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

Annual Environmental & Social Safeguards Monitoring Report

January 2022-December 2022





Annual ESS Monitoring Report (January-December 2022)

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 focused on environmental compliance, including air quality, water quality, noise, topsoil management, and biodiversity conservation. It will cover the progress that has been achieved between January 2022 to December 2022. Various activities have been performed by the Implementing Entities (IEs) under this project. Among those activities, the protection of homesteads from adverse effects of flood, increased access to safe water and sanitation, and access to flood-resilient livelihoods are the main ones. Various workshops are taking place at the local level, which is crucial for the project. Initially, a 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. Face masks and water sprinkling methods were used to suppress the airborne dissemination of SPM and other fine particles, and deep tube wells were installed to ensure the availability and quality of drinking water. The IE and PMU confirmed that the allowable limit of the selected parameters is being complied with the target limit, except for the high concentration of Iron (Fe) in some unions. The high concentration of iron might have arisen due to the sub-project site’s geological feature, i.e., water table, and natural weathering of iron-bearing minerals and rocks. However, the project IEs have taken the



necessary steps to mitigate this impact. No such activities regarding natural habitat loss, activities among reserve areas, or conservation areas have been found. The project activities did not cause any sound pollution, and the sand and soil required for plinth raising were sourced from fallow land, dry ponds, borrow pits, and other rivers adjacent to land where the topsoil had already been lost. Diverse native fruit tree seedlings, saplings, trees, and medicinal plants were observed at the homestead area of each project site. This report also concentrated on several social compliance issues. Beneficiaries received equal payment for their efforts according to the allocated project funds; each work site included a first-aid kit for basic emergency medical assistance, but no accidents or injuries were reported. Always adequate personal protective equipment was available to ensure the workers' safety (PPE). There is no proof that children were employed. At the project site, neither project participants nor staff engaged in sexual harassment of locals, nor were there any significant problems with the community's health, safety, or security. No major issues of land acquisition, resettlement, or relocation were notified anywhere. No ethnic community was found and no project activities were located at cultural heritage sites. Beneficiaries are aware of the GRM committee. 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 options, drinking water sources, and sanitation systems for these people.

The major project activities are:

- Cluster-based homestead plinth raise
- Reconstruction of resilient houses on raised plinths
- Installation of tube-wells
- Construction of climate-resilient sanitary latrines
- Goat/sheep rearing in the slatted houses
- Financial support for goat/sheep purchases, and
- Flood-tolerant crop cultivation

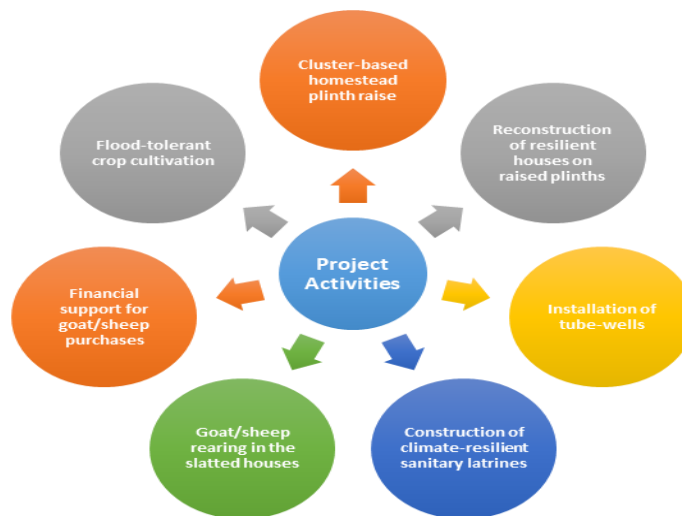


Figure 1: Project Activities of ECCCP Flood Project

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 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.

The project covers five (5) flood-vulnerable districts namely Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha, and Jamalpur with a high level of flood risks, high level of poverty, water scarcity, and food insecurity of Bangladesh. The project has selected 73,705 (20,000 HHs) participants as the project has a target to support 73,705 (20,000 HHs) vulnerable people in the selected 5 districts with a high level of flood risks. They account for 1.9% of the total population of the selected 5 districts and 13.22% of the flood- vulnerable population. The places where the project activities are running are mentioned below and their locations are shown in Map.

Table 1: List of Study Area

Sl. No.	Districts	Upazila	Unions
1	Nilphamari	Dimla	Tepakhoribari,
			Khogakhoribari
			Purbo Chatnai
			Poschim Chatnai
2	Jamalpur	Sharishabari	Satpowa
			Pogoldigha
		Madarganj	Balujuri
			Charpakerdha
		Melandah	Nayanagar
			Ghosherpara
		Islampur	Golarchar

Sl. No.	Districts	Upazila	Unions
			Patharchi
			Belgachi
			Pola Banda
			Kulkandi
3	Gaibandha	Fulchari	Erendabari
			Fazlpur
			Udakhali
		Shaghata	Shaghata
			Vator Khali
			Holdia
			Ghuridah
4	Kurigram	Chilmari	Chilmari
			Romna
			Noyerhat
			Astamir Char
		Chor Rajibpur	Kodalkati
		Rowmari	Shoilmari
			Bondober
			Rowmari
			Char Shoilmari
			Datvanga
5	Lalmonirhat	Lalmonirhat Sadar	Mogulhat
			Kulaghat
			Khuniagach
			Rajpur

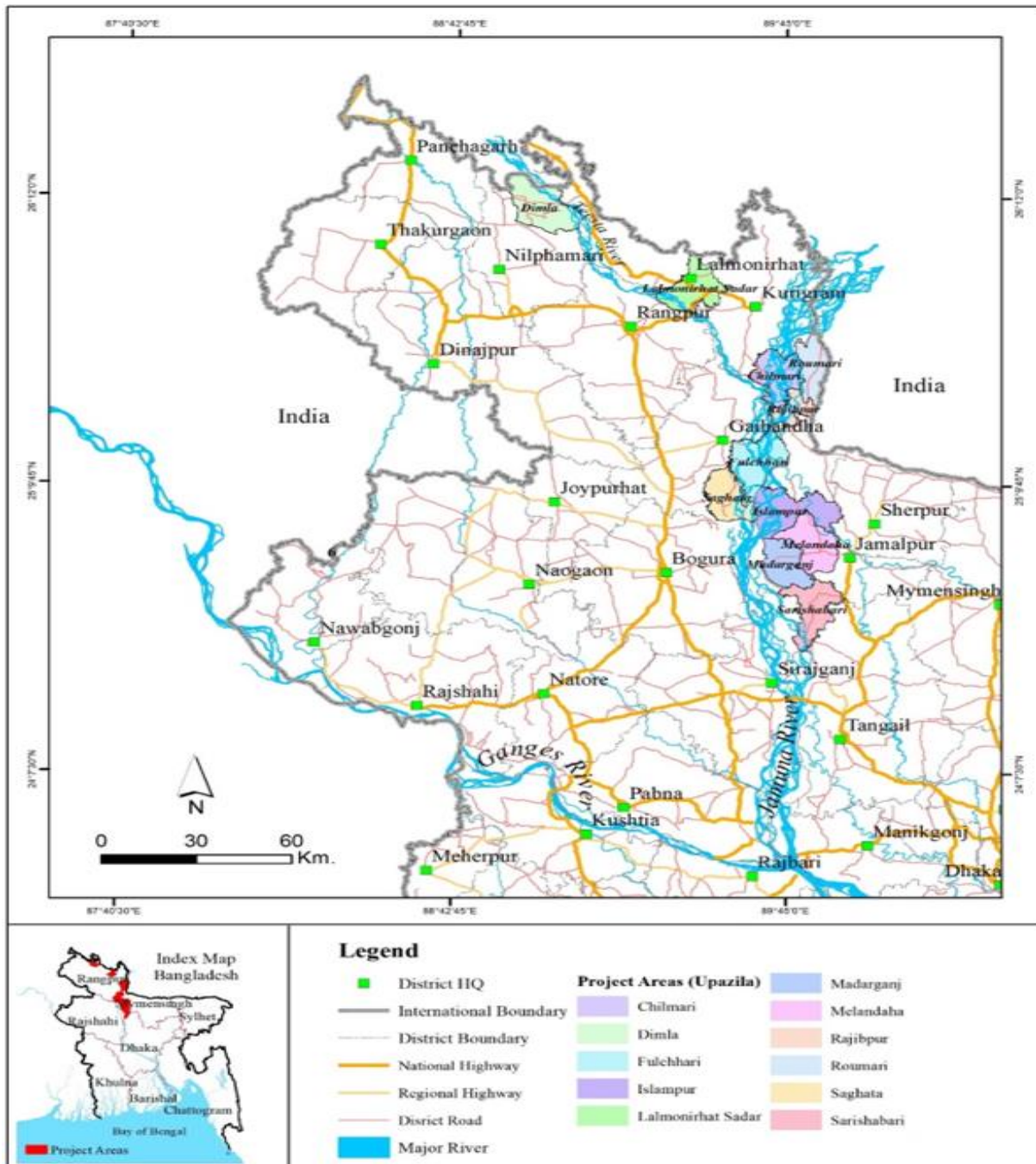


Figure 2: Locations of the Project Area

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 the 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 ESS implications of community-level adaptation interventions. This report focused on environmental compliance, including air quality, water quality, noise, topsoil management, and biodiversity conservation. This report also captures 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 period. Hence, PMU tries to assess ESS risks throughout the project cycle to mitigate those effects.

Limited environmental and social risks and impacts have been identified during the environmental and social screening of the project. The PMU also developed a mitigation plan by developing an ESAP.

In the field, it was found that most of the activities were performed considering environmental and social safeguard policies and guidelines and as per the ESAP prepared by PKSf. There were no visible water or noise pollution found in the project areas. But air and soil pollution were found in the Lalmonirhat district. Due to installations of new sanitary latrine, wastewater has been generated in the project areas but it was managed through 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. As per the project design the environmental impacts to the interventions is minimal to zero. The only concern observed is “Dust Storms,” as most activities are conducted during the dry season. Dust management is a challenging issue in the project areas. Most of the sub-project sites, dust masks and water sprinkling methods were adopted to suppress the airborne dissemination of the SPM and other fine particles. Proper dust management has not been found in a few places of Nilphamari, and Lalmonirhat districts.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is available in the project areas, but it was not up to the mark. Due to project activities, the Implementing Entities (IEs) received several trainings from PKSf on the ESS and Environmental and Social risk. Moreover, PKSf received training on Grievance Redress Mechanism from GCF. 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. It was observed that there was a grievance redress committee comprising 3 to 7 members. Five (5) member committees were observed in most of the project area. The local union parishad chairman, union parishad member, project coordinator, teacher, and local elite parson were nominated as committee members.



Beneficiaries know the GRM committee in most places. They usually complain to the local member or the chairman. Nilphamari, Gaibandha, and Jamalpur's beneficiaries have been observed as places where there is little idea about the GRM committee, and in some areas, they do not know whether such a committee exists. In most cases, verbal complaints have been made, usually taking 7 to 15 days to resolve. However, when all the committee members take the complaints seriously, in most cases, the complaints are resolved within 2–7 days. 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-17).

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. 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 Lalmonirhat districts.

There were very limited harmful activities in the field, and the implementing entities have ensured gloves, gumboots, and masks for workers' safety. At the beginning of the daily project's activities, instruction on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and its proper use is provided to all of the workers. No single area lacked a sufficient supply of personal protective equipment. Although everyone uses PPE at the work site and is aware of the need to use. But it is not up to the mark because they are not habituated to use it. 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 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 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 the 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 Jamalpur, 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 by the local people and project participants.

However, because the work was done in summer, the workers began their shifts early in the morning, took a break in the middle of the day to avoid the sun's heat, and resumed their work in the afternoon. During work hours, the laborers have taken shelter under the trees since this plinth was raised by demolishing the earlier house.

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

Earlier, it is mentioned that some air pollution issues have been found in Kurigram and Lalmonirhat districts but that activities is not project. 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, till now there is no such intervention that can produce hazardous waste to contaminate ground or surface water and also no such water congestion issues except in a few places of the Lalmonirhat 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 in 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 (like- transportation, industry, etc.) were found in the project areas specially in Kurigram, Lalmonirhat and Nilphamari districts those were not project activities.

Though the project participants have been found using chemical fertilizers 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 in the Lalmonirhat district.



Figure 3 Using of Pheromone trap in the field

It is observed that plenty of soil is required to raise the plinth and its related activities, which is a challenge for the beneficiaries to manage and deploy at the project site. However, considering the PKSf and GCF's guidelines, beneficiaries, with the help of IEs, have sourced the sand and alluvial earth/soil from the fallow land, dry pond, borrow pits, and other adjacent rivers land where the topsoil had already been lost. To protect the raised plinth from erosion and silt run-off, beneficiaries received training and guidance from the IEs and took the following measures:

- turfing the plinth slope with different kinds of grasses;
- planting plenty of erosion endured medicinal trees, banana trees, fruit trees, and homestead gardening;
- installed a pipe to drain rain and flood water quickly to avoid erosion and waterlogging

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, resulting in no groundwater contamination. Waste and wastewater from households and livestock are drained by the earthen channel and deposited into a demarcated place and ring. Construction waste and wastewater were not a concern for surface water contamination as there is no water body close to the sub-project site. Until no major community health, safety, or security problems have been found.

Moreover, Project participants were found to be well aware of using sandal/slippers during using the toilets. To ensure hygiene water tanks and soaps were found in Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Nilphamari, and a few places in Jamalpur and Gaibandha districts besides the constructed latrines. And the latrine surroundings were found neat and clean.



Figure 4: Climate-resistant Latrine and Tubewell

Ensuring drinking water availability and quality was a big challenge for the IEs for the char dwellers. As a part of the project activities and to protect against water-borne diseases, IEs have already installed the allocated deep tubewells at most of the cluster, and some will be installed in the next couple of months. In most cases, for tubewell installation, advice has been taken from Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE). A minimum 30 feet distance has been maintained between tubewells and latrines except for a few areas of Lalmonirhat, Jamalpur and Nilphamari districts. IEs were instructed and obliged to test the Iron (Fe) and Arsenic (As) quantity in the laboratory for each tube well before declaration as safe for drinking. Few installed tubewells water samples are under the 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 higher (as per Bangladesh standards) than the standard limit. So, they were re-boring to find a better water layer. A few tubewell platforms have already been constructed in Jamalpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Nilphamari, and Lalmonirhat after getting results of water quality. In most of the areas, tubewell platform slopes were found enough to drain the water except in a few places in Lalmonirhat and Nilphamari districts. So, they are going to be reconstructed to drain the water smoothly. After finding suitable reports of Arsenic and Iron other tubewells platforms will be constructed.

Solid waste management has been found as a challenging task in the project areas and there is no such waste treatment method. Household waste and livestock litter are deposited in a demarcated pit within the plinth for composting, and the fertilizer is used for agriculture and homestead gardening. The community is practicing pit/vermi-composting in the project areas using organic wastes.



Figure 5 Practicing Vermi-composting

Adopting vermi-composting is an addition to managing livestock waste within the plinth, and this practice has already been started at south Dighal-kandi Char, Gaibandha. Beneficiaries are receiving adequate training from the IEs on vermi-composting. 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. All construction waste was dumped at a demarcated place and was observed to be in satisfactory condition. As the plinth is away from the water body, surface water deterioration due to construction waste is negligible.

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 a few places in 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 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 surrounding 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 6: 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. Besides, no project activities have been found where there is a 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.

Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan

Activities implemented during the reporting period

- Providing training on goat and sheep rearing in the slatted house by the local livestock officer
- Vaccination of sheep and goats by the local Paravet
- Providing training on ‘Cultivation of flood-resilient rice varieties BRRI Dhan 52 and ‘Cultivation of early and disease-protective wheat variety BARI wheat 30 by an Agriculture officer from the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)
- Consultation with the DPHE to know about arsenic conditions, and water layer information before Tubewell and Sanitary Latrine installations
- Involve the Union Parishad (UP) (local government institution) Chairman as the Head of the Grievance Redress Mechanism Committee.
- Information collection regarding flood from the Upazila Disaster Management Committee

Dates and venues of engagement activities

Most of the meetings were conducted informally.

Date: Throughout the project year

Venue: Many venues (e.g., implementing entity’s (IE’s) field office, DPHE office, UP Office)

Information shared with stakeholders

- Short description of the project including the activities
- Goats/ sheep rearing methods in the slatted house and its benefits
- Necessity of vaccination
- Cultivation method of flood-tolerant rice and wheat including irrigation method and fertilization method
- Groundwater level and acceptable arsenic concentration in the water



- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Early Warning System and flood-related information
- Waste management
- Environmental pollution/management

Outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period

Output 3.1: Installation of flood-resilient tube wells

Output 3.2: Construction of sanitary latrines

Output 4.1: Rearing of goat/sheep in slatted houses

Output 4.2: Cultivation of flood-tolerant crops

Major Identified Impacts and Mitigation Measures found 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 used musk and sprayed water on the raised plinth.
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 wastewater	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, three more saplings were planted for one tree logging. If needed, a plantation program will be designed. Project participants planted trees with their own contributions.

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



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Identified Impacts based on Field Visit	Mitigation Measures taken
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.
Viral and bacterial diseases may transmit from the slatted houses of Goats/Sheep	a) Ensured proper waste and urine management; b) Ensured periodic vaccination; c) Ensured proper disposal of the dead goats/sheep (if any).



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:

Date of receipt	Venue	Number of Attendees	Complains/Grievance Description	Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/complaints
12-01-22	Balijuri Union, Madarganj Upazila Jamalpur district	6	A female project participant in the <i>Jamalpur</i> district claimed that financial contribution for the installation of latrines is unethical and demanded all costs should be provided by the project.	Project personnel of the IE and CCAG leaders communicated with her and shared project opportunities and modalities of the financial contribution for the toilet. IE staff tried to clarify the role and responsibilities of beneficiaries and the project.	yes



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Date of receipt	Venue	Number of Attendees	Complains/Grievance Description	Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/ complaints
29-01-22	Village: Gualerdoba, Union: Belgacha, Upazila:Ialampur.	20	In the <i>Jamalpur</i> district, the IE faced challenges and obstacles to working in Goalardoba village due to local politics. Such as- those who have their own land are reluctant to give soil from their land to others; someone demands compensation of about five thousand for house repairs if their homestead is raised; those who have already raised homestead discourage others (if their homestead goes down); someone indicates if the soil is removed from the char the bank may be broken and the village may disappear.	IE staff discussed with the local chairman, members, elite persons, and aggrieved persons to address the grievance. It could not be managed. So, the IE change the village to avoid negative consequences.	No project intervention & area relocated
02-02-22	Chaoratory, Khuniagach, Lalmonirhat Sadar	3	Some project participants in the <i>Lalmonirhat</i> district complained that NGOs should provide all the expenses of plinth raising, especially the cost of soil.	IE staff convinced them that project participants were supposed to manage the soil by themselves. NGO will provide only labor costs for raising the plinth.	yes
07-02-22	Satpowa Union, Shorisabari Upazila Jamalpur district	4	In the <i>Jamalpur</i> district, Local representatives (Chairman and Members) of Union Parishad (UPs) tried to impose or control project financial-related interventions.	IE staff has improved communication and rapport building with Chairman, members, and civil society by addressing details of project goals objectives, and implementation procedures.	yes



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Date of receipt	Venue	Number of Attendees	Complains/Grievance Description	Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/complaints
07-02-22	Goalertari, Rajpur, Lalmonirhat Sadar	4	In the <i>Lalmonirhat</i> district, few project participants were not willing to reconstruct their house maintaining a 3 ft. distance from the slope after the plinth raise	IE staff convinced them and motivated them to reconstruct their house as per project implementation guidelines. Moreover, IE staff made them understand that it is important for the sustainability of the raised plinth.	yes
12-02-22	Gobindi Village, Shaghata Upazilla	12	In the <i>Gaibandha</i> district, some local leaders/Elite persons (UP members) interfered with the work such as latrine establishment. They demanded to establish the latrine work without processing any documents or do not maintain tender procedures. Sometimes they make obstacles to carrying out the work and said the IE not to work in that union	IE staff convinced them that the project had some implementation guidelines and they are bound to follow those guidelines.	yes
09-03-22	Village:Shildah, Union: Belgacha, Upazila:Ialampur.	3	In the <i>Jamalpur</i> district, a project participant complained that why they do not get maize seed instead of wheat seed.	IE staff convinced him that the project will be extended to heat-tolerant wheat cultivation for better yield under stress conditions but in the future, we can take the decision on maize. However, maize cultivation needs more irrigation.	yes
10-03-22	Erendabari Union, Fulchhari Upazila, Gaibandha	7	In the <i>Jamalpur</i> district, a female project participant strongly disagreed with the additional contribution amount for the slatted house for goats.	For the durability of the slatted house for goats, the IE staff explained and discussed project support and opportunities with her. CCAG Leaders also played a vital role to make the issue understandable to the beneficiary.	yes



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Date of receipt	Venue	Number of Attendees	Complains/Grievance Description	Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/ complaints
12-03-22	Village: Boalmari, Union: Kulaghat, Upazila: Lalmonirhat Sadar	4	In the <i>Lalmonirhat</i> district, some community people complained that Wheat disease was found in the fields.	IE staff Communicated with DAE and visited the wheat field and found the BLB disease. DAE recommended using Potash fertilizer.	yes
20-03-22	Village:Shildah, Union: Belgacha, Upazila:Ialampur.	3	In the <i>Jamalpur</i> district, a female project participant complained that water is not uplifting through the tubewell.	IE's technical officer suspected that there is a leak somewhere in the tubewell. The technical officer called the technician to resolve the complaint.	yes
27-03-22	Charpakerdha Union, Madargonj Upazila, Jamalpur	5	In the <i>Jamalpur</i> district, a female project participant complained that why not she got all the IGA support from the project.	IE staff and respective CCAG leaders discussed the project implementation guidelines with the aggrieved participant to convince her and to handle the issue smoothly.	yes
05-04-22	Jinjirpara, Tepakhoribari Union.	15	In the Nilphamari district, a village chairman asked to construct and uplift the local road with the support of the project.	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 done with the help of local administration. If needed IE will help them to discuss the issue with the local administration.	yes
10-04-22	Digholkandi Village, Upaila: Shaghata	20	In the <i>Gaibandha</i> district, some beneficiaries wanted to get more soil as they were willing to increase their household area.	IE staff convinced them that the project had some implementation guidelines and they are bound to follow those guidelines.	yes



GREEN
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ECCCP-Flood



Date of receipt	Venue	Number of Attendees	Complains/Grievance Description	Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/ complaints
19-04-22	CCAG Meeting place, South char sajai, Kodalkati, Char Rajibpur, Kurigram.	7	In the Kurigram district, an unwanted situation had been created between the group leader and a group member as the group leader found the group member's slatted house without tar. The group leader immediately asked the member to put tar in the slatted house. This made the member angry and arise a quarrel between them.	The problem was solved with the help of other group members. The aggrieved group member claimed that she was very busy harvesting paddy. So, she could not put tar in the slatted house. She promised to put tar within 3 days.	yes
12-05-22	CCAG Meeting place, char sajai mondol para, Kodalkati, Char Rajibpur, Kurigram.	17	In the Kurigram district, a group member's husband made a barrier to installing the tubewell and tried to install it at his homestead.	IE staff and CCAG leader convinced him that according to the project design and implementation guidelines there is no scope to provide tubewell for a single family. That made him understand that- the installation of a tubewell is a community activity so that Everybody in the community can collect drinking water from the tubewell all day long including at night also. So, the tubewell should be installed in such a common place where everyone can enter at any time.	yes, but still have some concern
15-05-22	Balijuri Union, Madarganj Upazila Jamalpur district	5	A female project participant in the Jamalpur district claimed all project-related support like- goat slatted house, agriculture, tubewell, and latrine for her own.	Project personnel of the IE and CCAG leaders communicated with her and shared project opportunities and modalities of the financial contribution for the toilet. IE staff tried to clarify the role and responsibilities of beneficiaries and the project.	yes



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Date of receipt	Venue	Number of Attendees	Complains/Grievance Description	Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/ complaints
16-05-22	Village:Shildah, Union: Belgacha, Upazila:Ialampur.	3	In the <i>Jamalpur</i> district, a few project participants complained that two tubewell platforms had already been cracked and plaster had already been damaged.	IE staff inspected the site with the engineer and revealed that the cracks appeared on the platform due to improper mixing of cement and sand. Then IE informed the contractor, and the contractor repaired the platforms.	yes
21-05-22	Village-Kharua, Union-Mughalhat	5	In the <i>Lalmonirhat</i> district, a project participant who had received a slatted house had sold all her goats.	IE staff convinced him that according to the project design and implementation guidelines Goats should be kept in the goat house for rearing. And she ensured that she would buy goats within a week.	yes
03-06-22	Village.Chinatuli Union:Rajpur Upazila:Lalmonirhat Sadar District:Lalmonirhat	15	In the <i>Lalmonirhat</i> district, some project participants found interested to get the local variety of seeds.	IE staff and respective CCAG leaders discussed the benefit of flood-tolerant rice crop seeds and made them understand the issue.	yes
20-06-22	Village:Shildah, Union: Belgacha, Upazila:Ialampur.	15	In the <i>Jamalpur</i> district, a female project participant claimed goat slatted house for goat rearing instead of an agricultural option.	IE staff convinced her that she was selected for agricultural support and she had already taken agricultural support (wheat). As per project rule, a participant who had taken agricultural support, could not take livelihood intervention.	partially satisfied



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Date of receipt	Venue	Number of Attendees	Complains/Grievance Description	Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/ complaints
21-06-22	CCAG Meeting place, Khorkhoria, Romna, Chilmari, Kurigram.	11	In the <i>Kurigram</i> district, the union council member created obstacles to the implementation of plinth-raising activities. He stopped the plinth-raising activity in his constituency. He said that all the work of the project in his constituency should be done through him. Otherwise, he would not let any activity run.	IE staff communicated with him and clarify about the project goals, objectives, and activities implementation strategies. Under pressure from local leaders and CCAG members, he overturned his unjust demands.	yes, but still have some concern
28-06-22	Satpowa Union, Shorishabari Uz	7	In the <i>Jamalpur</i> district, Local elected bodies' personnel demand seeds and fertilizer for her without any condition.	IE staff has improved communication and rapport building with the Chairman, members, and civil society by addressing details of project goals objectives, and implementation procedures.	yes
13-07-22	CCAG Meeting place, Boilmondier khata, Chilmari, Kurigram.	13	In the <i>Kurigram</i> district, differences 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.	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 to water at any time.	yes, but still have some concern
24-07-22	Paglarhat, Rajpur, Lalmonirhat Sadar	15	In the <i>Lalmonirhat</i> district, local politicians created undue pressure on plinth-raising activities	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



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Date of receipt	Venue	Number of Attendees	Complains/Grievance Description	Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/ complaints
25-07-22	Vill: Natanpara, Union: Rowmari, Upazila: Rowmari, Dist: Kurigram	8	In the <i>Kurigram</i> district, a few project participants complained about why single and two houses are not being raised.	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
30-07-22	Chinatuli, Khuniagach, Lalmonirhat Sadar	25	In the <i>Lalmonirhat</i> district, a few indirect project participants pressurized the IE to raise their plinths along with direct beneficiaries.	IE staff and CCAG leaders communicated with them and shared project opportunities and modalities.	yes
04-08-22	Village: Sindurtoly, Union: Belgacha, Upazila: Ialampur.	10	In the Sindurtally 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 continue.	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
08-09-22	Char Choumohan Primary School, Erendabari, Fulcharis	8	The Head Teacher of Char Choumohan Primary School, <i>Jamalpur</i> district submitted a complaint to Chairman against the project demanding the plinth raising of a school campus.	Project personnel communicated with the respective teacher and informed him of the project rules (that the plinth-raising is only applicable to households) regarding the plinth-raising activities.	partially satisfied
20-09-22	village - Shiber Kuti, Union - Kulaghat, Upazilla: Lalmonirhat Sadar	4	A female beneficiary in the Lalmonirhat district claimed the cost of repairing the house after the plinth raising and demanded money for planting grass.	The IE staff discussed with her the project implementation guideline with the help of the CCAG leader and made her understand what support she would supposed to get	Solved



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Date of receipt	Venue	Number of Attendees	Complains/Grievance Description	Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/complaints
20-09-22	Baljuri Union, Madarganj Upazila Jamalpur district	9	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.	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
20-09-22	Village: Borul, Union: Belgacha, Upazila: Ialampur.	7	In the Borul village of <i>Jamalpur</i> district, some elite persons demanded raising the plinth of the nearest mosque.	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
22-09-22	Village: Charpakerdha Union: Charpakerdha Upazila: Madarganj,	4	A project participant in the <i>Jamalpur</i> district claimed more soil for her homestead for raising and yard-extending purposes.	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
26-09-22	Satpowa Union, Shorishabari Upazila, Jamalpur	5	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.	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



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Date of receipt	Venue	Number of Attendees	Complains/Grievance Description	Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/ complaints
28-09-22	CCAG Meeting place, Bisher para, Chilmari, Kurigram.	12	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.	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
29-09-22	Village: Kharua, Union: Mugolhat, Upazila: Lalmonirhat Sadar	10	In the <i>Lalmonirhat</i> district, a project participant demanded more goats for her slatted house.	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
03-10-22	Maddha para, word no -01, Tepakharibari, Dimla, Nilphamari	8	An indirect project beneficiary in the Nilphamari district complained about water congestion in her house due to a nearby plinth raised by the project.	Local Government personnel, an Elite person, and the IE staff jointly visited the household and observed the issue. After that, they decided to raise her homestead as soon as possible.	Solved



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Date of receipt	Venue	Number of Attendees	Complains/Grievance Description	Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/ complaints
05-10-22	Village: Khatiamari Union: Fazlupur, Upazila: Fulchari, District: Gaibandha	5	A project participant in the Gaibandha district demanded a community latrine and tubewell at his own land.	Project staff discusses the issue with the local government, complainant and CCAG leaders explaining project support according to guidelines. After meaningful discussion with CCAG members including the complainant, all reach to a mutual understanding that why she is not able to get the interventions on his own land.	Resolved
15-10-22	Village: Damodarpur, Union: Pogoldigha, Upazila: Shorisabari, District: Jamalpur	6	A project participant in the Jamalpur district demanded all intervention support from the project like- agriculture and goat/sheep slatted house.	Project personnel and CCAG leaders called a meeting and discussed the issue among project beneficiaries of that CCAG and brief them about project rules regarding project support. After meaningful discussion with CCAG members including the complainant, all reach to a mutual understanding that why she is not able to get every intervention support.	Resolved
18-10-22	Village: Thikanabazar Union: Rajpur Upazila: Lalmonirhat Sadar District: Lalmonirhat	5	Few beneficiaries in the Lalmonirhat district demanded for tubewell in single household basis instead of community basis	IE staff tried to make them understand that as per project guideline there is no scope to install tubewell in a single household instead of community.	Yes



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Date of receipt	Venue	Number of Attendees	Complains/Grievance Description	Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/ complaints
20-10-22	Village: Char Adra, Union: Satpoa, Upazila: Shorisabari, District: Jamalpur	8	Few indirect beneficiaries in the Jamalpur district complained to local government elected personnel (Member) and project staff about why they not getting support from the project.	Project personnel address the complaint with local government and CCAG leaders through confidently explaining project beneficiaries' selection guidelines.	Resolved
22-10-22	Village.Majherchar Union:khuniagach Upazila:Lalmonirhat Sadar District:Lalmonirhat	20	Few beneficiaries in the Lalmonirhat district would not like to provide grass on slope after plinth raising due to their business of others work	IE staff motivated the beneficiaries that as per project guideline they have to provide time for maintaining the slope after plinth raise and try to make them understand about the necessity of turfing grass on slope	Yes
29-11-22	UNO office, Chilmari, Kurigram.	8	A Union Parishad Chairman of Chilmari, Kurigram district wanted to select project participants for the distribution of agricultural supports under his authority. Apart from that he will not allow any activities to be implemented in his union.	It was solved with the help of UNO and Upazila Chairman. The project coordinator explains to him the project goals, objectives and activities implementation strategies. Under pressure from local leaders and CCAG members, he changed his mind regarding his demands.	Solved
27-12-22	Village.Majherchar Union: khuniagach Upazila:Lalmonirhat Sadar District:Lalmonirhat	25	Few beneficiaries in the Lalmonirhat districts claimed that there is not enough opportunity to collect grass for maintaining slope after plinth raise due to the dry season	IE staff motivated the beneficiaries that as per project guideline they have to provide time for maintaining the slope after the plinth raise and try to make them understand the necessity of turfing grass on the slope. IE staff suggested them to collect the grass from distant places if necessary	Yes

E. Exchange Visit for Knowledge and Experience Sharing

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 22 June and 31st August 2022. In total, 160 members of CCAG and 50 field staff of the IEs attended the exchange visits organized in Rowmari and Chilmari upazila of the Kurigram district, Shaghata upazila of the Gaibandha district and Madarganj upazila of the Jamalpur district. The CCAG members visited homestead plinth raising, installation of tubewells, climate-resilient sanitary latrines, rearing goat/sheep in slatted sheds, flood-resilient crop cultivation, home gardening, 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. Flood Information during the Reporting Period

During the reporting period, the project locations faced severe flooding. Around 48,580 families had affected during this flood. Among them, 3482 were direct project participants. It has been found that no raised plinth has submerged under water. Rather, around 249 indirect beneficiary families had taken shelter on the raised plinths with their household goods and domestic animals. Day-wise flood information was collected from the field and a field visit had taken place during the flood.

G. Gender Action Plan

During the reporting period, 7,230 HHs have been selected. 360 CCAGs have been formed with the selected households' representatives. 94% of the CCAG members are female.

The PMU is responsible for nominating a staff to implement the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and looking after overall progress.

Implementation Challenges	Lesson learned
a) COVID-19 situation	a) More efficient revised implementation planning for the project considering the COVID-19 situation.

Planned Activities	Monitoring Schedule
• Location will be fixed in such a way that no use of top soil, forest, wetlands.	Throughout the reporting period
• Ponds will be used for pisciculture after excavation to collect soil for raised plinths.	Throughout the reporting period
• More plantation programs will be conducted targeting raised plinths.	Throughout the project year & specially in the rainy season
• Training to beneficiaries on health and waste issues of goat/sheep	Throughout the reporting period
• Organic and integrated pest management will be promoted.	Throughout the reporting period
• Vermi-compost will be promoted to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers.	Throughout the reporting period
• More awareness programs will be designed to protect from COVID-19.	Throughout the reporting period
• The importance of GRM will be continued.	Throughout the reporting period
• Other training will be provided if necessary.	As per need

I. Planned Activities on Gender Elements for the Next Reporting Period

As per the gender action plan, all the activities will be implemented by ensuring the effective participation of women. However, the project has not identified any major gender issues that would require special attention for the next reporting period. In the upcoming year, more focus will be given to achieving the target.

Generally, the PMU tries to cover each project implementation location every three months. The IE tries to cover the monitoring process every three months. Here is the monitoring schedule concerning ESS activities for the year 2023, is given below:

Monitoring Schedule for Gender Activities (January 2023-December 2023)												
Year-2023												
Location	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23
Jamalpur	Planned	Planned		Planned	Planned		Planned	Planned		Planned	Planned	
Gaibandha	Planned		Planned	Planned		Planned	Planned		Planned	Planned		Planned
Kurigram	Planned	Planned		Planned	Planned		Planned	Planned		Planned	Planned	
Lalmonirhat	Planned		Planned	Planned		Planned	Planned		Planned	Planned		Planned
Nilphamari	Planned		Planned	Planned		Planned	Planned		Planned	Planned		Planned
								Legends				
								Monitoring by PMU				
								Monitoring by IE				

J. 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 was found that the selected Implementing Entities (IEs) of ECCCP-Flood are aware of the Environmental Screening and Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) formats and processes. It is found that IEs have consulted with the project participants and local community in line with the ESMF, 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