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

Quarterly Environmental and Social Safeguards Monitoring Report

July 2023-September 2023





Quarterly ESS Monitoring Report (July-September 2023)
ECCCP-Flood



BASIC INFORMATION

Project ID:	SAP 008		
Full Title:	Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)		
Targeted Areas	Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Kurigram & Jamalpur		
Start Date	21 April 2020	Completion date:	21May 2024
Total Project Fund:	USD 13.33 million		
GCF (Grant):	USD 9.68million		
PKSF (Co-financing):	USD 3.65million		
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 overseeing the implementation of the "Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)," funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This project aims to enhance the resilience of impoverished, marginalized, and climate-vulnerable communities in flood-prone regions of Bangladesh to the adverse impacts of climate change. The ECCCP-Flood project focuses on delivering climate-resilient housing, livelihood opportunities, access to safe drinking water, and sanitation facilities for these communities.

The ECCCP-Flood project falls under Environment and Social Safeguard Category 'C,' indicating that it is expected to have minimal or no adverse environmental effects. To ensure sustainable adaptation measures in line with GCF's Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) policies, as well as Bangladesh's labor and environmental regulations and PKSF's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Project Management Unit (PMU) has developed an Environment and Social Action Plan (ESAP).

This report concentrates on environmental compliance and covers progress achieved between July 2023 and September 2023. Various activities have been conducted by Implementing Entities (IEs) as part of this project, with a primary focus on protecting homesteads from flood-related impacts, improving access to safe water and sanitation, and establishing flood-resilient livelihoods.

Initial assessments involved PMU visits to various IE locations to identify potential environmental and social impacts arising from project activities. PKSF's ESAP has been adopted to monitor the environmental and social performance of these activities. Some common environmental impacts observed include wastewater generation, air and dust pollution, inadequate waste management practices, limited awareness of occupational health and safety, and minimal changes in land use patterns.

To mitigate these impacts, measures such as wearing face masks, using water sprinkling methods to control airborne particles, and installing deep tube wells to ensure access to quality drinking water have been employed. While most selected parameters comply with the target limits, some areas experience elevated iron (Fe) concentrations, likely due to geological factors and the natural weathering of iron-bearing minerals and rocks. Steps have been taken to address this issue.

Importantly, the project has not led to habitat loss, activities within reserve or conservation areas, or sound pollution. The soil and sand required for plinth raising were sourced from appropriate areas, and native fruit trees, saplings, and medicinal plants were observed at each project site.

Regarding social compliance, beneficiaries have received fair compensation, first-aid kits are available at work sites, and there have been no reported accidents or injuries. Adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) has been provided to ensure worker safety, and there is no evidence of child labor or instances of sexual harassment at project sites. Community health, safety, and security have not been compromised.

Furthermore, the project has not triggered major issues related to land acquisition, resettlement, relocation, or conflicts with ethnic communities. The sites that are related to cultural heritage have not been affected by project activities. Beneficiaries are aware of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and no outstanding community grievances were identified during field visits or IE-level activities, aside from some localized political pressures.

Overall, the ECCCP-Flood project in Bangladesh is effectively implementing its Environmental and Social Action Plan and contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation in a flood-prone region.

Quarterly Environmental and Social Safeguards Monitoring Report (July2023 to September2023)

A. Background and Description of the Project

Bangladesh is experiencing the undeniable impacts of climate change, which manifest in various forms such as floods, flash floods, salinity ingress, tidal surges, and droughts. These natural disasters are occurring with increased frequency and severity, posing a significant threat to the population. Among those most vulnerable are the impoverished, with women and children particularly at risk due to their limited ability to cope with such shocks. The communities residing in flood-prone areas, which rely heavily on agriculture for their livelihoods, are acutely susceptible to the effects of climate change. These climate-induced disasters disrupt not only the inhabitants' lives but also impact the availability of water and sanitation systems. The Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood) has been initiated to mitigate these challenges by providing resilient housing, alternative livelihood opportunities, access to safe drinking water, and improved sanitation infrastructure for these vulnerable populations.



Figure 1: Project Activities of ECCCP Flood Project

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) provided essential grant financing for this project, recognizing the dire situation faced by the people residing in the riverine char areas of Bangladesh. These communities are exceptionally susceptible to the adverse effects of

climate change, with a particular focus on frequent floods. In these regions, homes are routinely inundated even during typical floods, and their livelihoods are intricately tied to subsistence agriculture and agricultural wage labor, both of which are highly vulnerable to flooding. As a consequence, these communities suffer crop losses nearly every other year.

The vulnerability of women in the char areas is especially pronounced. In addition to managing their households, they are responsible for collecting drinking water, preparing meals, tending to poultry and livestock, and other domestic duties. During floods, adolescent girls and women are at heightened risk of sexual harassment, as they often must stay on embankments or in flood shelters. These impoverished communities are in a constant struggle to secure their daily necessities and possess minimal capacity to confront additional threats.

The project encompasses five flood-prone districts in Bangladesh: Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha, and Jamalpur. These districts are characterized by a substantial flood risk, elevated levels of poverty, a scarcity of fresh drinking water, and food insecurity during flood. The project's goal is to provide assistance to 73,705 participants, equivalent to 20,000 households, in these five districts, all of which face significant flood hazards. These participants represent 1.9% of the total population in these districts and account for 13.22% of the flood-vulnerable population in the region.

B. Purpose of the Report

The ECCCP-Flood project falls within Environment and Social Safeguard Category 'C,' indicating that it is expected to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. PKSF oversees the monitoring of Environment and Social Safeguard (ESS) issues arising from the activities conducted under the 'ECCCP-Flood' project. This monitoring is conducted using the Environment and Social Action Plan (ESAP) developed by PKSF, which is designed to facilitate sustainable adaptation measures. The ESAP aligns with the Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) policies of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as well as the relevant rules and regulations of the country, including Bangladesh Labor Law, Environmental Law, and Policy, and PKSF's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

The primary purpose of this report is to document the implications of Environment and Social Safeguard (ESS) aspects related to community-level adaptation interventions. This includes a specific focus on environmental compliance, encompassing aspects such as air quality, water quality, noise levels, topsoil management, and biodiversity conservation.

Furthermore, this report serves as a platform to capture lessons learned from environmental and social impacts observed at the field level. These lessons are invaluable for enhancing the quality of future project implementations. To ensure transparency and accessibility, the report will be shared with the public through PKSf's website.

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 checklists were used (attached in Annex-1 and Annex-2). The findings are described below:

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

During field observations, it was noted that the majority of activities adhered to environmental and social safeguard policies outlined in the ESAP prepared by PKSf, with no

visible instances of air, water, or noise pollution. However, soil pollution was identified in Lalmonirhat district due to new sanitary latrine installations, leading to the generation of wastewater. To address this, soak wells and safety tanks were constructed.

"Dust Storms" during the dry season posed a challenge, particularly in Nilphamari and Lalmonirhat districts, as most activities contributed to airborne dust. Some project sites adopted water sprinkling methods to mitigate dust, but in certain locations, proper dust management measures were lacking.

While a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was in place, it was found somewhat lacking. The GRM committee, comprised of local leaders and project coordinators, handled various complaints. Limited awareness of the GRM committee was observed in areas like Nilphamari, Gaibandha, and Jamalpur. Verbal complaints were common, taking 7 to 15 days to resolve, but all committee members took complaints seriously, and no unresolved issues were identified during the reporting period. For detailed recorded complaints, refer to page 11.

Environmental and Social Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions

In the field, equitable treatment of all laborers was evident, with no reported gender discrimination and equal opportunities provided for work. A positive working relationship between workers and management prevailed, and no adverse issues were identified across project locations. While no written labor management procedure was discovered, laborers were well-informed about working conditions.

Harmful activities were minimal, and implementing entities ensured worker safety by providing necessary protective gear. Comprehensive instructions on the proper use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) were given to workers, although some were not accustomed to using it regularly.

Access to safe drinking water was guaranteed, and there were no reported issues related to accidents, sexual harassment, or past fire incidents. Workers were well-informed about health and safety, with Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities available in most locations. However, a lack of first aid facilities was noted in some areas of Nilphamari and Kurigram districts.

While health and safety sessions were conducted in the majority of locations, hesitancy to use masks was observed among some workers in Kurigram district. No child laborers below the age of 18 were identified, and all project activities involved local residents and participants.

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

No interventions leading to hazardous waste or water contamination were identified in project areas. Groundwater accessed through tubewells for drinking was the primary source, and the use of alluvial sand for plinth raising was limited to specific locations in several districts. Fertile topsoil was not utilized in plinth raising activities.

Project activities did not result in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. While some participants used chemical fertilizers and insecticides, efforts to promote organic fertilizers and integrated pest management systems were ongoing, with exceptions in a few areas.

Sourcing a significant amount of soil for plinth raising posed challenges for beneficiaries, but in line with guidelines, sand and alluvial soil were procured from fallow land, dry ponds, nearby pits, and other riverbanks with previously depleted topsoil, with support from implementing entities.

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

A considerable number of tube-wells and latrines have been installed successfully, with effective management systems in place for wastewater. Wastewater is directed into soak wells to prevent groundwater contamination. Household and livestock waste, along with wastewater, are channeled through earthen channels and deposited in designated areas and rings. The proximity of water bodies to project sites ensures that construction waste and wastewater do not pose a risk of surface water contamination. No major community health, safety, or security issues have been reported to date.



Figure 2: Flood resilient Sanitary Latrine

A substantial number of tube-wells and latrines have been successfully installed, and effective management systems are in place for the wastewater generated. Wastewater is directed into soak wells, ensuring uncontaminated groundwater. Household and livestock waste, along with wastewater, are guided through earthen channels and deposited in designated areas and rings. The proximity of water bodies to the sub-project sites ensures that construction waste and wastewater do not pose a risk of surface water contamination. No major community health, safety, or security issues have been reported to date.

Project participants have exhibited commendable hygiene practices, such as wearing sandals or slippers when using latrines. The project locations are well-equipped with water tanks and soap for maintaining hygiene, and the surroundings of the latrines are kept clean and orderly.

Ensuring the availability and quality of drinking water has presented a notable challenge for implementing entities in char (riverine island) areas. To address water-borne diseases, deep tube-wells have been installed in most clusters, with additional installations planned in the coming months. Guidance from the Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE) was followed for tube-well placement, maintaining a minimum



Figure 3: Flood resilient Community Tubewell

distance of 30 feet between tube-wells and latrines, except in specific areas of Lalmonirhat, Jamalpur, and Nilphamari districts. Rigorous laboratory testing of water quality, particularly iron (Fe) and arsenic (As) levels, has been undertaken before declaring tube-well water safe for drinking. Some water samples are currently undergoing testing, and as of now, no arsenic contamination has been detected (according to Bangladesh standards). However, in a few locations in Gaibandha, iron concentrations exceeded the standard limits. Tube-well platforms have been constructed with appropriate slopes to facilitate efficient water drainage in most areas.

Solid waste management has posed challenges in the project areas, lacking a specific waste treatment method. Household waste and livestock litter, such as cow dung, are deposited in designated pits within the plinth for composting. The resulting fertilizer is then utilized in

agriculture and homestead gardening. The community has embraced pit/vermi-composting practices, employing organic waste for composting. Vermi-composting has also been initiated in Gaibandha, with no observed risks of ground or surface water contamination thus far.

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

In the Nilphamari district, minimal changes in land use patterns were observed, and there were no reported damages to agricultural land. Crucially, no incidents of displacement, forced eviction, or forced resettlement were recorded. Additionally, the project activities did not pose any risks to private or personal property.

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

As of now, there are no identified threats to biodiversity arising from the project. The project explicitly avoids introducing invasive alien species, and the planting of trees on elevated plinths around homesteads is contributing to the preservation of natural resources.



Figure 4: Practicing Homestead gardening

Although a few trees were cut during plinth-raising activities, the positive practice of planting three trees in place of one has been implemented to maintain a balance between conservation and development efforts. Additionally, turfing on the plinth slopes and active engagement in homestead gardening by project participants further contribute to environmental sustainability.

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.

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.

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.

Major Identified Impacts and Mitigation Measures found at the field level

Identified Impacts based on Field Visit	Remedial Measures taken
Dust Pollution	In consideration of weather conditions such as wind flow and wind speed, laborers utilized masks and applied water to the elevated plinths.
Soil Pollution and Degradation	Additional efforts are underway for more tree planting and turfing to mitigate soil erosion.
Generation of wastewater	Controlled through the construction of soak wells.
Lack of proper Solid Waste Management	The promotion of organic composting (pit/vermi-composting) is underway, and regular sessions are conducted to encourage project participants to refrain from open waste disposal.
Tree cutting or clear felling	Efforts are on-going to motivate project participants not to cut trees. In cases where tree cutting is necessary, three additional saplings are planted for each tree removed. Additionally, a tree plantation program may be developed as needed, and project

Identified Impacts based on Field Visit	Remedial Measures taken
	participants have actively contributed to tree planting.
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.
Impact on surface water quality due to indiscriminate throwing of wastes	Trying to introduce proper solid waste management and water quality management in the project areas.
Community health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Community members are encouraged to deposit organic waste into a pit for the production of organic manure, promoting proper solid waste management. b) Community members are advised to use shoes/slippers when using the latrine. c) Testing of Arsenic and Iron concentrations has been conducted for the drinking water sources of the installed tube-wells. d) Communities are responsible for keeping their latrines neat and clean. e) Twin-pit soak wells have been installed for sanitary latrines to manage wastewater effectively. f) Soap and water sources have been provided beside the latrines to maintain proper hygiene.



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Identified Impacts based on Field Visit	Remedial Measures taken
	<p>g) Hygiene-related sessions are conducted during group meetings and discussions.</p> <p>h) Handles have been installed inside the latrines to ensure that aged and pregnant women can use them smoothly.</p>

2. Grievance Redress Mechanism

In the project areas, several grievance issues have arisen, with most of them being successfully resolved through the intervention of local leaders or Implementing Entities (IEs). The community is generally well-informed about the grievance mechanism, except for a few individuals in Gaibandha, Kurigram, and Lalmonirhat districts. No unresolved complaints have been identified, and most of the complaints have been communicated verbally. However, the effectiveness of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is somewhat lacking 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	Complaints/Grievance Description	Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/ complaints
10/07/2023	Village: SiberKuthi Upazilla: Lalmonirhat Sadar District: Lalmonirhat	7 Participants	Participants were showing their demand for tube-wells in raised homestead areas as individual households.	In this regard, IE staff discussed that issue with the community during CCAG meeting. They shared information of project strategy and policy that all the tubewells should be community based.	Solved
11/07/2023	Village: Thikanar Bazar Upazilla: Lalmonirhat Sadar District: Lalmonirhat	10 Participants	Few participants demand for more latrine installation on raised homestead and if possible individual basis.	IE staff discussed the project guidelines for latrine installation. They have shared information for clear understanding of project strategy and procedure for latrine installation.	Solved but still has some concern
23/07/2023	Village: Khuniagach Upazilla: Chilmari	7 Participants	Few participants demand for more slatted houses on raised homestead	The project staff explained the project guidelines for providing slatted house. They have shared information for clear understanding of project strategy and procedure.	Solved

Date of receipt	Venue	Number of Attendees	Complains/Grievance Description	Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/ complaints
	District: Kurigram.				
25/07/2023	Upazilla: Rowmari District: Kurigram	7 Participants	Few project participants demanded for raised plinth for single household.	IE staff discussed that issue with the community in the CCAG meeting. They shared information about the project strategy and policy. Moreover, plinth raising for single household is also not sustainable.	Solved
08/08/2023	Upazilla: Rowmari District: Kurigram	4 Participants	A few beneficiaries demand more latrine installation on raised homestead for individual household.	IE staff discussed the project guidelines for latrine installation. They have shared formation a clear understanding of project strategy and procedure for latrine installation.	Decision Pending
10/08/2023	Village: Paglar-hat Upazilla: LalmonirhatSa dar District: Lalmonirhat	20 Participants	Few participants complained that their Goat house were damaged and not suitable for rearing goat.	In this regard, the IE staff repaired the slatted house to ensure that the beneficiaries can easily rear goat or sheep in the slatted house.	Solved
28/08/2023	Village: Char Sharisabari Upazilla: Sharisabari District: Jamalpur	8 Participants	Some individual households raised a complaint to local government representative (UP Female Member) against IE's Field Facilitator regarding not getting individually tubewell and latrine support from project without any contribution.	CCAG leader arranged a meeting in presence of UP member, complainer and project staff and discussed the issue about project rules. After meaningful discussion in the meeting she understand why she is not getting tubewell and latrine support individually.	Solved

Date of receipt	Venue	Number of Attendees	Complains/Grievance Description	Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/ complaints
11/09/2023	Village: Astamir CharUpazilla: Chilmari District:Kurigr am	13 Participants	A female beneficiary who has provided for Plinth rise support. After finishing raising his homestead, she cut soil from her yard and used it to build a raised floor in his bedroom. The project staff told her about its demerits and pressured her to fill the hole with soil very soon. A dispute arose between the project staff and the beneficiary on this issue.	The CCAG members visit the house. The CCAG leader discussed the issue. After discussion in a group meeting, they again tried to convince the beneficiary and suggested her to fill the hole with soil very soon. She realizes her mistake and promises to fill the hole within short time.	Solved
15/09/2023	Village: KharuaUpazilla : LalmonirhatSa dar District:	20 Participants	Few participants demanded maize demonstrations instead of wheat.	IE staff cleared up the issue that there is no scope to give maize demonstrations from the ECCCP-Flood project.	Solved

E. Conclusion

During the reporting period, it has been shown that based on the screening results, the project is categorized as ‘C’ i.e., no or minimum environmental and social impacts on the project area. The selected Implementing Entities (IEs) of ECCCP-Flood have demonstrated awareness of the Environmental Screening and Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) formats and processes. These entities have consulted with project participants and the local community in alignment with the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and have adhered to prescribed formats for Environmental Screening (ES) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Notably, no activities were undertaken without resolving community grievances.

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	cultivation plot?				
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