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# SAP008 "Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)"

## Quarterly Environmental & Social Safeguards Monitoring Report

July 2022-September 2022



BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

<b>Project ID / Output ID</b>	<b>SAP 008</b>		
<b>Full Title:</b>	<b>Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)</b>		
<b>Targeted Areas</b>	<b>Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Kurigram &amp; Jamalpur districts</b>		
<b>Start Date</b>	27 April 2020	<b>Completion date:</b>	26 April 2024
<b>Total Project Fund:</b> GCF (Grant): PKSF (Co-financing):	<b>USD 13.33 million</b>	<b>Budgeted allocation</b>	
	USD 9.68 million	<b>1st year</b>	USD 2.94 Million
	USD 3.65 million	<b>2nd year</b>	USD 3.88 Million
		<b>Total disbursement by GCF</b>	USD 4.97 Million
<b>National Designated Authority:</b>	Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, The People's Republic of Bangladesh.		
<b>Accredited Entity:</b>	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)		
<b>Country:</b>	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 Rules (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) has been 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 from the adverse effects of climate change in the flood-prone areas of Bangladesh. ECCCP-Flood also 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’ as per GCF’s Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards which means the project is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts. So, the Project Management Unit (PMU) developed an Environment and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and Environmental and Social Management Guideline for the sustainable adaptation measures of the project which is aligned with GCF’s Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) policies and the country’s 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 *July 2022 to September 2022*. Various activities have been performed by the Implementing Entities (IEs) during this period. Among those activities, protection of homesteads from adverse effects of flood, increase access to safe water and sanitation, and access to flood-resilient livelihoods are the main ones. Various workshops had been conducted at the local level. Initially, all the IEs were visited by the PMU at different locations to identify potential environmental and social impacts of their activities. Visiting project locations helped to reveal a few common environmental impacts that have occurred due to project activities. Among those waste water generation, dust pollution, lack of waste management practice, lack of awareness of occupational health and safety, and land use pattern change were found as the most significant environmental impacts. No such activities regarding natural habitat loss, activities among ecologically critical areas, or conservation areas have been found. No unresolved community grievances were found during the field visit and Implementing Entity (IE)-level activity except some local political influence.

## Quarterly Environmental and Social Safeguards Monitoring Report (July 2022 to September 2022)

### 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 frequently inundated by flood water. Their livelihoods depend on subsistence agriculture and agriculture wage labour which are also 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 livestock and other household activities. Adolescent girls and women are also vulnerable during flood because they have to stay on embankments or in 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

As per GCF's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy, 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 and social impacts. PKSF monitors ESS-related issues due to the activities under the 'ECCCP-Flood' project using ESAP developed 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 the impacts of community-level adaptation interventions on the environment and society. 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 public as a part of public disclosure.

### **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 the findings from the field visits in the project areas where attached checklists (attached in Annex-I and Annex-II) were used to collect the environmental and social information during the reporting period. 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 period. Hence, PMU tries to assess ESS risks throughout the project cycle to mitigate those effectively.

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 by developing an ESAP and Environmental and Social Management Guidelines.

In the field, it was found that most of the activities were performed considering Environmental and Social Management Guidelines and as per the ESAP prepared by PKSF. There were no visible air, water and noise pollution found in the project areas. But soil pollution was found in the Lalmonirhat district. Due to sanitary latrine installations, waste water has been generated in the project areas but it was managed by constructing soak wells and safety tanks to protect ground and surface water from contamination. In the Lalmonirhat district, water congestion was found due to project interventions. Dust management is a challenging issue in the project areas and proper dust management has not been found in a few places in Nilphamari and Lalmonirhat districts.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established in the project areas, but it was moderately satisfactory. There is an ongoing grievance record system where different types of complaints are written. And in most cases, the complaints were resolved with the help of local leaders or IEs staff. There were no unresolved grievance issues that have been found during this reporting period (The recorded facts related to the grievance are given on page -10).



## 1.2 Environmental and Social Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions

It was 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. It was found that there is a good relationship between workers and management. Besides, no negative issues were found in any of the project locations. National employment and labour laws have been followed in the field and the labours were found as well-known regarding their hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation, and benefits except in few areas of the Nilphamari district. But no written Labour Management procedure has been found except in Jamalpur and Lalmonirhat districts.

There were limited harmful activities in the field, and the implementing entities have ensured gloves, gumboots, and face masks for workers' safety. IEs have ensured safe drinking water for workers except in few places in the Lalmonirhat district. 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 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 in Nilphamari and Kurigram districts where first aid facility was missing. As the project is running during the Covid-19 situation so in most of the cases (except in a few places in the Kurigram district) 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. Similar to group meetings, participants have found using the mask as well as maintaining social distance. It has been found that few workers in the Kurigram district are reluctant in using masks while working as they feel it is an obstacle. Moreover, workers' health and safety sessions were conducted in most of the places except a few places in Kurigram, and Lalmonirhat districts.

No labour has been found under the age of 18 (Child Labour). It has been found that few labours are not working willfully in the Lalmonirhat district. 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**

Earlier, it is mentioned that some soil pollution and soil degradation issues have been found in the Lalmonirhat district but it was minimized as plantation activities in the raised plinth have already been implemented. Moreover, there were no such water congestion issues except in a few places in the Lalmonirhat district due to plinth elevation.

It was ensured that the resources have been used with care and there were a few issues related to groundwater use in the project areas as groundwater is up-taken using tube-wells for drinking purposes. Moreover, for plinth raising in most cases, alluvial sand was not used except in a few places in the project areas. 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 (like- transportation, industry, etc.) were found in the project areas specially in Kurigram, Lalmonirhat and Nilphamari districts those 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 except in a few places in Nilphamari and Kurigram districts. At the same time, the Pheromone trap is being used in a few areas of Jamalpur, Gaibandha, and Lalmonirhat districts. The project participants are practicing using crop residues as manure except in a few places of the Lalmonirhat district.

### **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 waste water, but it has been managed well through soak well. So, no major community health, safety, or security problems have been found so far. Moreover, project participants were found to be well aware of using shoes while using the toilets. In most cases, for tubewell installation, advice has been taken from the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). A minimum 30 feet distance has been maintained between tubewells and latrines. Few installed tubewells water samples are under testing process in the laboratory and few have already been tested. Arsenic was not found (as per Bangladesh standards) in the water

samples of the project areas but in a few places of Gaibandha, Iron concentration was slightly higher (as per Bangladesh standards) than the standard limit (details given in Annex-III). So, those were re-boring to find a better water layer. Few tubewell platforms have already been constructed in the project areas after getting the water quality test report. In most of the areas, tubewell platform slopes were found enough to drain the water except in



Figure 1: Tubewell use

a few places the in the Lalmonirhat district. So, those are going to be reconstructed to drain the water smoothly. To ensure hygiene water tanks and soaps were found in Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Nilphamari, and a few places in Jamalpur and Gaibandha districts beside the constructed latrines. And the latrine surroundings were found neat and clean.

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

### **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 the Nilphamari district. But no damage to agricultural land has been found. Moreover, no displacement issue was found except in few places of the Lalmonirhat district. And there is alternative land use plan or compensation plan has been found in a few places of the project areas. Moreover, there is no incident of forced eviction or forced resettlement.

As the project participants are getting the house on high raised plinths so gradually their standards of living are getting better. Moreover, it has been found that they are practicing homestead gardening except in a few places of Lalmonirhat and Kurigram districts, which is helping to meet the need of their daily needs and nutrition.

### **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 those 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 five 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 being practiced by the project participants except in a few areas of the Lalmonirhat district.



*Figure 2: Homestead Gardening*

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

There is no indigenous or tribal community in the project areas. 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 the information disclosure policy.

### 1.10 Major Identified Impacts found and Mitigation Measures were taken at the Field Level

Identified Impacts based on Field Visit	Mitigation Measures taken
Dust Pollution	Considering weather conditions like wind flow, and wind speed, the labours have used musk and sprayed water on the raised plith.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission	It has been found that the emission of GHG was not emitted due to the project activities rather than other activities like transportation.
Soil Pollution and Degradation	More plantation work and turfing are 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 of wastes.
Tree cutting or clear felling	Motivation is ongoing not to cut trees. If needed, five more saplings were planted for one tree logging. If needed, a plantation program will be designed. Project participants planted trees by their own contributions.
Risk of Environmental pollution due to the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers	a) Encouraged the community to use organic manure like vermi-compost; b) Promoted Integrated Pest Management (IPM); c) Banned pesticides are not used.
Water stagnation/ drainage congestion/ water logging	Constructed drain/s ensuring properly maintained natural slope.

Identified Impacts based on Field Visit	Mitigation Measures taken
Impact on surface water quality due to indiscriminate throwing of wastes	Trying to introduce proper solid waste management, and water quality management.
Community health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Encouraged the community to dump the organic waste into a pit to produce organic manure as well as proper solid waste management;</li> <li>b) Used shoes/slipper while using latrine;</li> <li>c) Tested Arsenic and Iron concentration for the drinking water sources of the installed tube-wells;</li> <li>d) Community keeps their toilet neat and clean by themselves;</li> <li>e) Ensured twin-pit soak well under the sanitary latrines;</li> <li>f) Ensured soap and water sources besides the latrine to maintain proper hygiene;</li> <li>g) Ensured hygiene-related sessions during the group meeting discussions;</li> <li>h) Ensured handle inside the latrine so that aged and pregnant women can smoothly use the latrine.</li> </ul>
Land use pattern change	As there is no eviction or displacement issue has arisen, so no alternative plan to address the issue.
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.



## 2. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Several grievance issues have been found in the field and recorded properly. Most of the complaints were resolved/partially resolved with the help of local leaders or IEs). All the complaints were found verbally. But the practice of GRM in the field level was not up to the mark. A few complaints and the action taken to resolve the issues have been discussed below:

Complains/Grievance	Types of complaints (written/verbal)	Action taken	Acceptance by the aggrieved person
A project participant in the <i>Jamalpur</i> district claimed full cost/project support for goat-slatted house-making and to get the goat/sheep.	Verbal but recorded by the IE	IE staff and respective CCAG leaders discussed the project implementation guidelines with the aggrieved participant to convince her that goat/sheep procurement should not be made by project resources and to handle the issue smoothly.	Yes
A project participant in the <i>Jamalpur</i> district claimed more soil for her homestead for raising and yard-extending purposes.	Verbal but recorded by the IE	IE staff and respective CCAG leaders discussed the project implementation guidelines with the aggrieved participant to convince her and to handle the issue smoothly.	Partially Satisfied
A project participant in the <i>Jamalpur</i> district declined to provide any contribution to plinth raising and claimed all types of support from the project.	Verbal but recorded by the IE	Project personnel of the IE and CCAG leaders communicated with her and shared project opportunities and modalities. IE staff tried to clarify the role and responsibilities of beneficiaries and the project.	Yes

Complains/Grievance	Types of complaints (written/verbal)	Action taken	Acceptance by the aggrieved person
The Head Teacher of Char Choumohan Primary School, <i>Jamalpur</i> district submitted a complaint to Chairman against the project as demanding plinth raising of a school campus.	Verbal but recorded by the IE	Project personnel communicated with the respective teacher and informed him of the project rules (that the plinth raising only applicable for house hold) regarding the plinth-raising activities.	Partially Satisfied
In the <i>Lalmonirhat</i> district, local politicians created undue pressure on plinth-raising activities	Verbal but recorded by the IE	Project personnel of the IE discussed and shared project opportunities and modalities with the local politicians, elites, and mass people and solve the problem.	Yes
In the <i>Lalmonirhat</i> district, a few indirect project participants pressurized the IE to raise their plinths along with direct beneficiaries.	Verbal but recorded by the IE	IE staff and CCAG leaders communicated with them and shared project opportunities and modalities.	Yes
In the <i>Kurigram</i> district, difference of opinion among the group members took place as few members wanted to install the tubewell in their own houses declining the decision of the group.	Verbal but recorded by the IE	The other CCAG members solved the problem with the help of the IE staff by discussing it among themselves in the group meeting. The group members made them understand that the installation of tubewell is a community activity. Everybody in this community will collect drinking water from tubewell. So, the tubewell should be installed in a common place where everyone should have easy access water at any time.	Yes, but still have some concern

Complains/Grievance	Types of complaints (written/verbal)	Action taken	Acceptance by the aggrieved person
In the <i>Kurigram</i> district, an indirect beneficiary created a barrier to raising the plinth of the direct beneficiaries. As he is the owner of the adjacent land of the pond from where the soil of plinth raising was primarily selected to be collected. To him, it seemed that if the soil is cut from that pond, the soil of his land might erode in future.	Verbal but recorded by the IE	It was solved with the help of the CCAG group members. The group members went to another pond's owner, contracted with him regarding soil collection, and the plinth-raising activity ran again.	Yes
In the <i>Kurigram</i> district, a few project participants complained about why single and two houses are not being raised.	Verbal but recorded by the IE	IE staff convinced them that according to the project design and implementation guidelines, there is no scope to raise a plinth for single or two families.	Partially Satisfied
In the <i>Kurigram</i> district, a few project participants complained about why a single-family was not being given a latrine.	Verbal but recorded by the IE	IE staff convinced them that according to the project design and implementation guidelines, there is no instruction to provide latrines to single or two families.	Yes
In the <i>Lalmunirhat</i> district, a project participant complained about why a single house is not being raised.	Verbal but recorded by the IE	IE staff convinced them that according to the project design and implementation guidelines, there is no scope to raise a plinth for single or two families. But later, if she decided to move the house with other families, then her house will also be raised.	Yes

Complains/Grievance	Types of complaints (written/verbal)	Action taken	Acceptance by the aggrieved person
In the <i>Lalmonirhat</i> district, a project participant demanded more goats for her slatted house.	Verbal but recorded by the IE	IE staff convinced her that according to the project design and implementation guidelines goat/sheep should be procured by the beneficiaries. The project will only provide slatted houses for goat rearing. There is no scope of providing goats except the loan for goat purchase.	Yes
In the <i>Sindurtally</i> village of <i>Jamalpur</i> district, plinth-raising activities remained stopped for 6 months as few personnel (indirect beneficiaries) of the community forced the IE to raise their land otherwise they won't let the work to continue.	Verbal but recorded by the IE	IE staff discussed with newly elected members, chairman (of LGI) and local elite persons regarding the issue. They apologized for the incident and ensured that they would provide all types of support to continue plinth-raising activities.	Yes
In the <i>Borul</i> village of <i>Jamalpur</i> district, some elite persons demanded for raising plinth of the nearest mosque.	Verbal but recorded by the IE	IE staff effectively handled this sensitive issue. IE staff informed them about the project rules and scope to do so. Moreover, IE staff advised that this type of work could be done socially and with the help of local administration. If needed IE will help them to discuss the issue with the local administration.	Partially Satisfied
In the <i>Nilphamari</i> district, a village chairman asked to construct and uplift the local road with the support of the project.	Verbal but recorded by the IE	IE staff convinced him that according to the project design and implementation guidelines, there is no scope to do such activities. Moreover, IE staff advised that this type of work could be	Yes



## Quarterly ESS Monitoring Report (July-September 2022)

### ECCCP-Flood



Complains/Grievance	Types of complaints (written/verbal)	Action taken	Acceptance by the aggrieved person
		done with the help of local administration. If needed IE will help them to discuss the issue with the local administration.	
Local leaders and Political Leaders interfere with the plinth-raising activities in the <i>Gaibandha</i> district.	Verbal but recorded by the IE	IE staff has improved communication and rapport building with the chairman, members, political and local leaders through addressing details of project goals objectives, and implementation procedure.	Partially Satisfied

## E. Exchange Visit Information

In order to exchange the experience of the project activities and the best practices, the members of the Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG) and the field staff of the Implementing Entities (IEs) participated in the Exchange Visit on 31st August 2022. In total, 60 members of CCAG and 40 field staff of the IEs attended the exchange visits organized in Rowmari and Chilmari upazila of the Kurigram district. The CCAG members visited homestead plinth raising, installation of tube-wells, climate-resilient sanitary latrines, rearing goat/sheep in slatted sheds, flood-resilient crop cultivation, home gardening and seedbed on raised plinths and cultivation of high-value crops. CCAGs shared the best environmental and social practices among themselves during the exchange visits.



## F. Conclusion

During the reporting period, based on the screening results, it has been again proved that the project is categorized as 'C' i.e., no or minimum environmental and social impacts on the project area. Moreover, it was found that the Implementing Entities (IEs) of the ECCCP-Flood project increased their capacity on understanding ESS compliance. PMU is continuously putting efforts to increase the skill of the IE staff. It was found that IEs have consulted with the project participants and local community in line with the ESS, and ESAP and have used prescribed formats for Environmental Screening and GRM. Moreover, in group meetings, the program participants and workers have been instructed to adopt environmentally sustainable practices. No activities were taken without resolving the community and political grievance.



Annex- I

**Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening**

**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
<b>1. Issues related to Environment &amp; Pollution</b>					
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"/>	
<b>2. Issues related to Labour, Working Condition, Occupational Health &amp; Safety</b>					
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"/>	
<b>3. Issues related to Resource &amp; Energy</b>					
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"/>	
<b>4. Issues related to Community Health &amp; Safety</b>					
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 TW/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"/>	
<b>5. Issues related to Land</b>					
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"/>	
<b>6. Issues related to Habitat, Wildlife &amp; Biodiversity</b>					
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"/>	
<b>7. Issues related to Raised Homestead</b>					
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"/>	
<b>8. Issues related to Agriculture &amp; Livelihood</b>					
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

### Annex-III

### Arsenic & Iron Concentration Test Report

	<p>Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Office of the Senior Chemist Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) Bogura Zonal Lab, Seoigari, Jamtola, Bogura. Phone: 02588813390, Fax: , Email: wqmsc_bograzonallab@yahoo.com</p>	
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Memo:46.03.1000.106.16.01.22.09

Date:05/07/2022

#### Physical/Chemical/Bacteriological Analysis of Water Sample

Sample ID: BOG2022070004 to BOG2022070009, Total: 6	District: Gaibandha.
Sent by: Project Co-ordinator, ECCCP-Flood(PKSF), TMSS Bonarpara, Shaghata, Gaibandha.	Sample Source: STW-Others Pump
Ref. Memo No: TMSS/Nil & Dated: 03/07/2022	Date of Testing: 05/07/2022
Collection date: Not Mentioned	Receiving date: 03/07/2022

#### LABORATORY TEST RESULTS:

Sample ID	Caretaker Name	Village/ Ward	Union/ Paurashava	Upazila/ City Corp.	Arsenic (mg/L)		Iron (mg/L)	
					LOQ:0.001, BDS:0.05 Conc.	Method	LOQ:0.1, BDS:0.3-1 Conc.	Method
BOG2022070004	Mst. Alea Begam	Hasilkandi Moddhapara	Saghata	Saghata	0.015	AAS	3.1	AAS
BOG2022070005	Mst. Lahida Begam	Gobindi	Saghata	Saghata	0.005	AAS	0.7	AAS
BOG2022070006	Mst. Mini Begam	Gobindi	Saghata	Saghata	0.009	AAS	0.4	AAS
BOG2022070007	Mst. Yasmin Begam	Jamira	Saghata	Saghata	0.008	AAS	0.3	AAS
BOG2022070008	Mst. Sabina Begam	Kalurpara	Saghata	Saghata	0.005	AAS	0.5	AAS
BOG2022070009	Mst. Beauty Begam	Saghata Akonpara	Saghata	Saghata	0.003	AAS	1.1	AAS

Note: Sample Supplied by Client. LOQ-Level On Quantization, BDS: Bangladesh Standard, AAS: Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer, UVS: Ultra Violet Spectrophotometer. Lab SI: 4-9

<p><u>Test Performed by:</u></p> <p>1.) Name: Md. Alauddin Al Faruque Designation: Junior Chemist</p> <p>2.) Name: Md. Hafizur Rahman Designation: Sample Analyzer</p>	<p><u>Signature</u></p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> 05.07.2022 Md. Alauddin Al Faruque Junior Chemist DPHE, Zonal Laboratory, Bogura.</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> 05.07.2022 Md. Hafizur Rahman Sample Analyzer DPHE, Zonal Laboratory, Bogura.</p>	<p><u>Countersigned/Approved by:</u></p> <p>1.) Name: Md. Sohel Rana Designation: Senior Chemist</p> <p>2.) Name: Designation:</p>	<p><u>Signature</u></p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> 05.07.2022 Md. Sohel Rana Senior Chemist DPHE, Zonal Laboratory, Bogura.</p>
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