



**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
(Local Government Division)**

**Environmental and Social Screening Report
On
Construction of Community Latrine Scheme including O & M**



**Location: Camp-1E, Sub-project (Package No.): EMCRP/WD-06
Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (GoB-WB)**



Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)



Abbreviation and Acronyms

ACF	Action Against Hunger
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BD	Bangladesh
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
BMD	Bangladesh Meteorological Department
CIC	Camp in Charge
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DoF	Department of Forest
DPD	Deputy Project Director
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DRP	Displaced Rohingya Population
EC	Electrical Conductivity
EE	Executive Engineer
EMCRP	Emergency Multi-sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESMF	Environmental & Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Community consultation
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GoB	Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GPS	Global Positioning System
GW	Ground Water
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
IEF	Important Environmental Feature
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISCG	Inter Sector Coordination Group
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
NGO	Non-Government Organization
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
PD	Project Director
PM	Particulate Matter
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTW	Production Tube well



PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
ROW	Right of Way
RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commission
SAE	Sub-Assistant Engineer
SMC	School Management Committee
SW	Surface water
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TTW	Test Tube Well
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
uPVC	Un plasticized Polyvinyl Chloride
VfM	Value for Money
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WDZ	Water Distribution Zone
WFP	World Food Program
WSC	Women's Studies Center



EMCRP (DPHE part) Environmental and Social Screening Form

Sub-Project Description Form

Introduction: Under the EMCRP, DPHE will construct 70 community latrines at different DRP camps. This screening report is prepared for 04 (four) Community Latrines at Camp-1E, Block: F, Ukhiya.

Name of Sub-project: Construction of Camp based Community Latrine including Operation and Maintenance Scheme under (WD-06) for Displaced Rohingya People (DRP) at Ukhiya Upazila, Cox's Bazar.

Implementing Agency/Agencies: Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)

Estimated total cost per Community Latrine (in Taka): 2,000,000 for each Community latrine

Estimated construction period duration: 12 (Twelve) months.

Estimated Operation and Maintenance period (life of sub-project): 24 (Twenty-Four) months Operation and Maintenance period but Project Design life more than 10 (Ten) to 15 (Fifteen) years.

District: Cox's Bazar

Sub-District: Ukhiya

Union: Palongkhali

Name of Community/Local Area: Camp_1E, Block: F

Description of proposed sub-project activities (incl. type of activities, footprint area, natural resources required, etc.):

Sub-project Activities: In the proposed sub-project areas Community Latrine scheme activities, the following interventions would be taken place:

- Construction of Latrine block with Septic tank, Soak well & Hand washing facilities.
- Sanitary and Water supply works, including 1000L plastic water tank.
- Internal Electrification
- Installation of Production Tube Well (PTW)
- Supply and Installation of Solar pump solution
- Supply sanitary accessories
- Environmental Mitigation Works
- Post Commissioning Operation & Maintenance work

Typical design of Community Latrine is attached within **Appendix-4**.

Estimated footprint / land area: Proposed land for constructing the community latrine is vacant. It's been roughly estimated that about 40 square meter land would be required for the community latrine. Around 80 to 85 people will use the community latrine.

Brief description of sub-project site: (e.g. present land use, Important Environmental Features (IEFs) near site, etc.):

The proposed Community Latrines are located at Camp-1E, Block: F, Palongkhali, Ukhiya. This land is solely owned by the Government and plain land. Due to construction of the community latrine with associates' facilities will not to be impacted any trees, structures and community properties. The buildup infrastructures in and around the sub-project site include Water Reservoir, Mosque, 1 CiC Office, 1 meal distribution point, 3 age friendly space, 11 Child Protection Facilities, 70+ Learning Facilities, 3 SWM, 30 Fire Points, 1 warehouse, 4 distribution points etc. Herringbone Bond Road runs close to the Community Latrine site. Two Community



Latrines will be constructed in the Madrasa (Block: F). Where about 1300 students (Boys & Girls) are studying regularly. Distance between two latrines is about 100 ft. away within this Madrasa area. Rest 2 (two) Community Latrines (also in Block: F) will be constructed in the Police Camp area where (approximately 100 police personnel are there). Sites have been selected in such a way that students & teachers of the madrasa and police personnel can easily access there. Proper solar lighting besides and inside the latrine/ charger light will be provided.

Effort has been given for listing the major environmental and infrastructural features around the sub-project site. The key environmental and infrastructural features are given in the following table:

Sl. No.	Number of Community Toilet	GPS		Side/ Direction	Surrounding Features
		Lat.	Lon.		
1.	2 Nos. (Police Camp Area)	21.21363	92.15685	East	Police Camp, Mental Health & Physiological Support Centre.
				West	Water Tank
				North	Madrasa
				South	Shop
2.	2 Nos. (Madrasa Area)	21.21355	92.15664	East	Water Reservoir, Madrasa, 12 feet wide Herringbone Bond Road
				West	Madrasa (Academic Rooms)
		and	and	North	Madrasa (Academic Rooms), Mosque
		21.21359	92.15659	South	WFP Distribution Centre, Shop, 12 feet wide HBB Road.

Overall Comments:

The DRP of the sub-project areas are very much optimistic about the success of the project. The sub-projects will environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable because expected environmental and social impact to be minimum and very much site specific for implementing the proposed intervention. DPHE, together with IWM Environmental & Social safeguard team, PMU Social & Environmental Consultant have conducted four (04) consultations with DRP communities, their community leaders and police, CiC, Camp WASH area focal, Camp area focal, SAE & Mechanic, and relevant stakeholders (**Appendix- 2 & 3**). In addition to the above-mentioned meetings, the local DPHE has always undertaken many consultations with male and female members including pregnant women, elderly, person with disability, children etc. of the DRP. Through the coordination and linkage activities of the project, the authorities have accomplished some formal exchange meetings, individual household visits, FGD, Tea Stall discussion and other consultation meetings.

Take into account the suggestion/ opinion made by the participants of consultation meetings, potential environmental and social impact for implementing the proposed intervention, and sensitivity of the sites location to protected area/ archeological sites/sensitive receptor, these sites have been selected for constructing the proposed community latrines. Outcome of consultation meetings are described within section C2, SL no. 12.



Most of the participants requested to involve the local community and DRP community during the construction work. In addition, suggestion / opinion received by the consultation meeting also considered in the design of ESMP. Most important thing is that, DRP communities and police were in favor of this sub-project that may help to successful implementation of the sub-project in sustainable manner. There will be no impact on the ecosystem and biodiversity for constructing the planned intervention. No agricultural land/ activities or fish farming will be disturbed, due to the construction of the sub-project. The community latrine schemes construction works will be restricted to within the boundary of camp.

Community Latrine site selection process:

For conducting the sub-project screening process, DPHE Officials along with IWM Specialists & EMCRP Consultants jointly visited the proposed DRP Camp area (Camp-1E). The team primarily selected the site on the basis of transect view, community opinion, existing structures, improved water supply coverage. Also, the E&S safeguard team considered the initial probable E&S impact, easy access to the DRP, especially the children, women and old aged. Specifically for selection of these site the team considered easy access to the students & teachers of the Madrasa and police personnel. So, the team finally proposed location (with GPS) among the other alternative locations **(Figure-1 & Map-1)**.

BRAC is acting WASH camp focal and UNHCR is acting area focal agency of the area and DPHE is implementing agency of the project which the financial assistance of World Bank. After establishing the proposed per community latrine scheme in the area about 80-85 peoples will be benefitted as well as to meet their sanitation requirements.

Types of waste to be generated during construction and operation phase:

During construction phase solid and liquid waste will be generated due to construction activities. The types of wastes are uPVC pipe, concrete, tiles, iron, tin, wood piece, earth, liquid drilling mud and lubricants etc.

Quantity of the solid waste to be generated during construction phase may vary from 30-50 kg/ day. On the other hand, operation of community latrines will generate fecal sludge and liquid waste i.e., Urine.

Sensitive environmental, cultural, archaeological, religious sites near (within 1km) of site including elephant migration routes and remaining forests:

During site visit, any sensitive environmental or archaeological sites within the 1.0 km periphery are not identified. There are Water Reservoir, Mosque, Madrasa, 1 CiC Office, 1 meal distribution point, 3 age friendly space, 11 Child Protection Facilities, 70+ Learning Facilities, 3 SWM, 30 Fire Points, 1 warehouse, 4 distribution points etc. are identified around 1 (one) kilometre surrounding of scheme area. However, these structures will not to be affected by the construction work. Draft map of elephant migration route set by IUCN, there is no elephant migration routes within scheme area **(Map-3)** confirmed by the IUCN representative.



Block: F, Sl. No. 1



Block: F, Sl. No. 2

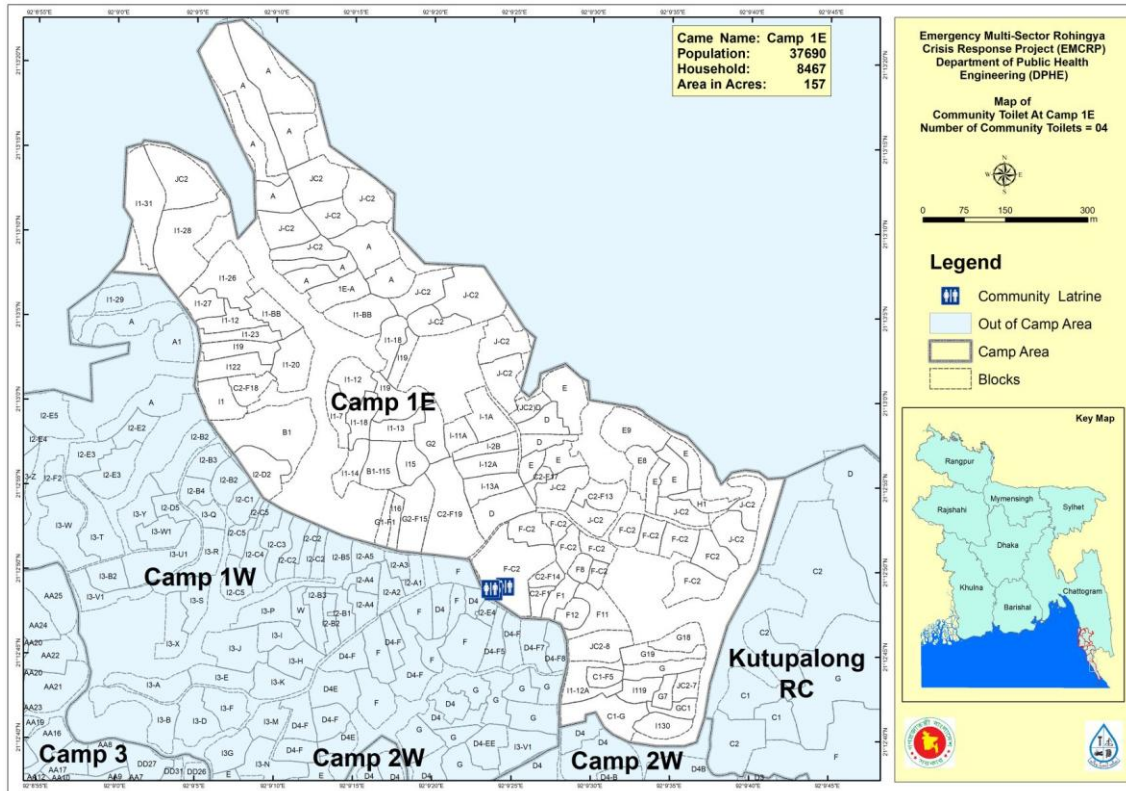


Block: F, Sl. No. 3

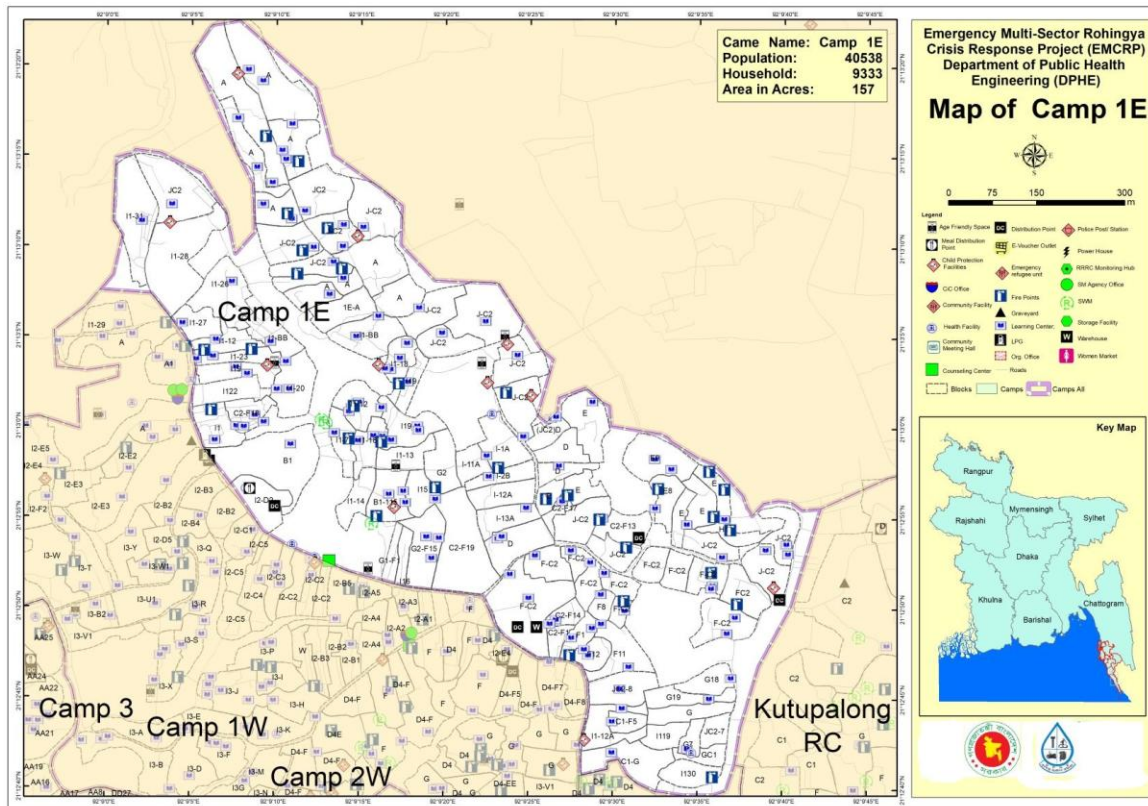


Block: F, Sl. No. 4

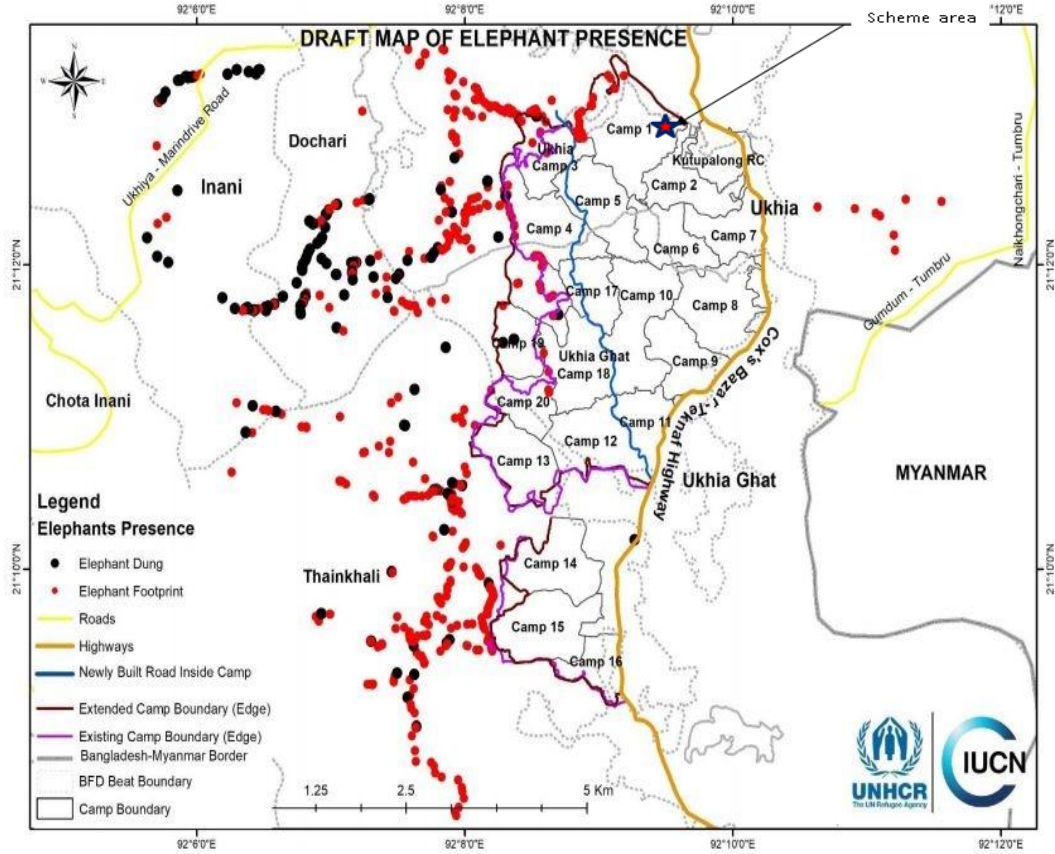
Figure_01: Proposed community latrine location at Camp_1E



Map-1: Location of proposed sub-project site at Camp-1E



Map-2: Important Feature within Camp-1E, Ukhiya.



Map-3: Map of Elephant Presence in Camp area, Ukhiya



Environmental and Social Screening Form

Section A: Sub-project Overview

Work Package: WD-06_Construction of Community Latrine

Description of sub-project/component interventions:

In the sub-project area, there is no adequate proper sanitation facility with supply of electricity, water for washing, and easy access to existing sheared latrines. Hence, subproject areas community especially at Camp_1E, Block: F have been suffering for long time for lacking of proper sanitation. In addition, existing improper sanitation facilities degraded the quality of surrounding environment as well due to overloaded stress and less maintenance scope. In this context, DPHE has decided to meet up the necessity of subproject site people by constructing the community latrine under package EMCRP/ DPHE/WD-06, Camp_1E with ensuring following accessibility:

- Construction of Toilet block with Septic tank, Soak well & hand washing facilities.
- Sanitary and Water supply works, including 1000L plastic water tank.
- Internal Electrification, solar systems.
- Installation of Deep Tube well
- Supply and Installation of Solar pump
- Supply sanitary accessories
- Environmental Mitigation Works
- Post Commissioning Operation & Maintenance work: (like changing of damaged lock, cleaning of containment chamber, etc.).

Sub-project Location:

Camp based Community Latrine is located at Camp_1E, Block: F at Palongkhali Union under Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District. The proposed site is plain land (**Figure-1**). Herringbone bond roads are very close to the sites (about 15-20 ft. away).

Land ownership: Land is owned by Government of Bangladesh.

Expected construction period: 12 (Twelve) months.

Description of project intervention area and project influence area with schematic diagram (where relevant, indicate distance to sensitive environmental areas such as elephant corridors, water bodies, etc. and historical or socio-cultural assets):

- Adjacent of the scheme site under the sub-project intervention area: Camp_1E, Block: F.
- Impacted area: Approx. 40 square meter per Community Latrine
- No structures, trees and livelihood will be affected.



- DRP shelter relocation is not required.
- Influence area: The influence area is within the scheme area of 500 to 550 square meter per Community Latrines (According to Layout diagram)
- Environmental sensitivity: Within the influence areas of the sub-project no historical site was identified and there is no Elephant corridor/ route. In this area there was no forest as well as there is no existence of Elephant corridor/route. We have checked the elephant migration route map (**Map-3**), which was established by IUCN (Checked with local IUCN representative).
- Every selected community latrine location has an alternative location and 70 meters to 150 meters away from the final selected locations. Alternative locations are narrow, congested and low land.

Section B: Environmental Screening

B.1: Environmental feature of community latrine location

Description of cultural properties (if applicable, including distance from site):

There are Water Reservoir, Mosque, Madrasa, 1 CiC Office, 1 meal distribution point, 3 age friendly space, 11 Child Protection Facilities, 70+ Learning Facilities, 3 SWM, 30 Fire Points, 1 warehouse, 4 distribution points etc. are identified around 1 (one) kilometre surrounding of scheme area. No other sensitive cultural, archaeological or religious sites are there in the area.

Location of environmentally important and sensitive areas:

This location used to be environmentally important and sensitive, but now there is no forest in this area. Erosion/land slide may occur when moderately to highly sloping terrains are disturbed for the construction of community latrine and deep tube well. The impacts are negative but very small scale, site-specific within a relatively small area and adjustable by mitigation measures.

(1) Within/near Elephant Migration Routes Yes/No*:

No. Due to deforestation and settlement of DRP, now there is no existence of Elephant corridor/route according to elephant migration route map which was established by IUCN.

(2) Potential impacts on remaining forests in/around camps Yes/No*:

No. Now there is no original forest in this area. Afforestation works have been started and some plantation is ongoing by different organizations.

(3) Other issues: No more mentionable issues identified.

Dust: Ambient air quality data was not readily available. In the proposed site the existing air quality is almost dust free except for few months in the dry season (November to March). However, increasing construction development program in camps area recently responsible for dust pollution.

Noise: Noise in the sub-project area is not a major concern based on the consultations. Noise is originating from communication among the DRP,



service providers and relief distributors.	
Baseline soil quality: Soil types are alluvial reddish brown, muddy & sandy soil and Dupitila formation. The soils developing from the weathered sandstones tend to be sandy to clay loams. Presence of organic matter content in the soil is moderate.	
Landslide potential (high/medium/low, with explanation): Low. Soil erosion/land slide may occur when moderately to highly sloping terrains are disturbed for the construction of community latrine. The impacts are expected to be small scale, site-specific within a relatively small area and minimized by mitigation measures.	
Baseline surface water and groundwater quality (FE, TDS, fecal coliform, pH): Surface water quality: No surface water. Groundwater quality: Groundwater is the main source of potable water in the Sub-project area. The maximum depth is about 100 feet to 300 ft. In the sub-project area, groundwater is saline and arsenic free. Shallow tubewell of surrounding the sub-project area are iron concentration is little high. PH_7.5 to 8.50, DO_2.40 to 6.50mg/l, TDS_25.50 to 320 mg/l, EC_25 to 450 μ s/cm, Fe_1.50 to 3.5 mg/l, Mn_0.03 to 0.09 mg/l, Chloride_125 to 350 mg/l and As _ Nil to 0.001 mg/l. (Tubewell depth: 100 ft. to 300 ft.). Many shallow tube wells have been installed in the camp area. This has resulted in excessive withdrawals of water from the shallow aquifer and a drying up of some of the wells. <i>*Data source: Secondary data and field survey.</i>	
Status of wildlife movement:	None
State of forestation: To establish DRP camp and accommodate large numbers of DRP and deforestation in some cases done indiscriminately. The shelters have been set up on plain land. At present new forestation activities have started in some places by various organizations.	
Summary of water balance analysis (For water supply scheme only):	N/A



B.2: Pre construction Phase

<p>Information on Ancillary Facilities (e.g. status of access road or any other facility required for sub-project to be viable):</p> <p>Regarding ancillary facilities at the concerned community latrine scheme area under this sub-project the main camp connecting herringbone bond road is close (about 15-20 ft. away) to the sub-project area. However, the site is accessible and existing herringbone road is the most suitable way of carrying the construction materials (pipes, rigs, bamboo, bricks, cement, rods, solar panel, steel color coated industrial roofing sheet, sanitary materials, iron & wooden frame and bentonite sacs etc.) to the construction site.</p>
<p>Requirement of accommodation or service amenities (latrine, water supply, electricity) to support the work force during construction:</p> <p>There is very scarcity of toilet and safe drinking water, some water supply provided by other organization with pipeline but not as per requirement and no electricity supply system was there in the sub-project camp areas. If there are women labors proper lighting facilities should arrange, by using solar light, charger light, etc. Water supply and sanitation will be arranged for the labors also.</p>
<p>Possible location of labor camps: Within the scheme area and very close to the sub-project sites.</p>
<p>Requirement and type of raw materials (e.g., sand, stone, wood, etc.):</p> <p>i) Bricks, ii) Sand iii) Cement iv) uPVC pipe vi) Gravel vii) Tiles viii) Sanitary materials ix) Water x) Iron flat bar xii) solar panel xiii) Steel Color Coated Industrial Roofing Sheet etc. are the most common type materials used in construction.</p>
<p>Identification of access road for transportation (Yes/No):</p> <p>Yes. These selected sites are very close (about 15-20 ft. away) to the Herringbone bond road.</p>
<p>Location identification for raw material storage:</p> <p>Adjacent to the community latrine locations and very close to the construction sites and away from steep slopes.</p>
<p>Type and quantity of waste generated (e.g., Solids wastes, liquid wastes, etc.):</p> <p>Solid waste: At pre-construction phase, quantity of generation of waste would be minimum. Because except site clearing work there will have no other source of waste generation significantly. It is predicted that, approximately 350-400kg waste may be produced per community latrine site.</p>
<p>Approx. area (in square meters) of vegetation and soil in the right-of-way, borrow pits, waste dumps, and equipment yards:</p> <p>During site visit, it is observed that, low amount of vegetation clearing work with few shrubs and herbs is needed there to implement the sub-project. About 40 sqm. land would be required for per site. Contractor will arrange designated stack yard for material and equipment so that momentary interference of community people and traffic movement is not interrupted. In addition, contractor will dispose the generated waste regularly in</p>



designated waste dump site set by the CiC or RRRC or Camp management.
Possibility of stagnant water bodies in borrow pits, quarries, etc., encouraging for mosquito breeding and other disease vectors: (High/Medium/Low with explanation): Low. Very low possibility of stagnant water accumulation in borrows pits reported around or adjacent to the sub-project area.
Disturbance or modification of existing drainage channels (rivers, canals) or surface water bodies (wetlands, marshes): (High/Medium/Low with description): Low. There is no natural or manmade drain besides the community latrine sites.
Destruction or damage of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems or endangered species directly or by induced development: (High/Medium/Low with description): Low. Under this scheme establishment intervention, the effect of destruction or damage of endangered species is negligible.
Activities that can lead to landslides, slumps, slips and other mass movements in road cuts: In pre-construction phase, stock piling of raw materials unlikely can lead to localized land slips. The impacts can be minimized by careful selection of stock pile locations and ensuring large amounts will not be stored in one place.
Describe possible traffic movement impacts on (unwanted) light, noise and air pollution: Because of construction materials transportation noise & air pollution may occur. But this impact is very low because during pre-construction stage construction materials transportation is very minimal.
High = Likely to cause long-term impacts or over large area (>1sqkm); Medium = Likely to cause temporary damage or over moderate area (0.5 to 1sqkm); Low = Likely to cause little, short-term damage and over small area (<0.5sqkm)

B.3: Construction Phase

Type and quantity of waste generated (e.g., Solids wastes, liquid wastes, etc.): Solid waste: i) Bricks, ii) Sand iii) uPVC pipes iv) Bamboo & wood and v) earth or mud vi) Tiles vii) Sanitary materials viii) Iron flat bar ix) solar panel x) Steel Color Coated Industrial Roofing Sheet etc. It is difficult to give exact figures of construction waste produced on a Community Latrine and Deep Tubewell construction site. However, 450 kg of waste may be produced per community latrine. Liquid waste: Drilling mud and drilling fluid waste water. During construction period, fecal sludge will be generated from labor camp. It is difficult to



<p>give exact figures of construction waste produced on a Deep Tube well construction site. However, 750 kg of waste may be produced.</p>
<p>Type and quantity of raw materials used (wood, bricks, cement, water, etc.):</p> <p>i) Bricks, ii) Sand iii) Cement iv) uPVC pipe v) Gravel vi) Tiles vii) Sanitary materials incl. 1,000L plastic tank viii) Water ix) Iron flat bar x) solar panel xi) Steel Color Coated Industrial Roofing Sheet etc.</p> <p>The exact quantity of raw materials to be used for each toilet are shown in the BoQ (Bill of Quantities) of the Cont. Pkg. WD-.6 Construction of Community Latrines.</p>
<p>Approx. area (in square meters) of vegetation and soil in the right-of-way, borrow pits, waste dumps, and equipment yards:</p> <p>No valuable vegetation presence in proposed sub-project construction sites. So, vegetation will not be affected by construction work.</p>
<p>Possibility of stagnant water bodies in borrow pits, quarries, etc., encouraging for mosquito breeding and other disease vectors: (High/Medium/Low with description):</p> <p>Medium. Water reservoir for tubewell drilling will be required. These can potentially store stagnant water for short period of time during and after rain events. The top soils in the sub-project are sandy and the water should drain away quickly.</p>
<p>Disturbance or modification of existing drainage channels (rivers, canals) or surface water bodies (wetlands, marshes): (High/Medium/Low with description):</p> <p>Low. There is no natural canal or manmade drain besides the community latrine sites.</p>
<p>Destruction or damage of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems or endangered species directly or by induced development: (High/Medium/Low with description):</p> <p>Low. Under this scheme establishment intervention, the effect of destruction or damage of endangered species is very low.</p>
<p>Activities that can lead to landslides, slumps, slips and other mass movements in road cuts:</p> <p>Construction of the sub-project components can lead to low scale effects of land slide/slips. The impacts are expected to be negative, short-term and site-specific within a relatively small area and can be minimized by mitigation measures.</p>
<p>Erosion of lands below the road bed receiving concentrated outflow carried by covered or open drains: (High/Medium/Low with description):</p> <p>Medium. Potential erosion may occur when moderately to highly sloping terrains are disturbed for the development of community latrine and deep tube well site. The impacts are expected to be negative, small scale, site-specific within a relatively small area and minimized by mitigation measures.</p>



Adequate safety protection will be taken during construction time.

Describe possible traffic movement impacts on (*unwanted*) light, noise and air pollution:

No traffic movement impacts on light as all vehicular movement will be during day time. Some temporary, localized effects of noise and air pollution can occur due to truck movements.

High = Likely to cause long-term impacts or over large area (>1sqkm); Medium = Likely to cause temporary damage or over moderate area (0.5 to 1sqkm); Low = Likely to cause little, short-term damage and over small area (<0.5sqkm)

B.4: Operation Phase

Activities leading to health hazards and interference of plant growth adjacent to roads by dust raised and blown by vehicles:

In operation phase of community latrine schemes, improper use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and lack of safety procedures may cause injuries. Plant growth adjacent to scheme areas can be affected during maintenance of community latrine. However, this will be a localized and temporary activity.

Chance of long-term or semi-permanent destruction of soils: (*High/Medium/Low with description*):

Low. Low chance of long-term or semi-permanent destruction of soils for community latrine schemes area.

**Possibility of odor and water, soil quality impacts from SWM and FSM disposal system:
(*High/Medium/Low with description*):**

Medium. Sludge from community latrines will be generated. The sludge will be disposed properly in camp waste management facilities. Sludge will be collected by using vacuum truck with 50m suction pipe. Vacuum truck with 50 m suction pipe will be used. It is hoped that, it will be possible to collect fecal sludge from community toilets using vacuum truck. In some cases if manual pit emptying is required then proper pit emptying guidelines will be followed. Labourers should use proper PPEs like hand gloves, safety boots, face masks, eye protecting glasses, etc.

**Possibility of stagnant water bodies in borrow pits, quarries, etc., encouraging for mosquito breeding and other disease vectors:
(*High/Medium/Low with explanation*):**

Low. There are very low possibilities of stagnant water deposition in operation period. It may occur due to leaking of latrines, tube wells and/or water storage tanks.



Likely direct and indirect impacts on economic development in the project areas by the sub-project: Community latrine with water supply system will be very helpful of the DRP and improve their health condition.	
Extent of disturbance or modification of existing drainage channels (rivers, canals) or surface water bodies (wetlands, marshes): <i>(High/Medium/Low with description):</i> Low. There is no natural canal or manmade drain besides the community latrine sites.	
Extent of destruction or damage of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystem so endangered species directly or by induced development: <i>(High/Medium/Low with description):</i> Low. Under this scheme establishment intervention, the effect of destruction or damage of endangered species is very low.	
Activities leading to landslides, slumps, slips and other mass movements inroad cuts:	N/A
Erosion of lands below the road bed receiving concentrated outflow carried by covered or open drains: <i>(High/Medium/Low with explanation):</i>	N/A.
Describe possible traffic movement impacts on (unwanted) light, noise and air pollution: Temporary, localized impacts on noise and air pollution from maintenance vehicles movement can occur during septic tank & latrine maintenance work. All maintenance works will be conducted during daytime – so no light impacts expected.	
High = Likely to cause long-term impacts or over large area (>1sqkm); Medium = Likely to cause temporary damage or over moderate area (0.5 to 1sqkm); Low = Likely to cause little, short-term damage and over small area (<0.5sqkm)	



Section C: Social Screening

C.1 General Labor Influx Screening

Key Screening questions	Aspects to Consider
<p>Will the project potentially involve an influx of workers to the project location, and will the influx be considered significant for the local community?</p>	<p>The number of total skilled Labor is 2-3 and unskilled labor 3-5 per community latrine. All the unskilled labor will be engaged from the local community. No foreign labor will be engaged. All the skilled labor will be staying at labor shed outside the camp, as because the madrasa and police camp area is very much restricted area. The size of the labor shed will be (If there is women labor need to have separate shed and toilet) 225 square feet.</p>
<p>Is the project located in a rural or remote area?</p>	<p>The project area is in a camp area demarcated by the Government and belongs to Camp_1E in a remote specialized area. The total camp population is 37,690. The frequency and extent of the contract, communication between the local community and outsiders are limited, and controlled by the respective authority. After establishing the proposed per community latrine schemes in the area about 80-85 peoples will be benefitted to meet their water requirements.</p>
<p>Based on the socioeconomic, cultural, religious and demographic qualities of the local community, Rohingya population and the incoming workers, is there a possibility that their presence or interaction with the local community could create adverse impacts?</p>	<p>No. It is not expected that the presence of the skilled (local) and unskilled labor (DRP) may generate any adverse impacts. The project will benefit the DRP and police communities. There will be a code of conduct for the labors to follow, which will be monitored by the PMU on a regular basis. Before starting construction, work consultation will be conducted with construction labors & they will be given orientation on GBV issue. GBV, trafficking, child labor issue, labour influx, etc. will be monitored & monitoring progress will be incorporated within monthly progress report.</p>
<p>Consultation with DRP Community People and relevant stakeholders (SH)</p>	<p>During screening and site identification DPHE has conducted four (04) consultation meetings with stakeholders. The stakeholders include CiC, WASH Sector, Site Management Committee representatives, Contractor team and DRP Community. In addition to the above-mentioned meetings, the local DPHE has undertaken many consultations with male and female members including pregnant women, elderly, person with disability, children etc. of the DRP.</p> <p>Through the coordination and linkage activities of the project, the authorities have accomplished some formal exchange meetings, individual household visits, FGD, Tea Stall discussion and other consultation meetings.</p>



C.2 Land acquisition and stakeholder screening

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land/ Land Donation/ Land Taking				
1. Will there be any land acquisition?		√		Land acquisition is not needed.
2. Is the project construction site known?	√			The land is selected based on needs of DRP community, teacher/students and police with the recommendation of CIC, SMC & Local DPHE and assigned UN agencies
3. Who manages the land?	√			The lands are solely owned by the GoB and currently vacant.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)? CRP (Common Resource Property)	√			In the camp area provision is available be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW) within this Camp_1E area under EMCRP.
5. Will there be loss of DRP tent, agricultural carps, trees, and other productive or fixed assets due to project intervention?		√		No DRP shelters will be affected. However, during construction if any shelters require shifting, mitigation measures will be taken according to RPF. Consultations will be conducted with stakeholders, camp and block focal persons and site management. During construction, if any shelters are affected, contractors are responsible to mitigate the impacts following the RPF as well.
6. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to project intervention?		√		No
7. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to project intervention?		√		No
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				



8. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		No
Information on Displaced Persons:				
9. Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? If yes, approximately how many?	[√] No [] Yes			
10. Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?	[√] No [] Yes			
11. Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?	[√] No [] Yes			
<p>12. Who are the stakeholders of the project? Please provide a summary of consultation meetings with stakeholders and the affected community.</p> <p>The key stakeholders of this sub-projects are DRP, Labors, People/communities/organizations within the project influence area indirectly affected by project activities, relevant government departments/agencies, Dept. of Environment and Forest Department, Development Partners (WASH Cluster, UNHCR, WFP, IOM) and Local and international NGOs working with local host communities/DRP.</p> <p>For determining the environmental and social impacts associated with subproject implementation, DPHE, PMU unit give great importance on involving primary and secondary stakeholders of the subproject area. Therefore, to collect local knowledge for baseline conditions, understand perceptions of the community regarding impact significance, and propose meaningful mitigation measures during survey of Environmental Screening, an attempt has been made to consult with relevant stakeholders and DPHE officials to obtain their views on sub-project interventions.</p> <p>The Community consultation were conducted through a mix of conventional approach which involved as participatory, consultation with community/ police and one-to one interview during the environmental and social study of the proposed subproject in conformity with the WB's environmental guidelines. However, for better understanding the socio-economic and environmental condition four (04) consultation meeting have been conducted in the sub-project study area (Appendix-2).</p>				



The consultations were conducted with the following objectives: (i) to intrude awareness of the stakeholders about the subproject and to collect their opinion, suggestions for planning and designing of the subproject (ii) to identify the need and concern of the DRP public, (iii) to assess cultural patterns and behavior of local communities. Stakeholder consultation was targeted at people/communities who may – directly or indirectly, positively or negatively- be affected by the outcomes of a sub-project. The consultations were conducted at two different tiers of stakeholders: DRP people, police and different organization representatives who are concern about the sub-project. All of the proceedings and interaction of consultation have been recorded and are to be considered in the design of ESMF. In addition, attended list of participants of consultation meeting recorded and it has been attached in **Appendix-3**.

Feedback, Suggestions and Recommendations of the Participants

The participants' feedback, suggestions, and recommendations listed below:

- Most of the participants expressed that the number of community latrine that have been selected for at camp 1E is not adequate. DPHE response that, under the EMCRP project DPHE will constructed 500 biofil toilets, 3000 HH toilets, 70 community toilets & 30 community toilets with biogas plant. After implementation of the EMCRP this problem will be reduced.
- They emphasized for the construction of the community latrines with provision of water supply and washing facilities for ensuring hygiene.
- Participants showed highly anxious about its operation and maintenance. In this regard, they suggested confirming who will take responsibilities for operation and maintenance. DPHE response that, responsible contractor will do maintenance work up to O & M period (24 months), after that DPHE will do the maintenance work.
- They wanted climate resilience design of each proposed intervention so that its more durable;
- They wanted provision of child and aged/ disable friendly latrines so that they can reach it easily. DPHE response that, during design that point was considered & proper stapes is also considered during design.
- They also expressed their concern about employment opportunities. They said that, if possible non-skilled worker should engage from DRP community so that they can manage their livelihood. DPHE response that, unskilled labor for the construction work will be engaged from DRP community.

Individual level consultation with project interest and influence parties (CiC, Camp Wash focal team, UNHCR, RRRRC) representative were conducted in consistence with consultation objective during sub-project selection stage to have their idea, concern, segregation about the proposed subproject. Consultation outcome with them are consolidated here in below:



Responds of CiC:

- Always try to coordinate with related authority/group and give updates to CiC. DPHE will always coordinate with all relevant authority & will give update to CiC.
- CiC is ready to support you, if you face any obstacle to implement the scheme;
- After confirmation of site for schemes with the assistance of CiC and other related organization, site should be confined to avoid the neighboring disturbance
- After site section then try to keep boundary of the scheme areas and hang a signboard as soon as possible including name of executing agency, types of intervention, address of contractor, project duration, funding agency name and so on.
- Engage the DRP/Local community to implement the sub-project. DPHE response that, unskilled labor for the construction work will be engaged from DRP community.

Wash Focal:

- As the camp area is plain land sometimes site/land needs to be developed to increase activities sustainability,
- Ample temporary bin for waste collection during scheme implementation should arrange and regular disposal also need to be assured;
- Intervention sites not to be allowed in the bank of natural water body except ensuring adequate mitigation;
- Construction wastes that to be generated should be disposed regularly at designated site.

DPHE response that, all suggestion provided by the wash focal will be considered during construction & operation maintenance phase of the project.

UNHCR:

- Intervention sites should not be located in the elephant migration corridor. Hence, elephant migration road map set by the IUCN/UNCHR should follow during site selection. DPHE response that, during site selection this point was considered
- Most of the above recommendations are addressed by the project usually apart from those if any requirement arise regarding safety & security those are also addressed duly.
- They requested to inform them, if project face any elephant incident during implementation

RRRC:

- For development work of this subproject anywhere in camp area, project proponent needs to be taken approval from RRRC with the recommendation of camp-based concern authority along with the cooperation of local DPHE officials. DPHE response that, before starting the construction work DPHE will take clearance from the relevant authority.

13. What social and cultural factors affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed policy or project?

None.



14. Are project objectives consistent with their needs, interests and capacity?

Yes, the EMCRP project objectives consistent with the respective stakeholders, DRP and host community, needs, interests and capacity in the project areas.

15. What will be the impact of the project or sub-project on the various stakeholders, especially women and vulnerable groups?

Stakeholders are in favor of the projects and believe that overall project impacts will be positive except bit adverse impact.

Positive Impact:

In the study area (Camp-1E), there is no satisfactory number of sanitary latrines to manage the human excreta and to meet up the basic health service needs in term of sanitation. However, after construction of the community latrine in the proposed site of Camp-1E, human waste (feces) will manage well by reducing contact of pollutants in the nearby water body and soil. Resulting diarrhea and other health problem that are usually in connection with unhygienic sanitation system will mitigate by the well-designed community latrines. One community latrine will be used by 80-85 people. Consequently, community dwellers especially women and venerable group will be able to overcome the problems (different pathogenic disease, discharge of stool in open place, insecure sanitation for female and child, odor, increasing insect, fly etc.) because of poor sanitation system.

Negative impact:

Indeed, construction of these latrines will have no significant negative impact on the community unless latrines remain dirty and smelly and overflowed of human feces for poor maintenance. There are some adverse impacts during project construction works, but all adverse impacts are very much site & time specific and with proper management plan those adverse impacts are manageable.



16. What social risks might affect project or sub-project success?

As per the visit findings and consultation meeting with DRP & police, other organizations and representatives of the scheme area, it has been revealed and perceived that the following social risks might be affected to accomplish the scheme interventions:

Since the skilled labor will be engaged from the host community and unskilled laborers will be engaged from the DRP, there may be some conflict between the two groups. To establish the scheme tasks, extra labor from outside such as technicians will be engaged. Thus, there may be risk of some social conflict. A complete Gender action plan has already been developed and approved; a full time Gender Specialist for this project has been assigned to oversee the GBV based issues for this subproject. The gender and GBV issues (i.e. eve teasing, etc.) are being addressed through mainstreaming activities. As a mitigation measure, the Social Safeguard team and grievance redress committee (GRC) has been following the respective GRM, is keeping abreast on GBV occurrences and will guide the community through consultation meetings and counseling. Given the sensitivities in the camps areas (social, cultural, religious, gender, disabilities, orphaned and vulnerable children, relationship with DRP and host community), if the site area will be used as the open play space for the DRP kids, it might hamper their movement and play time for the time being. Unexpected noise, dust pollution, waste materials due to scheme establishment activities, might affect general social, religious activity of the DRP community at site area. However, by adopting the project E&S safeguard and through community consultation, the CiC, community leader and local DPHE representatives may determine possible ways and options to overcome and mitigate the constraints and risks during the scheme implementation.



C.3. Social Capital Format

The objective is to list various types of social institutes/bodies working in the camp, intended project influence areas to enlist them for the possible inclusion in the management, and monitoring of the projects. List the name of social institutes/ bodies under the given categorization along with the following information. Use separate sheet for each category of social institute/body. The information can be collected through secondary sources such as RRRRC/UN agencies or different development organizations that are involved with the Rohingya crisis projects, etc.

Type of Social Institutes/bodies	Name of Institution	Contact Person and Address and phone number	Primary areas of Work	Coverage areas in the camp and communities
Government Organizations	RRRC, DPHE, DC DRP CIC	Mr. Shah Rezwana Hayat, RRRC Commissioner, CXB, Email rrccox@yahoo.com Mr. Engr. Ritthick Chowdhury, DPHE, Executive Engineer, CXB, Email. chowritthick@gmail.com Md. Mamunur Rashid dccoxsbazar@mopa.gov.bd Mr. Anupam Das Anup Camp-in-Charge, Camp-1E (Assistant Secretary) Camp1e@rrrc.gov.bd	Overall Coordination of GOB dept. Dev. partners, NGO, INGIO, UN Agencies, Volunteers, Management of DRP Crisis in BD. Refugee Relief and Repatriation, Site management, Ensuring DRP HH shelter, F/NFIs, WASH facilities, Education, Health, Livelihoods, Social security, power sources, renewable solar energy.	DRP Camps, Blocks, synchronizing with Host, E&S aspects, Elephant corridors, conserve NR. Establish proper road communication.
UN Agencies /INGOs	WSC IOM, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UNHCR UNFPA	Emmett Kearney Area Focal Agency, UNHCR KearneyE@unhcr.org Md. Mudud Hassan Shovel Focal person, BRAC, mh.shovel@brac.net	Management of DRP Crisis in BD. Refugee Relief and Repatriation, Site management, Ensuring DRP HH shelter/NFIs, WASH facilities, Education, Health, Livelihoods, Social security, power sources, renewable solar energy.	DRP Camps, Blocks, synchronizing with Host, E&S aspects, Elephant corridors, conserve NR. Establish proper road communication.
National	Not yet on	the database web link		



EMCRP Environmental and Social Screening Report (DPHE)

Type of Social Institutes/bodies	Name of Institution	Contact Person and Address and phone number	Primary areas of Work	Coverage areas in the camp and communities
Organizations	boarded	https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/wash-sector-coxs-bazar-members-contact-list-17-october-2017		
Community based Volunteer Organizations are those, which constitute the members of the community working towards social development.	Not yet involved	N\ A. Prohibited by the GoB.	Ensuring DRP HH shelter, F/NFIs, WASH facilities, Education, Health, Livelihoods, Social security, power sources, renewable solar energy.	



Section D: Environmental and Social Screening Summary

Based on the above environmental and social screening, potential impact for implementing the proposed intervention on different parameters of environment and social with consequence mitigation measures and suggestive monitoring plan with mentioning the responsibilities parties of implementation and supervise the subproject project have been summarized in below.

Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
1: Sub-Project Interventions	Air Quality	Under the subproject intervention the overall score is low .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting earthworks; • Watering of dry exposed surfaces and stockpiles of aggregates at least twice daily, as necessary; (spreading of crushed gravel over backfilled surfaces); • Work place isolated by fencing active work sites in populated areas. • Limiting speed of construction vehicles in access roads and work sites to maximum of 20 kph. • More details provided in ESMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Contractor monitored by Environmental Consultant and PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of stockpiles; • Number of complaints from stakeholders; • Covering of trucks; • Records of air quality inspection; 	Regular visual monitoring will be required



Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
	Soil	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautions might be taken when rainstorms are likely, when a rainstorm is imminent or forecast, and actions to be taken during or after rainstorms shall be developed by the Contractor. • The earthwork sites where exposed land surface is vulnerable to runoff shall be consolidated and/or covered. • Channels, earth bunds, netting, tarpaulin and or sand bag barriers shall be used on site to manage surface water runoff and minimize erosion. • The overall slope of the works areas and construction yards shall be kept to a minimum to reduce the erosive potential of surface water flows elsewhere. • More details provided in ESMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Contractor monitored by Environmental Consultant and PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No visible degradation to nearby drainages, • Canals or water bodies due to soil erosion. • Rain storms in construction phase. 	Weekly, especially after rain events
	Hydrology (surface and groundwater)	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All precautions to store chemicals/oil/fuel properly so that no chance of spill. • Proper disposal of excess bleaching power and care should be taken to follow the appropriate procedure for chlorination. • Monitor water quality according to the environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Contractor and by Environmental Consultant and PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas for stockpiles, storage of fuels and lubricants and waste materials; • No visible degradation to nearby drainages, khals or water bodies due to 	Water quality test (SW & GW) once in construction period and Operation period. Training records reviewed quarterly



Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
			<p>management plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure drilling equipment is cleaned well and will be free of contaminants such as grease, and chemicals, prior to drilling; and properly dispose of spoils and wastes at the end of each day's work. • More details provided in ESMP 		<p>construction activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For surface water quality parameters: pH, DO, BOD, COD, TC, FC • For groundwater quality parameters: pH, Chloride, As, Fe, TC, FC • Training records 	
2: Pre-construction Phase	Safe Sanitation, water supply	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide suitable housing, adequate supplies of potable water, and latrine and bathing facilities within the housing area for the assigned laborer. • Provide means for disposing of wastewater from latrines, baths and food preparation areas either through a septic tank and soak away, or holding tank with removal by vacuum truck. • More details provided in ESMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Contractor monitored and by Environmental Consultant and PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site-specific H & S Plan; • Records of supply of uncontaminated water; • Record of Health & Safety orientation trainings; • Condition of sanitation facilities for workers 	Visual inspection by PMU and supervision consultants on monthly basis
	Storage of construction materials can cause pollution or land slips	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train the concerned person, team assigned for the construction work regarding proper storage procedures: away from steep slopes, proper bunding to avoid runoff from site. • More details provided in ESMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor monitored and by Environmental Consultant and PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of materials and sources of materials; • Storage site away from steep slopes and has proper bunding 	Weekly



Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
3: Construction Phase	Transportation impacts	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All vehicle movement to be done during the day time Speed needs to be limited to 20kmph Contractor's responsibility to verify the suitability carrying, loading and unloading of materials by trucks or others transport and head load arrangement. More details provided in ESMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Contractor monitored and by Environmental Consultant and PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the vehicle pool. Record of regular inspection. Record of accidents/incidents 	Monthly monitoring.
	Wastes (earth, mud) causing pollution	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is medium .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and implement drilling mud and water runoff management plan approved by PMU. Wastes must be placed in the designated bins which must be regularly emptied. All waste must be removed from the site and transported to a disposal site. More details provided in ESMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Contractor and monitored by Environmental Consultant and PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints from community; Regular inspection of waste management activity; Waste disposal record. 	As work weekly progresses
	Stagnant water risk	Water reservoir for tube well drilling will be required. These can potentially store stagnant water for short period of time during and after rain events. The	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water stagnant area should fence with marking tape The top soils in the sub-project are sandy and the water should drain away quickly After construction of tube well, backfilling & compaction of water storage (which is used during drilling) pit is essential Contractor should arrangr 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Contractor foreman and monitored by Consultant and PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water stagent beside community latrine area 	Daily during construction



Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
		overall score is low .	proper water pumping facilities (pup, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper PPEs are essential during construction work. 			
	Storage of materials (Creating dust/ air pollution spillage of liquid/ hazardous substance i.e. oil, drilling fluid, chemicals etc., Risk of crime)	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is medium .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the site management committee in Camp to identify the storage site and other requirements, which will be approved by PMU and consultants. More details provided in ESMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor monitored and by Environmental Consultant and PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of materials and sources of materials; 	Monthly basis during implementation phase.
	Impact on Aquatic Environment by discharging solid & liquid wastes from construction site & labor camp into nearby channel	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is Low .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generated waste and construction debris shall be properly disposed in accordance with the approved designated disposal site(s); Acceptable quality of excavated soil shall be mostly reused for the backfilling, with the surplus portion, if any, disposed in the approved designated disposal site(s). Separate waste collection bins, for organic and inorganic wastes, shall be provided throughout the construction and camp sites, whereby all waste collection bins shall be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor monitored and by Environmental Consultant and PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency of emptying the waste bin Existence of waste bin 	Monthly basis during implementation phase.



Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> regularly emptied and cleaned; Contractor will be responsible to control the workers from discharging of construction waste into adjacent water bodies. 			
Erosion of land	Erosion/land slide may occur very small scale near construction areas of latrines, soak well, PTW and the overall score is Medium .		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During construction work (specially for earth excavation) proper slope protection is essential. During backfilling work proper compaction is essential (as per specification) Avoid earthwork during moonson Proper PPEs are essential during construction work. 	Construction Contractor foreman and monitored by Consultant and PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No visible degradation to nearby drainages or water bodies due to soil erosion at/near sub-project site. 	Daily during earth excavation work & work below GL
Noise pollution	Under the subproject intervention the overall score is low .		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with affected people; not to operate noisy equipment during working and operations time (22:00 – 06:00); Sound suppression for equipment; Ear protection for workers. Conduct noise quality monitoring as per ESMP. Limiting speed of construction vehicles in access roads and work sites to maximum of 20 kph. Transportation of the 	Construction Contractor and monitored by Consultant and PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of complaints from stakeholders; Use of silencers in noise-producing equipment and sound barriers; Noise Level following decibel meter (dB) 	Inspection by PMU and supervision consultants on monthly basis;



Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
			construction materials and noisy construction work have to be carried during the scheduled times, and mainly during the day			
	Air pollution	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water spraying from other source for dust control; Construction materials with potential for significant dust generation shall be covered; no smoke emitting equipment; and limiting speed of construction vehicles in access roads and work sites to maximum of 20 kph. More details provided in ESMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Contractor and Environmental Consultant and PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of stockpiles; Number of complaints from stakeholders; Records of air quality inspection; Air quality test report. 	Regular visual monitoring will be required
4: Operational Phase	Injuries to operation and maintenance workers	Site staff can be seriously hurt by accidents. Low .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper training given to all staff Ensure PPE used by all staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camp WASH NGO staff DPHE XEN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidents register 	During septic tank cleaning work.
	Destruction of soil	The operation period may be possible soil damage problems in the project areas by rainstorms and overall score is low .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguards to be taken at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, actions to be taken when a rainstorm is imminent or forecast, and actions to be taken during rain storms shall be developed by the Contractor. More details provided in ESMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Contractor weekly monitored by Environmental Consultant and PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No visible degradation to nearby drainages or water bodies due to soil damage at pipe laying area. 	Site inspection weekly/2-weekly in rain season.
	Odor & waste disposal of	Under the issue the overall score	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sludge will be collected by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Contractor for first 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints from communities 	Site inspection daily/weekly



Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
	sludge from community latrine	is Medium.	<p>using vacuum truck with 50m suction pipe. Vacuum truck with 50 m suction pipe will be used. It hope that, it will be possible to collect fecal sludge from community latrine using vacuum truck. In some cases if manual pit emptying is required then proper pit emptying guidelines will be followed. Labours should use proper PPEs like hand gloves, safety boots, face masks, eye protecting glasses, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure use of vacuum tanker/ pump to collect desludged material & dumping to proper dumping site • Appropriate awareness programs shall be arranged for the community members on health and hygiene issues and the impacts of improper sanitation practices; • Ensure disposal tanks, drums or containers coming to, and from, the site are in a satisfactory condition – check for damage or leaks; • Ventilation systems and facilities shall be kept in good functional in order to minimize untoward odor problems. 	<p>years monitored by Environmental Consultant and PMU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE 		<p>basis.</p>



Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
	Stagnant water risk	Low. There are very low possibilities of stagnant water deposition in operation period. It may occur due to leaking of latrines, tub wells and/or water storage tanks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular naintenance of septic tank, sock well & tube well is essential If any leakage is found anywhere, it needs to be repaired quickly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Contractor for first 2 years monitored by Environmental Consultant and PMU Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water stagent beside community latrine area 	Monthly Site inspections
	Impact on Aquatic Environment	Aquatic environment may pollute by discharging fecal sludge & liquid waste to the surface water. But impact is site & time specific so overall score is low .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure use of vacuum tanker/ pump to collect desludged material & transport to nearest Fecal Sludge treatment facility Appropriate awareness programs shall be arranged for the community members on health and hygiene issues and the impacts of improper sanitation practices; Ensure disposal tanks, drums or containers coming to, and from, the site are in a satisfactory condition – check for damage or leaks; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Contractor for first 2 years monitored by Environmental Consultant and PMU Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survival rate of nearby aquatic animal; Recorded any incident on aquatic animal Recorded complaint if any 	During septic tank cleaning work.



Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
	Noise pollution	Under the subproject intervention the overall score is Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limiting speed of maintenance vehicles in access roads and work sites to maximum of 20 kph. Transportation of the fecal sludge & other liquid waste have to be carried during the scheduled times, and mainly during the day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Contractor for first 2 years monitored by Environmental Consultant and PMU Long-term responsibility to be determined by CiC/ DPHE 	Noise from maintenance vehicle	During Maintenance work
	Air pollution	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limiting speed of construction vehicles in access roads and work sites to maximum of 20 kph. More details provided in ESMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Contractor for first 2 years monitored by Environmental Consultant and PMU Long-term responsibility to be determined by CiC/ DPHE 	Dust due to vehicle movement	During Maintenance vehicle movement

* Overall Impact Score: High = Likely to cause long-term E&S impacts; Medium = Likely to cause temporary impacts; Low = Likely to cause little, short-term impacts



Social Screening Summary:

Under the Construction of Community Latrine schemes including O&M (WD-06) for DRP at Camp_1E and Block- F have been illustrating the overall 'Social screening summary:

To furnish the details of social screening, the ESMF has been followed focusing on major social impacts and significance of the sub-projects (Equity, labor influx, population coverage, easy access, GBV, impact mitigation measures, referral, monitoring suggestions. No land acquisition is required for this sub-project. Provision of utilizing existing Right of Way is available for community latrine sites within this Camp-1E. The sub-project location was selected with the support of CiC, SMC and local DPHE. Consultation meeting was also conduct with local representatives who will be direct or indirectly related in the sub-project. The assigned consultants and local DPHE, CiC representatives, SMC and WASH focal team have visited the proposed site location and after then prepared the screening report. Initially the team surveyed the locality and primarily sorted (2-3) places to establish the scheme. It has been sorted out the exact situation on safe water provision through consultation meeting with them. The foot of hill, natural drain, latrine and others environmental obstructions not close to the site.

Construction induced impact issues:

Since the Community Latrine sub-project intervention is being implemented in an empty place of The Government-owned land and there is no land acquisition, so no any construction induced impacts will be arising. During construction, movements of heavy vehicles or construction materials may cause damages to the shelters or assets. If any damages are reported, DPHE will hold consultations with the site management along with contractors and camp focal points to take mitigation measures according to ESMF and RPF.

Labor issues:

Every community latrine establishment scheme will be executed by the contractor who will engage both skilled (2-3 nos.) & unskilled (3-5 nos.) labors. The unskilled labor will be engaged from the camp while the 2-3 skilled labor from the local/host community/other places of Bangladesh. No foreign labor will be required to implement the sub-project activities. Since the number of external workers will be very few and working for short periods of time (not more than 3 months), usually there will have no competition in using resources amongst the host and DRP communities. Thus, the sub-project will not create any influx of workers. The unskilled labors will be hired from the DRP community of Camp-1E, who already reside in the camp. The skilled labors will be accommodated on site in the DRP camp by the contractors. The contractor will make temporary labor shed for both of his male & female (if necessary) labor. Area of the shed will be around (15ftX15ft) for males and (15ftX12ft) for females. All laborers (skilled and unskilled) shall be given appropriate training and capacity development to entail a multitude of codes of conduct pertaining to conflict, GBV and other issues. Labor's Code of Conduct is attached in **Appendix-5**.

Linkage with other stakeholders:

The team has provided emphasis to keep better linkage with related stakeholders (*i.e.* RRRRC, CiC, Camp focal, WASH focal, DRP & Host Community, INGO & Local NGO *etc.*). The team conducts several types of consultation meeting with them group/individually for any social issues.



GBV issues:

The proposed sub-project activities will involve minor civil works through skilled (from the host community) and unskilled (from the DRP community) labor. A strict labor code of conduct will be enforced. A GRM will be established to deal with related issues. The team will conduct consultation meetings with the DRP, contractors and labor to address GBV. If any odd situations arise, the GRC will attempt to mitigate any issues according to the ESMF GRM guideline. On the other hand, if any private land/land leases issues arise, the team will conduct a consultation meeting with the owner and relevant stakeholders according to the ESMF & resettlement guideline. GBV issues will be monitored & monitoring progress will be incorporated within monthly progress report.

Beyond of these, under the UNFPA 9th Country Programme “Advanced gender equality, women’s and girls’ empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth” will be achieved as the project is a part of Gender Component of the UNFPA 9th Country Programme. In the event any issues on GBV arise, they will be well communicated with UNFPA through appropriate channels to resolve the issue following proper processes.

Various tools will be developed/ adapted to facilitate GBV services, MHPSS services and engaging men and boys into GBV prevention work. Along with the GBV case management services, GBV and labor code of conduct awareness programs will be implemented, where all stakeholders including the host and DRP communities, labor engaged for the project, site management, the WB and project clients such as DPHE and LGD can participate.

Consultations and Future Consultations:

Under the EMCRP, the DPHE has initiated elaborate consultations with various stakeholders of this project for the community latrine Schemes site management. These include GIS specialist (initially), Hydrogeologist located in the scheme area, E&S consultants, local DPHE authorities, other development partners such as UN as well as the DRP community. These sessions covered topics such as WB introduced Social and Environmental safeguard issues, GRM, possible social environmental and economic effects, livelihoods options, discussions on minimizing the laborer conflict among DRP and local host communities, Infrastructure, WASH, hygiene, GBV, forestation, waste, sludge management. It was also determined that there is no Elephant corridor and no scope of Elephant/Human conflict in the site area. The DRP community were made aware and sensitized on E&S safeguard issues, precautions, child safety, avoid resettlement, relocations of local institutions (mosques, school/ learning centers & others, any restrictions for the DRP) and compensation mechanisms in the event of any objection and complaints.

As a result of these consultations, the community very much welcomed and appreciated the DPHE, EMCRP initiatives on WASH sector sub projects. As per their opinion, the safe water and improved sanitation (Latrine Construction) is one of the priorities needs for them for secured and better livelihoods.

Thus, future consultations during the lifetime of the project is expected to ensure that negative social and environmental impacts are being mitigated with due consideration of community needs and opinions. Consultations will involve determining with the site management team whether proper signage is being used (e.g. for occupational hazard) and whether a properly GRM system is being implemented through an efficient GRC. The GRM



will be set up to serve as an integral tool for engaging the various stakeholders during the project activities and its implementation. There will have a complaint book for stakeholders where all sorts of complaint will be registered. The GRM will be institutionalized with qualified personnel having adequate training in deal with relevant complaints. The GRM will be available for a wide array of issues such as malpractice, labor issues and GBV.

Labor and Contractors management during COVID-19:

Recommendations

For projects involving construction/civil works:

Contractors will develop specific procedures or plans so that adequate precautions are in place to prevent or minimize an outbreak of COVID-19, and what should be done if a worker gets sick:

- DPHE has oriented the contractor and labor on Covid-19 management including OHS (Occupational Health Safety).
- Assessing the characteristics of the workforce, including those with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk
- Confirming workers are fit for work, to include temperature testing and refusing entry to sick workers
- Considering ways to minimize entry/exit to site or the workplace, and limiting contact between workers and the community/general public
- Training workers on hygiene and other preventative measures, and implementing a communication strategy for regular updates on COVID-19 related issues and the status of affected workers
- Treatment of workers who are or should be self-isolating and/or are displaying symptoms
- Assessing risks to continuity of supplies of medicine, water, fuel, food and PPE, taking into account international, national and local supply chains
- Reduction, storage and disposal of medical waste
- Adjustments to work practices, to reduce the number of workers and increase social distancing
- Expanding health facilities on-site compared to usual levels, developing relationships with local health care facilities and organize for the treatment of sick workers
- Building worker accommodations further apart, or having one worker accommodation in a more isolated area, which may be easily converted to quarantine and treatment facilities, if needed
- Establishing a procedure to follow if a worker becomes sick (following WHO guidelines)
- Implementing a communication strategy with the community, community leaders and local government in relation to COVID-19 issues on the site.



For supporting health facilities,

Plans or procedures will be in place to address the following issues:

- Obtaining adequate supplies of medical PPE, including gowns, aprons, curtains; medical masks and respirators (N95 or FFP2); gloves (medical, and heavy duty for cleaners); eye protection (goggles or face screens); hand washing soap and sanitizer; and effective cleaning equipment. Where relevant PPE cannot be obtained, the plan should consider viable alternatives, such as cloth masks, alcohol-based cleansers, hot water for cleaning and extra hand washing facilities, until such time as the supplies are available
- Training medical staff on the latest WHO advice and recommendations on the specifics of COVID-19
- Conducting enhanced cleaning arrangements, including thorough cleaning (using adequate disinfectant) of catering facilities/canteens/food/drink facilities, latrines/latrines/showers, common areas, including door handles, floors and all surfaces that are touched regularly
- Training and providing cleaning staff with adequate PPE when cleaning consultation rooms and facilities used to treat infected patients
- Implementing a communication strategy/plan to support regular communication, accessible updates and clear messaging to health workers, regarding the spread of COVID-19 in nearby locations, the latest facts and statistics, and applicable procedures.

COVID Management Guidelines during implementation

A. Labor, Workers and Working Conditions:

Contractors are responsible to manage the labors, workers and working conditions. PMU with the support of superstition and monitoring firms will ensure implementation.

- Stop any Project Activities that may increase community exposure to COVID risks
- Communicate to communities about protective COVID risks and measures
- Monitor incidence and outbreak of communicable diseases
- Identify hotspots based on health data available
- Screen Security personnel for COVID
- Follow strict protocols in management of project interventions that may increase the COVID risk for human health (for instance in livestock and commercial farming)
- Undertake preventive measures in resettlement settlements
- Practice social distancing in meetings, workshops and consultations.

B. Entry/exit to the work site and checks on commencement of work:



- Entry/exit to the work site will be controlled and documented for both workers and other parties, including support staff and suppliers. Possible measures will include:
- Controlling entry/exit to the site, securing the boundaries of the site, and establishing designating entry/exit points. Entry/exit to the site will be documented.
- Training security staff on the (enhanced) system that has been put in place for securing the site and controlling entry and exit, the behaviors required of them in enforcing such system and any COVID -19 specific considerations.
- Training staff who will be monitoring entry to the site, providing them with the resources they need to document entry of workers, conducting temperature checks and recording details of any worker that is denied entry.
- Confirming that workers are fit for work before they enter the site or start work. Special attention will be paid to workers with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk. Consideration will be given to demobilization of staff with underlying health issues.
- Checking and recording temperatures of workers and other people entering the site or requiring self-reporting prior to or on entering the site.
- Providing daily briefings to workers prior to commencing work, focusing on COVID-19 specific considerations including cough etiquette, hand hygiene and distancing measures, using demonstrations and participatory methods.
- During the daily briefings, reminding workers to self-monitor for possible symptoms (fever, cough) and to report to their supervisor or the COVID-19 focal point if they have symptoms or are feeling unwell.
- Preventing a worker from an affected area or who has been in contact with an infected person from returning to the site for 14 days or (if that is not possible) isolating such worker for 14 days.
- Preventing a sick worker from entering the site, referring them to local health facilities if necessary or requiring them to isolate at home for 14 days.

C. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement:

Though this sub-project will not require land acquisition and involuntary resettlement but during implementation if any involuntary resettlement issues arise, following steps will be followed:

- Identify vulnerable PAPs and Non-title holders who may have increased vulnerability due to COVID outbreak and (lockdown or loss of livelihood); particularly NTH
- Make accelerated payments for compensation and/or livelihood restoration to project affected persons, especially vulnerable households, non-titled holders to help them cope with lockdown;
- Employ local population on wage labor, make advance payments;
- Manage migrant labor for COVID related risks
- Invest in living conditions in relocation settlements

D. Community Health and Safety:



PMU and contractors are responsible to implement the following

- Stop any Project Activities that may increase community exposure to COVID risks
- Communicate to communities about protective COVID risks and measures
- Monitor incidence and outbreak of communicable diseases
- Identify hotspots based on health data available
- Screen Security personnel for COVID
- Follow strict protocols in management of project interventions that may increase the COVID risk for human health (for instance in livestock and commercial farming)
- Undertake preventive measures in resettlement settlements
- Practice social distancing in meetings, workshops and consultations

E. Stakeholders and Citizen and Grievance Mechanism:

- Disseminate COVID advisories over phones, texts, what's app groups, radio, TV, frontline workers Communication;
- Monitor existing grievance and public information mechanisms for any COVID related grievance, queries etc.;
- Widely disseminate material on those who have recovered from COVID to remove stigma
- Include Doctor or medical staff in the GRM
- Use more video conference facilities and conferences.

Recommendation for further environmental and social assessment and/or site specific environmental and social management plan: Yes/No

*If yes, please specify what assessments/plans would be required. Mention some recommendation on E&S assessment ESMP

Yes. ESMP is required & attached within **Appendix-01**.



Appendix - 01 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Considering the intervention wise construction activities of proposed site probable impact with consequence mitigation measures have been designed (as an ESMP) in the following table for Community Latrine at Camp_1E, Block: F.

Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
Pre-Construction Stage	Assessment of Social Impacts and Risks	<p>To meet the requirements for disadvantaged and vulnerable directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include COVID positive individuals, households and clusters as vulnerable category in Social Assessment TORs, surveys and consultations (particularly relating to social stigma); • Consult with such COVID positive households to Identify specific support mechanisms that projects could support; • Add tribal communities in self-isolation under vulnerable groups who may need suitable and socially acceptable support; • Use alternative and virtual and video means for consultations and interactions. 	PMU	Social Development & Hygiene Promotion Consultant of PMU, Supervision and monitoring firm
Pre-Construction Stage	Loss/source of livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under this sub-project, there is no scope of negative impact of police livelihoods. • Ensure engagement of local labor as unskilled worker 	Contractor	Social Development & Hygiene Promotion Consultant of PMU
Pre-Construction Stage	Stakeholders Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the project stakeholders will be engaged in consultation process • Individual/Separate community level consultation meeting will be held with the potential affected HHs • Consultation meeting with Rohingya male and female about the project safeguard documents will be disclosed to the stakeholders • DRP camp people will be involved with the GRM, 	PMU & Contractor	Social Development & Hygiene Promotion Consultant of PMU



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
		<p>formed GRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation meeting with will be held contractors and labors about safe guard issues. 		
Pre-Construction Stage	Loss of Access rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to start the work, contractor will inform the community people to use alternative roads; • Construction work will be completed in quick time as much as possible to reduce the hassle of community • Project to ensure thorough analysis of alternatives that access enjoyed by the community remains intact. • In case of unavoidable circumstances, alternative access will be provided. 	Contractor	Social Development & Hygiene Promotion Consultant of PMU
Pre-Construction Stage	Improper site selection for proposed intervention can be a cause of HEC at subproject site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of sub-project sites will be outside of the elephant route/corridor/influenced area; • Before finalized the location of sub-project must be contact with camp wash focal as well as UNHCR or IUCN; • Construction equipment and material storage place should be prohibited on the path of elephant migration; • Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) and Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) already fixed up the camp area and boundary. Sub-project Interventions will be also included in this area. So, no need to take any further consent for those purpose, if any circumstance arisen. 	PMU	Environmental Consultant of PMU, IWM
Pre-Construction Stage	Site Preparation: Soil Erosion; Alteration of natural drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation clearing work not to be done more than required area of proposed intervention; • Selected site will be far away from any water bodies or natural water flow path to avoid the flash flood or any kind or surface runoff. 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PMU



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize cut & fill operations, the site clearing and grubbing operations should be limited to specific locations only. • The existing slope and natural drainage pattern on the site should not be significantly altered because construction material/ equipment will be stored in selected place with sufficient earthen drainage facilities around to ensure continuous connection with nearby natural water body 		
Construction Activity	Noise pollution will occur due to use of diesel-based construction equipment/vehicles movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction activity will be pat daytime, not more than 4.00 pm. However, for some work like deep tube well drilling, contractor will be responsible for using noise abating gear such as mufflers for effective sound reduction in powered mechanical equipment and machineries development; • Contractor will confirm proper measures for avoiding any disturbance of residents as well as biodiversity. • Ensure use of the personal protective equipment's (helmet, goggles, gloves, safety boot) during cutting and welding of the reinforcement and during drilling work; • Availability and access to first-aid equipment and medical supplies in case of any accidents. • Contractor will confirm proper measures for avoiding any disturbance of residents as well as biodiversity. • All construction activities which cause noise pollution, should be stopped during prayers. 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PMU
Construction Activity	Air quality will degrade due to dust blowing from earthwork, transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction machinery shall be properly maintained to minimize exhaust emissions of CO2, particulate matter (SPM, PM2.5 and PM10) 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PMU



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
	of waste or fine material and emission of construction vehicles.	and Hydrocarbons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust generated as a result of clearing, leveling and site grading operations shall be suppressed using water sprinklers. • Dust generation due to vehicle movement on haul roads/access roads shall be controlled through regular water sprinkling. • Carry the materials especially loose soil and sand with adequate cover. • Ensure use of masks to construction workers if dust content is high. 		
Construction Activity	Safety Issues/impact may be decline if construction management not works rightly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unauthorized entry to the site area is completely prohibited and the site will be properly fenced with a single entry, for this purpose • Properly maintained and control store house, storages instruments as well as hazardous materials on the site • Health and safety training will be arranged for the Rohingya or other communities' labors before project intervention started. • Labor will bring their proper IDs and wear when they will entry in the camp area. • Child labors will not allow for any kind of activities • Site shall be secured by fencing and maintained at entry points 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PMU, IWM
Construction Activity	Traffic Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors to provide traffic management plans to be approved by relevant authorities. • If need adequate alternative arrangements will be made to minimize impact on motorist and pedestrians. • Adequate road signs to be planted on access roads to limit vehicular speeds. 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PMU, IWM



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For access roads, speed ramps will be construct by proper design. • Traffic signs will be made both in Bangla and Rohingya language. 		
Construction Activity	Conflicts with existing users due to the scarcity of resource base.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed assessment of the available resources and consent of the local representative for withdrawal of water from existing surface water sources shall be taken. • If ground water is withdrawn, adequate approvals essential from the appropriate department/authorities before setting up bore wells. • Local community must be consulted before any construction works started 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant and Social Development & Hygiene Promotion Consultant of PMU, IWM and DPHE
Construction Activity	Increase in road accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The movement of heavy machinery and equipment will be restricted to defined routes. • Proper signage to be displayed at major junctions. • Road diversions and closures to be informed well in advance to the local community. • The vehicular movement will be controlled near sensitive locations viz. schools, colleges, hospitals, mosques, learning center & DRP camps identified along designated vehicular transportation routes. • Local community will be trained up about traffic management and awareness. 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PMU, IWM and DPHE
Construction Activity	Social conflict may arise between camp workers and local residence due to different behavior or custom of outsider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An alternate arrangement for fuel wood, heating and cooking required to meet fuel requirement of the labor camps. • Alternating cooking arrangement for the HHs living in the camp should be arrange by the contractor; • Contractor will closely monitor all workers so that 	Contractor	Social Development & Hygiene Promotion Consultant of PMU



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
	worker (if any) as well as consumption of natural resource by the camp worker	<p>workers do not involve with local politics as well as sexual harassment, trafficking of women and children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor will be arranged a awareness building training for the camp workers about nutrition, disaster risk resilience or mitigation, adoption of clean energy for cooking; and prevention of child abuse, child marriage, GBV, sexual harassment, trafficking of women and children as well as illegal drug trade. • Work force should be prohibited from disturbing the flora, fauna including hunting of animals, wildlife hunting, poaching and tree felling. 		
Construction Activity	<p>Waste Management: Generated wastes (earth, mud) from drill of pump may cause of degrade the quality of nearby water quality (if any) and surrounding environment -Hazardous waste i.e. waste oil, grease from vehicle maintenance also can decline the nearby water quality and surrounding environment if these are not properly managed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastes must be placed in the designated bins which must be regularly emptied; • All waste must be removed from the site and transported to a disposal site; • Working areas are kept clean and tidy at all times; • Construction site is to be checked for spills of substances i.e. chemical, oil, paint, etc.; • Refueling and maintenance of equipment and vehicles should be done in selected confined area with base of impermeable layer (paved) so that waste could not spill and get contact with nearby water body and soil. Waste oil and mobile will be collected and subsequently sold to authorized recyclers. • The scrap material generated from the erection of structures and related construction activities including generated mud will be collected and stored separately in a stack yard and regularly disposed in designated waste dump area and 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant and Social Development & Hygiene Promotion Consultant of PMU, IWM and DPHE



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
		<p>residue that is carried value will sold to local recyclers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous Waste Management Rules should be maintained by the responsible contractor; • Informal training on handling of hazardous waste shall be done regularly by the ES of PMU and Contractor's HSE. 		
<p>Construction Activity</p>	<p>Health & Safety Risks may be take place for following reason to associates worker</p> <p>-The potential for exposure to safety events such as tripping, working at height activities, fire from hot works, smoking, failure in electrical installation, mobile plant and vehicles, and electrical shocks.</p> <p>-Exposure to health hazardous events during construction activities such as manual handling and musculoskeletal disorders, hand-arm vibration, temporary or permanent hearing loss, heat stress, and dermatitis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All construction equipment will be properly inspected timely. • The risk assessment will be prepared time to time for all types of work activities on site. • Landslide may occur during disaster time, so adequate safety measures will be taken during construction. During construction work (especially for earth excavation) proper slope protection is essential. During backfilling work proper compaction is essential (as per specification). Earthwork will be avoided during monsoon. • Proper walkways that are clearly designated as a walkway; all walkways shall be provided with good conditions underfoot; signposted and with adequate lighting. • Proper signpost any slippery areas will be ensured in construction site. • Carry out fire risk assessment for the construction areas, identify sources of fuel and ignition and establish general fire precautions including, means of escape, warning and fighting fire. • A system to alert for workers will be setup on site. This may be temporary or permanent mains operated fire alarm. 	<p>Contractor</p>	<p>Environmental Consultant and Social Development & Hygiene Promotion Consultant of PMU, IWM and DPHE</p>



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
	Fire safety protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire extinguishers will be located at identified fire points around the site. The extinguishers will be appropriated to the nature of the potential fire. • This sub project has Proper communicative emergency response plan (ERP) with all parties, the ERP to consider such things as specific foreseeable emergency situations, organizational roles and authorities, responsibilities and expertise, emergency response and evacuation procedure, in addition to training for personnel and drills to test the plan. • Electrical equipment must be safe and properly maintained; works shall not be carried out on live systems. • Only competent authorized persons shall carry out maintenance on electrical equipment, adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for electrical works must be provided to all personnel involved in the tasks. • An adequate number of staff and first aiders shall be on site in accordance with Bangladesh Labor Law requirements. • First aid kit with adhesive bandages, antibiotic ointment, antiseptic wipes, aspirin, non-latex gloves, scissors, thermometer, etc. shall be made available by the contractor on site. • Emergency evacuation response shall be prepared by the contractor and relevant staff shall be trained through mock-up drills. • Ensure all equipment is suitable for jobs (safety, size, power, efficiency, ergonomics, cost, user acceptability etc.), provide the lowest vibration 		



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
		<p>tools that are suitable and can do the works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All safety equipment will be available in sub-project site (safety, size, power, efficiency, ergonomics, cost, user acceptability etc.), the lowest vibration tools will be provided that are suitable and can do the works. • Regulated noise exposure assessments and noise level surveys of noisy areas, processes and equipment shall be carried out in order to form the basis for remedial actions when necessary. • Contractor will provide Awareness training to all personnel involved during the construction phase in order to highlight the heat related illnesses of working in hot conditions such as heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, and dehydration. • Adequate quantities of drinking water will be available at different locations within the sub-project area. • Provision to maintain proper PPE wherever necessary and to ensure that there are satisfactory washing and changing facilities. • Provision to ensure all workers exposed to a risk are aware of the possible dangers and also given thorough training in how to protect themselves and there should be effective supervision to ensure that the correct methods are being used. • Ensure adequate fire safety protection. Fire extinguisher (with proper training to use), water, sand etc., will be reachable in the construction sites. 		
Operation & Maintenance	Noise disturbances to fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision to maintain noise from the operation & maintenance of machinery and equipment by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor for first 2 years 	Environmental Consultant of PMU,



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
		<p>noise dampeners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision to take necessary lighting, caution for the works and most of the time contractor will avoid the night time construction works. • Contractors will be ensuring the device to determine the of noise level in this sub-project area. • Regularly third-party will be monitored the noise level in this sub-project area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE 	<p>Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC / DPHE</p>
Operation & Maintenance	<p>Improper disposal and leakage of sewage from community Latrine may degrade the surrounding environment. Life-threatening human pathogens carried by sewage include cholera, typhoid and dysentery. Other diseases resulting from sewage contamination of water include schistosomiasis, hepatitis A, intestinal nematode infections, and numerous others.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use bin covers and/or tarpaulins during transport of wastes and end products (compost). • The soak pit will have to be cleaned in a regular interval (at least in every three months). • Ensure use of vacuum tanker/pump to collect de-sludge material & dumping to proper dumping site • Appropriate awareness programs shall be arranged for the community members on health and hygiene issues and the impacts of improper sanitation practices; • Ensure disposal tanks, drums or containers coming to, and from, the site is in a satisfactory condition – check for damage or leaks; • Ventilation systems and facilities shall be kept in good functional order to minimize untoward odor problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor for first 2 years • Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE 	<p>Environmental Consultant of PMU, Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/ DPHE</p>
Operation & Maintenance	<p>Injuries to operation and maintenance workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper training given to all staff • Ensure PPE used by all staff • Sludge will be collected by using vacuum truck with 50m suction pipe. Vacuum truck with 50 m suction pipe will be used. It hopes that, it will be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor for first 2 years • Long-term responsibility to be determined by 	<p>Environmental Concern of DPHE Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/ DPHE</p>



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
		possible to collect fecal sludge from community latrine using vacuum truck. In some cases, if manual pit emptying is required then proper pit emptying guidelines will be followed. Labors should use proper PPEs like hand gloves, safety boots, face masks, eye protecting glasses, etc.	CIC/DPHE	
Operation & Maintenance	Erosion and land degradation due to leakage of Latrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventative maintenance to be undertaken at regular intervals by the Contractor to ensure there are no leaks causing erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor for first 2 yrs. Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE 	<p>Environmental Concern of DPHE.</p> <p>Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/ DPHE</p>
Operation & Maintenance	Air pollution can happen due to bad smell of dirty Latrines and improper design of vent pipe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid bad smell regular cleaning of community Latrines will be assured. Engineering designed to be followed for installing vent pipe so that odor cannot spread. Community awareness will be increased at camp area on cleanness of Latrines after wash and its benefit to health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor for first 2 yrs. Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE 	<p>Environmental Concern of DPHE</p> <p>Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/ DPHE</p>
Operation & Maintenance	Draw down of deep tube well groundwater due to excessive withdrawals for operation of community Latrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination with other development agencies for groundwater extraction rates will be monitoring. Regular third-party will be monitoring of groundwater levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor for first 2 yrs. Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE 	<p>Environmental Concern of DPHE</p> <p>Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/ DPHE</p>
Decommissioning	The impacts are similar to those listed in construction stage: Pollution from waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision to proper measure of mitigation and monitoring to minimize or reduce the environmental and social impacts during decommissioning are anticipated to be similar to those identified for the construction phase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor for first 2 yrs. Long-term responsibility to be 	<p>Environmental Concern of DPHE</p> <p>Long-term responsibility to be determined by</p>



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
	materials Health & Safety risks to workers and local community/DRPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Third-party monitoring of air quality as well as on receiving land and water bodies, may be undertaken, if the condition of those compartments seems to be significantly worse.	determined by CIC/DPHE	CIC/DPHE



Appendix-02: Consultation Meeting with at Camp-1E



Block: F (Police camp)

Block: F (Madrasa)

Figure_02: Community consultation with DPR and Camp Police



Appendix-03: Attendance of Community Consultation Meeting with DRP at Camp_1E

**Community Consultation Meeting of Environmental and Social Management Framework
for Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project
(EMCRP), DPHE, Cox' Bazar.**

List of Participants

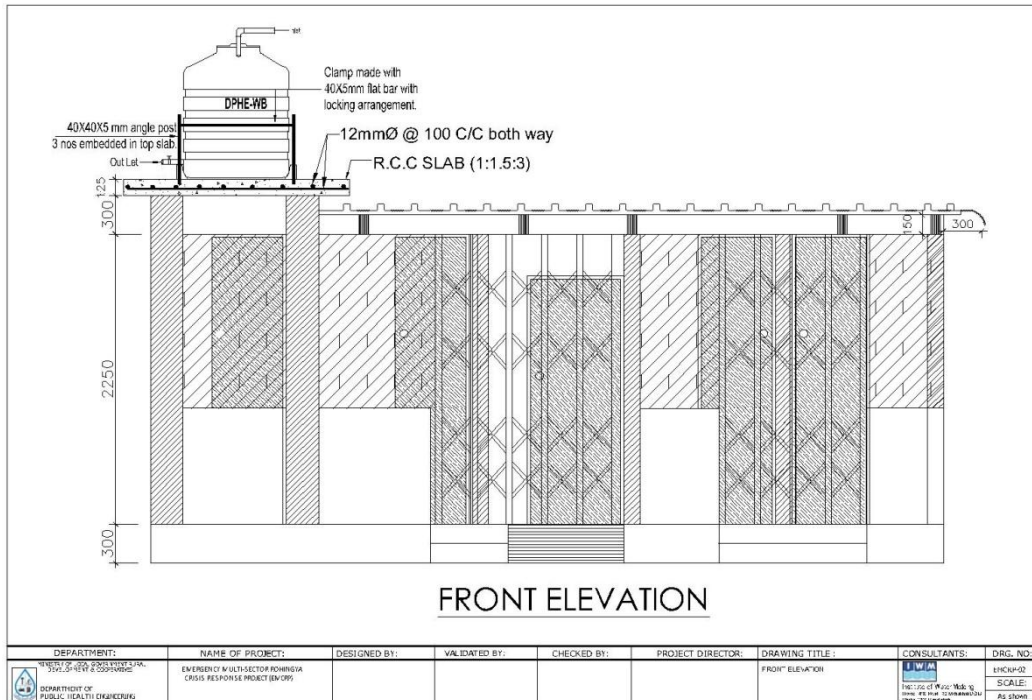
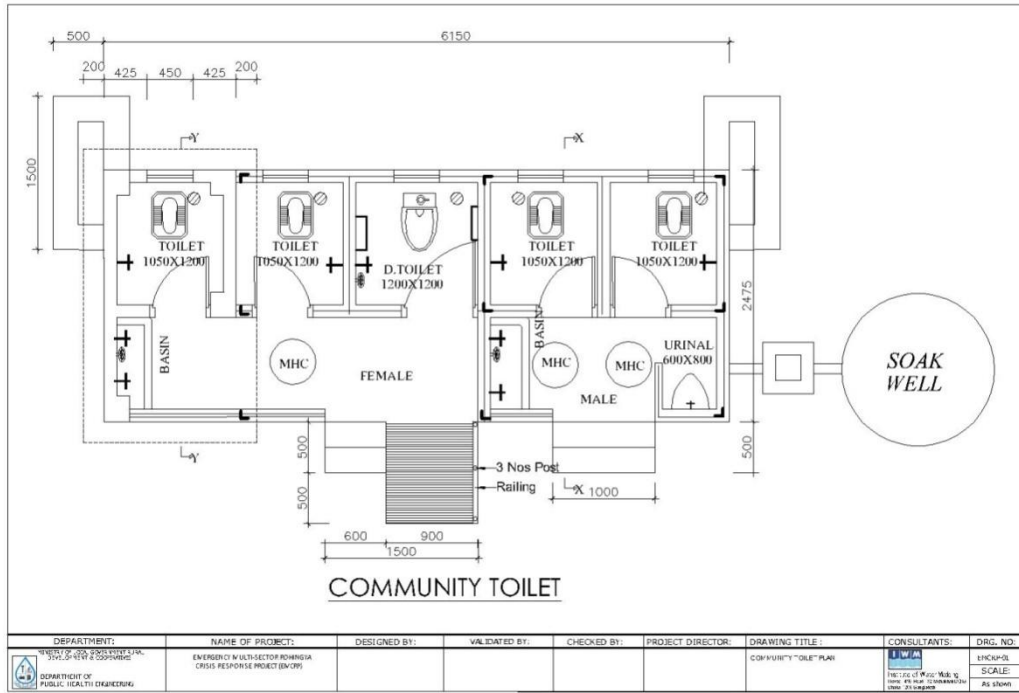
Camp No. **1E** Block No. **F** Sub project **WB-6** Date **17.06.21** Time _____
 Venue **Madrasa Office**

Sl no.	Name	Sex		Designation	Mobile Number	Signature	Remarks
		M	F				
1	Md. Kabir	✓		Maple	01820630897		
2	H. Hakim	✓		BDMM	01880027607		
3	H. Salim	✓			018588751		
4	Tayeb	✓			01832736677		
5	A. Hossain	✓			01840352992		
6	Md. Young	✓			-	Koym	
7	Ali Ahmed	✓			-		
8	Md. Sabir	✓			01839956722		
9	Sakib Ali	✓			-		
10	Md. Salim	✓			-		
11	Md. Sabir	✓			-		
12	Sachal Hossain	✓			01870724475		
13	Md. Sabir	✓			-		
14	Abul Kalam	✓			-		
15	Mohi Uddin	✓			01841248533		
16	Rahman Uddin	✓			0174310309		
17	Sayed Asim	✓			-		
18	Osman Jua	✓			-		
19	Ziaul Haque	✓			-		
20	Amir Hossain	✓			-		
21	S.D.K	✓			01819166019		
22							
23							
24							
25							

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Appendix- 4: Typical design of Community Latrine





Appendix-5: Labor's Code of Conduct

অঙ্গীকারপত্র

স্থান:

ঠিকাদারী প্রতিষ্ঠান:

আমি এই মর্মে অঙ্গীকার করছি যে, কর্মরত থাকা অবস্থায় নিম্নোক্ত আদেশ, নির্দেশ ও নিষেধ সমূহ সদা সর্বদা মেনে চলবো।

১. সকল রোহিঙ্গা জনগোষ্ঠীর সাথে সর্বদা নম্রতা, ভদ্রতা ও সন্মানের সাথে ব্যবহার বজায় রাখবো।
২. কোন অবস্থাতেই রোহিঙ্গা নারী, শিশুর সাথে কোন প্রকার সম্পর্ক তৈরী করবো না।
৩. রোহিঙ্গা জনগোষ্ঠীর ইচ্ছাকৃত বা অনিচ্ছাকৃত কোন প্রকার সাহায্য সহযোগীতা নিবো না।
৪. কোন অবস্থাতেই রোহিঙ্গা জনগোষ্ঠীদের কোন প্রকার আশ্বাস প্রদান কিংবা অঙ্গীকারবদ্ধ হবো না।
৫. কর্মক্ষেত্রে কিংবা রোহিঙ্গা ক্যাম্প এলাকায় জীব জন্তু, গাছপালা ও পরিবেশের কোন প্রকার অনিষ্ট করবো না।
৬. কর্মক্ষেত্রে সর্বদা নিরাপত্তা পোশাক-আশাক ও উপকরণ পরিধান ও ব্যবহার করবো।
৭. সর্বদা নিজ নিজ পরিচয়পত্র (ID Card) প্রদর্শন ও সংরক্ষণ করবো।
৮. কোন অবস্থাতেই রোহিঙ্গা জনগোষ্ঠী ও স্থানীয় লোকদের সাথে কোন প্রকার অসামাজিক কর্মকান্ড ও কোন প্রকার বিবাদে লিপ্ত হবো না।
৯. যেকোন জরুরী অবস্থায় সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণের ক্ষেত্রে সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্মকর্তার শরণাপন্ন হবো।

উপরোক্ত বিষয়সমূহের যদি কোন ব্যতিক্রম ঘটে বা ঘটাই তাহলে এ বিষয়ে প্রশাসন আইনগত যে শাস্তি বা সমাধান গ্রহণ করবে তা মেনে নিতে বাধ্য থাকবো।

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ



প্রজেক্ট সাইটে যা যা অবশ্যই রাখতে হবে-

১. শ্রমিক ও কর্মকর্তা তালিকা
২. হাজিরা খাতা
৩. ছুটির রেজিস্টার
৪. দুর্ঘটনার বিবরণী লিপিবদ্ধ করার রেজিস্টার
৫. অভিযোগ লিপিবদ্ধ করার রেজিস্টার
৬. কাজের বিবরণী
৭. জরুরী অবস্থায় যোগাযোগের জন্য কমপক্ষে ২ জন কর্মকর্তার নাম-পদবী সহ মোবাইল নম্বর
৮. বাংলা ও ইংরেজীতে বড় বড় অক্ষরে দৃশ্যমান স্থানে প্রদর্শনের জন্য স্থাপন।
৯. নিকটস্থ হাসপাতাল, পুলিশ স্টেশন এবং ডাক্তারের সাথে যোগাযোগের জন্য মোবাইল/টেলিফোন
১০. নম্বর বাংলা ও ইংরেজীতে বড় বড় অক্ষরে দৃশ্যমান স্থানে প্রদর্শনের জন্য স্থাপন।
১১. কাজের সাইটে পূর্ণাঙ্গ তথ্য ও কাজের পরিধি ব্যানার আকারে দৃশ্যমান স্থানে প্রদর্শনের জন্য স্থাপন।
১২. নিরাপত্তা চিহ্ন, সতর্কতা তথ্য ও নিরাপত্তা বেস্তনীর ব্যবস্থা করা।
১৩. নিরাপত্তা উপকরণ ও সরঞ্জামাদি এবং প্রাথমিক চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থা রাখা।
১৩. জরুরী অবস্থায় ব্যবহারের জন্য গাড়ি কিংবা মোটর সাইকেলের ব্যবস্থা রাখা।
১৪. কাজের ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ স্থান দিনে-রাতে সহজে সনাক্ত করা যায় এমন চিহ্ন কিংবা সেফটি লাইটের ব্যবস্থা রাখা।

(বিঃ দ্রঃ রেজিস্টার খাতার উপর প্রত্যেক প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম ও স্থান উল্লেখ করতে হবে।)

পরিবেশগত সতর্কতাসমূহ:-

- ১) প্রয়োজন ব্যতীত কোন প্রকার আগুন ধরানো যাবে না।
- ২) কখনোই প্রাণীর অনিষ্ট করা যাবে না।
- ৩) সকল প্রকার দূষণ পরিহার করতে হবে।
- ৪) অনুমতি ব্যতীত কোন প্রকার গাছ কাটা যাবে না।
- ৫) যথাযথ সম্পদের ব্যবহার করতে হবে।
- ৬) নবায়ন যোগ্য উৎস ব্যবহারের সর্বোচ্চ চেষ্টা করতে হবে।
- ৭) কাজের শেষে পূর্বের পরিবেশ ফিরিয়ে দিতে হবে।



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