the raised plinth

1.7 Environmental and Social Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples/ Traditional Local Communities

There are no indigenous people in the project intervention areas. And there is no such negative impact on the traditional local community.

1.8 Environmental and Social Standard 8: Cultural Heritage

The project intervention places have no such cultural heritage site.

1.9 Environmental and Social Standard 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

All the information has been shared with the relevant stakeholders for ensuring sustainability along with their active participation in the project. Information and the project progress reports were also shared on the PKSf website as a part of information disclosure.

1.10 Major Identified Impacts and Mitigation Measures found at the field level

Identified Impacts based on Field Visit	Mitigation Measures taken
Air Pollution in a few places of the project area	It was found that the air pollution was not causing due to project activities rather than other activities.
Dust Pollution	Considering weather conditions like wind flow, wind speed etc. the labours have used musk and water spray.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission	It has been found that the emission of GHG is not for the project activities rather than other activities.
Unavailability of sand/soil for plinth raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Alternative sand/soil sources like-pond/canal were used; b) Used fellow land for earthwork; c) The soil was taken mostly from sandy char land so it will be covered again during the flood through sedimentation.
Soil Pollution and Degradation	More plantation work and turfing is going on to prevent soil erosion.
Generation of waste water	Managed through soak well construction.
Lack of proper Solid Waste Management	Promotion of organic composting (pit/ vermi-composting) is going on and regular sessions are conducted to motivate the project participants to avoid open disposal.
Tree cutting or clear felling	Tried not to cut trees. If needed, three more saplings were planted for one tree felling. If needed, plantation program will be designed.

<p>Unavailability of quality/flood-tolerant rice and vegetable seeds in the project area</p>	<p>a) Ensured consultation with local Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) and Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC) regarding quality seed collection and seed related problems solutions; b) Invited DAE for providing training to selected farmers.</p>
<p>Environmental pollution due to the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers</p>	<p>a) Encouraged the community to use organic manure for soil fertility; b) Promoted Integrated Pest Management (IPM); c) Ensured banned pesticides are not used.</p>
<p>Use of Groundwater/ Ground water layer depletion</p>	<p>a) Emphasized surface water irrigation and the economic use of irrigation water. b) As the project locations are beside the river so ground water gets recharged through river water.</p>
<p>Water stagnation/ drainage congestion/ water logging</p>	<p>Constructed user-friendly drain/s and properly maintained natural slop.</p>
<p>Impact on surface water quality</p>	<p>Trying to introduce proper solid waste management, water quality management.</p>
<p>Community health and safety</p>	<p>a) Encouraged the community to dump the organic waste into a pit to produce organic fertilizer as well as proper solid waste management; b) Tested Arsenic, Iron and microorganisms for the drinking water sources of the installed tubewells; c) Ensured soak well under the sanitary latrines; d) Ensured soap and water sources besides the latrine to maintain proper hygiene;</p>

	<p>e) Ensured hygiene-related sessions during the group meeting discussions;</p> <p>f) Ensured handle inside the latrine so that aged and pregnant women can use the latrine.</p>
Viral and bacterial diseases may transmit from the slatted houses of Goats/Sheep	<p>a) Ensured proper waste and urine management;</p> <p>b) Ensured periodic vaccination;</p> <p>c) Ensured proper disposal of the dead goats/sheep.</p>
Covid-19 precaution	<p>a) Ensured mask and personal hygiene of the workers;</p> <p>b) Motivated the workers to take Covid-19 vaccine promoted by the government;</p> <p>c) Ensured social distancing during the group meeting</p>
Lack of Primary Health Care (PHC) facility	Motivated the workers to follow the safety instruction and ensure enough first-aid box
Land use pattern change	As there is no eviction or displacement issue, so no alternative plan till now.
Equal opportunity for workers	As it is due to some social constraints, so encouraged the community people to break this taboo.
Gender discrimination from poorest households including marginalized people	<p>a) The project participant selection procedure was the same for all. There was no discrimination during the beneficiary selection process. The Project Management Unit (PMU) verified the beneficiary list physically to ensure that there was no discrimination;</p> <p>b) Developed and promoted a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to find out the discrimination aspects.</p>



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Political influence	Mitigated the problem through proper disclosure of the project-related information with the relevant stakeholders and time-to-time communication with the local leaders and local government institutions.
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2. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Several grievance issues have been found in the field, but most of them are resolved with the help of local leaders or IEs. And most of the community people (except a few people in Gaibandha, Kurigram and Lalmonirhat districts) are well known regarding the grievance issue or mechanism and no complaints have been found that remain unsolved. Most of the complaints that are found are verbal. But the practice of GRM is not up to the mark in Gaibandha, Kurigram, and Lalmonirhat districts. A few complaints and the action taken to resolve the issues have been discussed below:

Complains/Grievance	Types of complain (written/verbal)	Action taken	Acceptance by the aggrieved person (yes or no.)
A female project participant in the <i>Jamalpur</i> district complained that she was not agreed to receive less soil and her whole yard had to be covered with soil from the project budget.	Verbal	IE staff explained to her that the project budget was not sufficient to cover her whole yard; rather, the project was supposed to provide soil/sand according to its estimation, and she has to take initiative to cover the rest of the yard with the sand from her own budget.	Yes
In the <i>Jamalpur</i> district, few project participants demanded cash assistance as other project beneficiaries are getting financial assistance during the Covid-19 period.	Verbal	IE staff explained to them that the project budget is not covering any grant cash assistance to support during the covid period.	Yes



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In the <i>Jamalpur</i> district, few project participants disagreed to make vegetable beds; because they have no ability to buy seeds, fertilizer etc.	Verbal	IE staff explained to them that the project had no budget in this regard. But IE will give them the logistic and technical support to make the vegetable bed. Moreover, if they established this vegetable bed, they would have benefited nutritionally and financially.	Yes
In the <i>Gaibandha</i> district, few local leaders and elite persons showed their dissatisfaction and demanded project participant selection from their area.	Verbal	IE staff convinced them that the project had some criteria for the project participant selection as well as the area selection.	Yes
In the <i>Kurigram</i> district, the local political leaders and community pressurized the IE staff to increase the number of beneficiaries as they need goat-slatted houses for goat rearing, homestead plinth raising of their own houses.	Verbal	IE staff convinced them that project participant selection was already completed a few months ago based on the beneficiary selection criteria of the project. And at that time, it was not possible to increase the number of project participants.	Yes
Some project participants in the <i>Lalmonirhat</i> district complained that they didn't get goat/sheep rearing slatted houses in just time.	Verbal	The slatted houses were provided only after training.	Yes



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In the <i>Kurigram</i> district, a family shows dissatisfaction for not getting the project's support on plinth raise.	Verbal	As the family was living in an isolated place, it was not possible to raise that particular plinth (the project can only raise houses in the cluster, not an individual house). So, the house has been transferred and attached to the adjacent cluster.	Yes
In the <i>Kurigram</i> district, few project participants went to pick grass with soil from the fallow land of others; sometimes conflicts were raised with the landowner.	Verbal	IE staff advised them to collect grasses from Khash land in the char area as turfing is required for sustaining the raised plinth.	Yes
In the <i>Kurigram</i> district, an indirect project participant pressurized the IE staff to count her as a direct project participant as she needed a slatted house.	Verbal	IE staff convinced her that the project participant selection procedure had already been finished and she was not selected as she did not meet the criteria.	Yes
In the <i>Nilphamari</i> district, some community people have complained against one of the IE staff members, who had taken money from the group members for admitting them as a CAG group member.	Verbal	IE staff members formed a committee for proper investigation regarding the issue and found it as false information from the community.	Yes



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In the <i>Nilphamari</i> district, a female project participant complained that her house in the cluster was not being raised.	Verbal	After an investigation by the IE staff members, it was found that the land of the woman is under a police case, so the local UP Chairman (focal of GRM Member) forbade raising the house.	Yes
In the <i>Jamalpur</i> district, a female project participant complained that she was not willing to provide the contribution amount for the community latrine.	Verbal	IE staff convinced her that the project had some implementation guidelines and that the project and participants should obey that.	Yes
In the <i>Gaibandha</i> district, local religious leaders demanded and pressurized the project field staff to raise the graveyard and mosque.	Verbal	IE staff efficiently communicated and handled this sensitive issue through active participation with the local elected body representatives and civil society members and informed them about the project implementation guidelines.	Yes
In <i>Nilphamari</i> , <i>Lalmonirhat</i> and <i>Kurigram</i> districts, most of the project participants disagreed to use sanitary latrines among three (3) families.	Verbal	IE staff convinced them that the project had some implementation guidelines to make an agreement regarding latrine use among three households and that project staff could not do otherwise.	Yes
Most of the project participants in <i>Nilphamari</i> and <i>Kurigram</i> districts made a complaint against the IE staff	Verbal	IE staff discussed this with the local agriculture officer and he said that it is due to unpredictable weather	Yes



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regarding their agricultural support as because of the flood, most of the BRRI- 51,52 yields were damaged.		conditions and suggested using the BRRI-52 variety (rather than BRRI 51) as it showed comparatively a better result. IE staff tried to convince the project participants that BRRI-52 had shown a positive result, so the next time the IE will provide that variety.	
In the <i>Kurigram</i> district, few people complained about why single and two houses are not being raised separately.	Verbal	IE staff convinced them that the project had some implementation guidelines to raise plinths with at least three houses and the project staff could not ignore that.	Yes
In the <i>Lalmonirhat</i> district, few project participants were not willing to dispose of their household waste in a pit.	Verbal	IE staff convinced them regarding the importance and benefits of waste management as well as a sound environment.	Yes

E. Conclusion

During the reporting period, it has been shown that based on the screening results the project is categorized 'C' i.e., no or minimum environmental and social impacts on the project area. Moreover, it is found that the selected Implementing Entities (IEs) of ECCCP-Flood are aware of the Environmental Screening and Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) formats and process. It is found that IEIs have consulted with the project participants and local community in line with the EMF, ESS and ESAP and have used prescribed formats for Environmental Screening and GRM. Moreover, in group discussions (e.g., FGD) the Programme participants and workers have been instructed to adopt environmentally sustainable practices. No activities were taken without resolving the community grievance.

Field Visit Pictures



Figure 6-9: The practice of homestead gardening using goat/cow manure in the raised plinths



Figure 10-11: Turfing in the slope of the raised plinths

Annex- I

Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Format

Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)

Name of IE:.....

Date of Screening:

Name of the Union:

Name of Upazila:

Name of the District:

Section 1: Environmental Risk Factors

Exclusion criteria	YES	NO	Comments
Will the activities involve associated facilities and require further due diligence of such associated facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Will the activities involve trans-boundary impacts including those that would require further due diligence and notification to downstream riparian states?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Will the activities adversely affect working conditions and health and safety of workers or potentially employ vulnerable categories of workers including women, child labour?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Will the activities potentially generate hazardous waste and pollutants including pesticides and contaminate lands that would require further studies on management, minimization and control and compliance to the country and applicable international environmental quality standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Will the activities involve the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (like dams, water impoundments, coastal and river bank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

infrastructure) that would require further technical assessment and safety studies?			
Will the proposed activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Will the activities be located in protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas and internationally recognized conservation sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Will the activities affect indigenous peoples that would require further due diligence, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and documentation of development plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Will the activities be located in areas that are considered to have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contain features considered as critical cultural heritage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Section 2: Specific Environmental Impacts

SL No.	General intervention issues	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
1. Issues related to Environment & Pollution					
1.1	Is there any visible Water Pollution?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.2	Is there any visible Air Pollution?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.3	Is there any issue related to Soil Degradation and Soil pollution?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.4	Is there any issue that causes Noise Pollution?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.5	Are there any interventions that cause Liquid Waste or Waste-water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.6	Are there any interventions that cause Hazardous Waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

1.7	Does any intervention change the Land use pattern?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.8	Is there any source that causes GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Issues related to Labour, Working Condition, Occupational Health & Safety					
2.1	Does everyone get Equal opportunity for working?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.2	Is there any Negative incident between workers and management?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3	Is there any Child labour (age <18)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.4	Is there any Labour working forcefully?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.5	Is there any written Labour Management procedure?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.6	Does the Labour are well known about their hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation and benefits?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.7	Are there any Covid-19 precautions measures?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.8	Is there any preparedness for Fire incidents?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.9	Is there any past incident of slips and falling and major injuries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.10	Is there any protective measure for Dust management?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.11	Is there any source of drinking water in the workplace?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.12	Is there any session regarding works safety and health?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.13	Is there any case regarding sexual harassment in the workplace?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.14	Is there any PHC (Primary Health Care)/ First Aid facility available in the workplace?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Issues related to Resource & Energy					
3.1	Does the intervention use Groundwater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

3.2	Does the intervention use Surface-water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Issues related to Community Health & Safety					
4.1	Is there any available Waste Treatment method?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.2	Is there any open Waste Disposal issue?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.3	Is the Goat Manure used as Fertilizer?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.4	Is there any promotion of Composting from waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.5	Is there any Vermicomposting/ Pit Composting unit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.6	Is it maintaining 30 feet distance between Tubewell (TW) and Latrine?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.7	Is any advice taken from DPHE regarding TW installation and Latrine construction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.8	Is there any concrete made TW platform?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.9	Does the TW platform have enough slope to drain water effectively?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.10	Are any TW water supply options, tested positive for Arsenic?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.11	Is there any possibility to affect the quality or quantity of Surface water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.12	Is there any water congestion or a waterlogging issue?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.13	Is the Latrine designed considering Pregnant Women, Children and Elderly people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.14	Is there any chance of Groundwater discharge/ Contamination of Drinking water or spreading water-borne diseases due to project intervention/ Latrine pit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.15	Is Soak well available below the Latrine?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.16	Is there are available water tank beside the Latrine?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

4.17	Are the Latrine and its surroundings neat and clean?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.18	Is there any Hygiene Promotion Session?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Issues related to Land					
5.1	Is there any forced resettlement issue?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.2	Is there any issue of displacement both physically and economically?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.3	Is there any issue regarding forced eviction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.4	Is there any alternative land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.5	Is there any compensation plan for the loss of assets?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.6	Does project intervention affect any private homesteads (vita with houses & other assets)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Issues related to Habitat, Wildlife & Biodiversity					
6.1	Is there any Endangered Species?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.2	Is there any issue relevant to an intervention of Alien invasive species?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.3	Is there any deforestation or tree cutting or land clearing issue?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.4	Is there tree plantation around the intervention places or slopes of the plinth?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Issues related to Raised Homestead					
7.1	Has the plinth been raised with Alluvial sand?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.2	Is it maintained at least 1 (one) feet height of the plinth more than the previous flood level?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.3	Is there any damage to the plinth slope?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.4	Is there any use of fertile topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.5	Is there any run-off/surface water congestion issue due to plinth raising?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Issues related to Agriculture & Livelihood					
8.1	Are there any practices of vegetable cultivation on Sand-bars?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

8.2	Is there any training session for Integrated Pest Management (IPM)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.3	Is the Pheromone trap available in the cultivation plot?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.4	Does the Crop residues be used as fertilizers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.5	Is there any use of banned pesticides/pest management methods?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.6	Is there any damage to the Agricultural land?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Section 3: Social Grievance Issues

1. Issues related to Grievance					
SL No.	General intervention issues	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
1.1	Is there any record of Social Grievance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.2	Is there any practice of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.3	Is project interventions affect mosques, temples, graveyards, cremation grounds, and other places/objects that are of religious and cultural significance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Annex- II

Grievance Mechanism Monitoring Report**Extended Community Climate Change Project- Flood (ECCCP- Flood)**

Name of IE:

Working Area:

Reporting Period:

Table 1: Grievance Mechanism

Sl. No.	Date of Receipt	Complains/ Grievance	Types of complain (written/verbal)	Action taken	Acceptance by the aggrieved person (yes or no.)	Narratives about the issue/Remarks