



**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 Camp Office including O&M**



**Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (GoB-WB)
Location: Camp no. 15, Sub-project (Package No.): EMCRP/WD-12**



Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)

Abbreviation and Acronyms:

ACF	Action Against Hunger
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BD	Bangladesh
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
DTW	Deep Tubewell
DTTW	Deep Tara Tubewell
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
HBB	Herring-Bone-Bond
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HH	Household
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
PMU	Project Implementation Unit
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 Programme
WSC	Women's Studies Center

EMCRP (DPHE part)

Environmental and Social Screening Form

Sub-Project Description Form

Name of Sub-project: Construction of Camp Office at DRP camp area including operation and maintenance scheme under Cont. no. WD-12 for Displaced Rohingya Population (DRP) at Ukhiya Upazila, Cox's Bazar.

Implementing Agency: Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)

Estimated total cost for 1 (one) camp office (in Taka): 15,00,000.00 (Tk.)

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 20 (Twenty) to 25 (Twenty-five) years.

District: Cox's Bazar **Sub-District:** Ukhiya **Union:** Palongkhali

Name of /Local Area: Camp_15, Block_D-04

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

In the proposed sub-project areas of camp office schemes activities, the following interventions would be taken place:

- Layout, earth excavation and associated civil works (RCC casting, rebar fabrication, brick work, plaster, paint work, tiles fitting, etc.).
- Sanitary works (Septic tank and soak pit) and water supply system construction.
- Internal electrification by solar systems.
- Installation of Deep Tubewell (DTW)
- Supply and Installation of solar submersible pump
- Environmental monitoring works
- Operation & maintenance work

Estimated footprint / land area per Camp Office:

Around 100 square meter area will be required per camp office under the sub-project. Under the sub-project of camp office construction, along with septic tank & soak well, deep tube well installation and water tank setup etc. are the major component of the scheme.

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

The proposed Camp Office is located at Camp_15, Block_D-04. This land is solely owned by the Government of Bangladesh. Due to implementation of the camp office with associates' facilities will not to be impacted any trees, structures and properties. There is a Herringbone bond road and brick drains are close to the Camp office site. Effort has been given for listing the major environmental and infrastructural features around the subproject sites.

The key environmental and infrastructural features are illustrated in the following table:

Camp	Block	Latitude	Longitude	Side/ Direction	Surrounding Features
15	G11	21.93188	92.84902	East	from 15 feet distance World vision Office then 16 feet road
				West	from 10 feet distance 6 feet HBB road, drain, from 30 feet distance a Maternal Health Centre
				North	HBB road, drain, food distribution center, vacant land
				South	Multipurpose Child and Adolescent Centre, DRP houses.

Overall Summary:

The sub-project sites are environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable. Under the screening process one consultation meeting has been organized with DRP, consultations with different stakeholders like- CiC and assistant CiC, camp WASH focal, camp area focal, etc. were also conducted. As the office will be constructed inside the camp so involvement of local and DRP during the construction work will help in many ways (like contractor staffs, project supervision team, DPHE consultant and DPHE officials will be able to stay inside the camp to perform assigned tasks and meeting in implementing the sub-project activities) was commented during consultation. The camp office will be a reliable 'EMCRP - WASH Info and service center' at camp level. The project will be able to serve and provide information on health and hygiene to the DRP people as per needs. Proposed location of Camp-15 has been 14 sub-blocks exist.

The entire area was forest land and most of the natural forest has been destroyed during establishment of DRP camp, roads and other essential establishment in the camp. No further significant impact will be expected on the ecosystem and biodiversity, no agricultural land/activities or fish farming will be disturbed, due to the construction of the sub-projects. The Camp Office construction work will be restricted within the boundary of DRP Camp area.

Sub-project site selection process:

Proposed DRP camp area (camp-15) visited as part of the screening process of site selection for camp office construction. Along with the permission of CiC and due support from local DPHE and relevant camp area focal the site has preliminary been selected considering the existing structures, topographical condition, soil structure and slope of hill etc. The team finally selected this proposed location amongst the other alternative locations.

For camp office, in camp-15, World Vision Intl. is assigned as WASH camp focal agency and UNICEF is area focal agency of the area. DPHE is the implementing authority of the project with the financial assistance by the World Bank and Government Republic of Bangladesh.

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

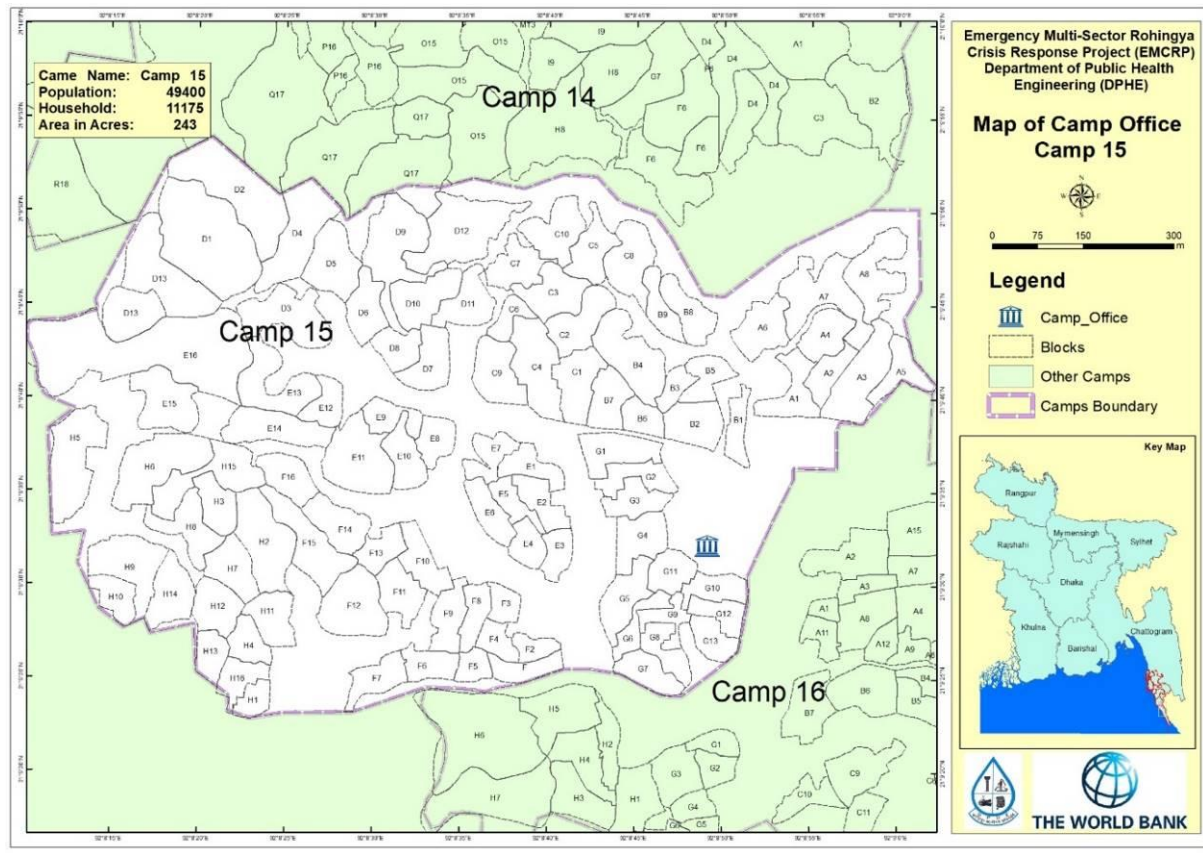
During construction phase solid and liquid waste will be generated due to construction activities. The types of wastes are concrete, sand, bricks, tiles, iron scrap, wood, iron flat bar, tin sheets, PVC ceiling sheets, uPVC pipe, earth and liquid drilling mud, etc. During operation phase toilet sludge, solar panel, battery waste, solid waste from camp office, etc. will be produced.

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

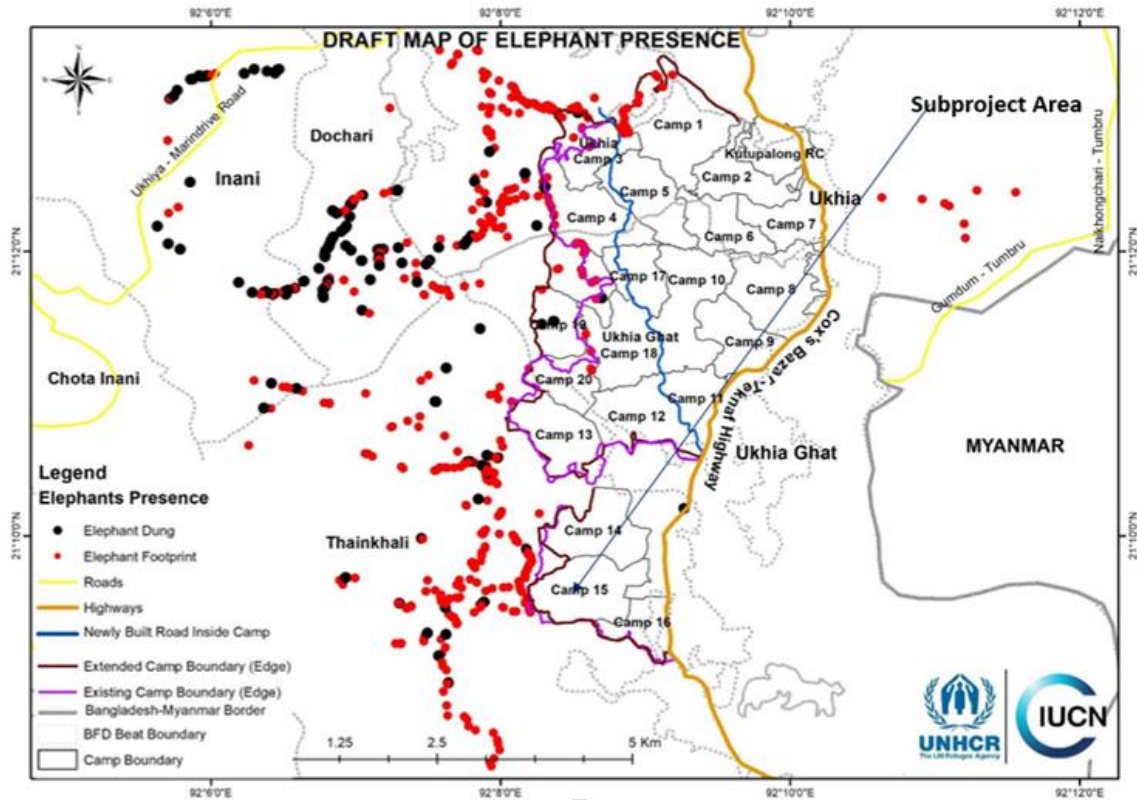
Within the sub-project influence area at camp-15 the proposed location observed one health post, one mosque, two grocery shop, DRP House & DRC Office. However, none of those will be affected due to project intervention. No significant impacts are anticipated due to construction activities to the sub-project.



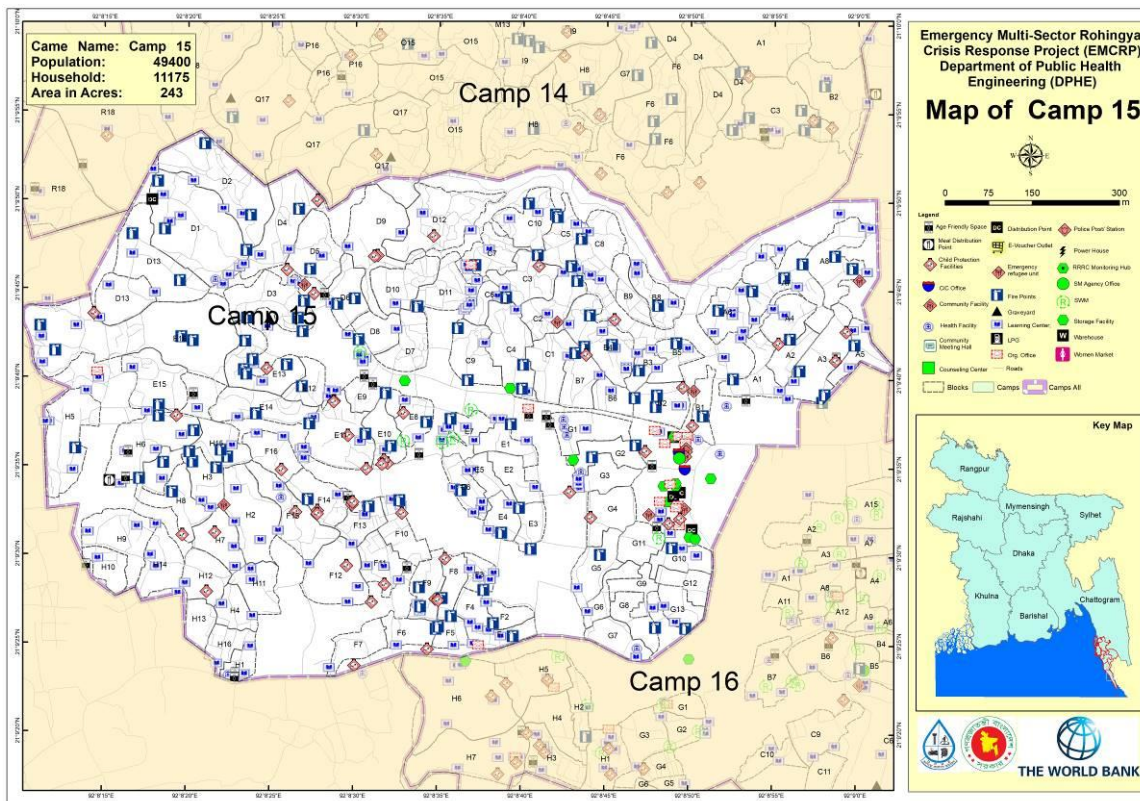
Figure-1: Proposed camp office site location at camp-15.



Map-1: Location map for camp office site at camp-15



Map-2: Draft Map of Elephant Migration Road/ Presence around the Rohingya Camps



Map_3: Important features within camp area



Environmental and Social Screening Form EMCRP (DPHE part)

Work Package: WD-12 (Camp office construction scheme at Camp_15)

Section A: Camp office work overview

Description of sub-project/component interventions:

- Civil construction and tiles fitting of camp office.
- Sanitary works (Septic tank and soak pit) and water supply system construction.
- Internal electrification by solar systems.
- Installation of Deep Tubewell (DTW)
- Supply and installation of solar submersible pump
- Environmental mitigation works
- Operation & maintenance work

Sub-project Location:

The proposed sub-project location is situated at DRP camp_15 is at Palongkhali Union under Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District. The proposed site is in plain high land and close to the herringbone bond road.

Land ownership: Land is owned by Government.

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-15, Block_D-04.
- Impacted area: Approx. 100 square meter per camp office.
- No structures, trees and livelihood will be affected.



- DRP shelter relocation is not required.
- Influence area: The influence area will be within 50m of the surrounding project area
- Environmental sensitivity: Within the influence areas of the sub-project no historical site was identified. Previously, this area was an Elephant corridor/route. Due to deforestation and settlement of the DRP, currently there is no existence of Elephant corridor/route. We have been checking the elephant migration route map, which was established by UNHCR/IUCN. (Checked with local IUCN representative).

Section B: Environmental Screening

B.1: Environmental feature of sub-project location

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

1 (one) kilometre surrounding of scheme area at the proposed location was found one health post, one mosque, two grocery shops, DRP House & DRC Office. The proposed sites are plain high land and close to the herringbone bond road.

Location of environmentally important and sensitive areas:

Those locations were environmentally important and sensitive for a deep protected forest area, but now these locations have no forest. Erosion/land slide may occur when moderately to highly sloping terrains are disturbed for the construction of camp office. These impacts are expected as small scale, short-term, site-specific within relatively small area and will be minimized 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 established by UNHCR/IUCN.

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

No. There is no original forest in these sub-project areas now. Forestation works have been started and some plantation is ongoing by different organizations.

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

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).

Noise: Noise in the sub-project area is not a major concern based on the consultations. Some noise is generated by movement of vehicles to provide



services and distribute relief among the Displaced Rohingya People (DRP) by different service providing Agencies/ NGO's.
<p>Baseline soil quality: Soil types are alluvial reddish brown, silty & 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.</p> <p>Landslide potential (high/medium/low, with explanation):</p> <p>Low. Soil erosion/land slide may occur when moderately to highly sloping terrains are disturbed for the construction of Camp Office. The impacts are expected to be small scale, site-specific within a relatively small area and minimized by mitigation measures.</p>
<p>Baseline surface water and groundwater quality (FE, TDS, fecal coliform, pH):</p> <p>Surface water quality: No surface water.</p> <p>Groundwater quality: Groundwater is the main source of potable water in the sub-project area. The shallow depth is about 100 feet and deep tube well depth is 500ft to 750ft. In the sub-project area, groundwater is saline and arsenic free. Shallow tube well of surrounding the sub-project area iron concentration is little high. pH_7.5 to 8.50, Fe_0.50 to 2.5 mg/l, Mn_0.01 to 0.08 mg/l, Chloride_18 to 55 mg/l and As _ Nil to 0.001 mg/l. (Tube well depth: 450 ft. to 750 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.</p> <p>*Data source: Secondary data and field survey</p>
<p>Status of wildlife movement: It is reported that previously wildlife movement was there but due to deforestation and settlement of DRP those are not seen in that area at present.</p>
<p>State of forestation: To establish DRP camp and accommodate large numbers of DRP, the hills had been cleaned and deforestation done indiscriminately. The shelters have been set up on the hills. It has been observed that the steps have been cut into the slope to facilitate access to the shelters. Hill cutting causes loosen the soil and resulting soil erosion, sedimentation and siltation. Washing out of the valuable fertile top soil make the hills incompatible for supporting any valuable vegetation cover. The eroded soil will also cause sedimentation in streams, which might hinder stream flow and will lead to habitat loss, water pollution and water scarcity. At present new forestation activities have started in some places by various organizations.</p>
<p>Summary of water balance analysis (For water supply scheme only): N/A</p>



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>Herringbone bond road exists very close to the sub-project area which is the most feasible option of carrying construction materials (bricks, cement, sand, rods, tin sheets, iron flat bar, PVC ceiling sheets, solar panel, sanitary materials, pipes, drilling set, iron & wooden frame etc.) to the construction sites.</p>
<p>Requirement of accommodation or service amenities (toilet, water supply, electricity) to support the work force during construction:</p> <p>Propose location of Camp-15 has been 14 sub-blocks exist. In this whole block only 2 blocks provided safe drinking water supply with pipeline but this is irregularly and no electricity supply system was there in the sub-project camp areas.</p>
<p>Possible location of labor camps:</p> <p>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 v) Gravel vi) Tiles vii) Sanitary materials viii) Water ix) Iron flat bar x) solar panel xi) Tin Sheet and xii) PVC ceiling sheets etc. are the most common type materials used in construction.</p>
<p>Identification of access road for transportation (Yes/No):</p> <p>Yes. This selected site is plain high land and very close to the Herringbone bond road.</p>
<p>Location identification for raw material storage:</p> <p>Adjacent to the camp office locations 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: i) Bricks, ii) Sand iii) uPVC pipes vi) Bamboo & wood and v) earth or mud. It is difficult to give exact figures of pre-construction waste produced on a camp office construction site. However, 150 kg of waste may be produced per camp office 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>No valuable vegetation presence in proposed sub-project construction sites (approx. 100 square meter land per camp office). There is no private/public owned trees or vegetation in proposed construction areas.</p>



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 bodies' 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 a manmade drain 15 feet far from the proposed site. But during pre-construction phase impacts are very low.

Destruction or damage of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems or endangered species directly or by induced development: (High/Medium/Low with description):

Low. Under these scheme establishment interventions, the effect of destruction or damage to endangered species ecosystem is very low in the site area. Species and ecosystems have not been reported whose lives or movement may be disturbed (except Insects, Ant, Bees, earthworm, reptiles, birds, etc.) by the scheme activities.

Activities that can lead to landslides, slumps, slips and other mass movements in road cuts:

In pre-construction phase, stock piling of raw materials can lead to localized land slips. The impacts can be minimized by careful selection of stock pile locations and ensuring large amounts are not stored in one place.

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

No traffic movement impacts on light but low effects of noise and air pollution.

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 v) Earth or mud vi) Tiles vii) Sanitary materials ix) Iron flat bar x) solar panel xiii) PVC ceiling sheet etc. It is difficult to give exact figures of construction waste produced on a camp office construction site. However, 250 kg of waste may be produced per camp office.

Liquid waste: Drilling mud and drilling fluid waste water. During construction period, fecal sludge will be generated from labor camp. It difficult to give exact figures of construction waste produced on a camp office construction site. However, 1500 kg of waste may be produced.

Type and quantity of raw materials used (wood, bricks, cement, water, etc.):

Raw materials: i) Bricks, ii) Sand iii) Cement iv) uPVC pipe v) Gravel vi) Tiles vii) Sanitary materials viii) Water ix) Iron flat bar x) solar panel xi) Tin Sheet and xii) PVC ceiling sheets etc.

Quantity: It is difficult to give exact figures of construction materials will be used on a camp office construction site. However, 3500 kg of raw materials may be required per camp office. One plastic tank (1000L capacity)

Approx. area (in square meters) of vegetation and soil in the right-of-way, borrow pits, waste dumps, and equipment yards:

No valuable vegetation presence in proposed sub-projects construction sites. So, vegetation will not be affected by construction work.

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

Low. Water reservoir for deep 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-projects were sandy and the water should drain out away quickly.

Disturbance or modification of existing drainage channels (rivers, canals) or surface water bodies (wetlands, marshes): (High/Medium/Low with description)

Low: There is a manmade drain (15 feet distance) from the proposed site and storm water pass through the drain. This water body can be contaminated if generated waste of scheme sites gets contact with canal water by runoff of precipitation or disposal of waste into channels. However, it would be minimal because contractor will dispose the generated waste into designated waste dump site regularly.

Destruction or damage of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems or endangered species directly or by induced development: (High/Medium/Low with description):



<p>Low. Under the scheme establishment interventions, the effect of destruction or damage to endangered species ecosystem is very low in the sites area.</p>
<p>Activities that can lead to landslides, slumps, slips and other mass movements in road cuts:</p> <p>Construction of the sub-project's components can lead to low scale effects of land slide. The impacts are expected to be negative, short-term, small scale, 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>Low. Potential erosion may occur when moderately to highly sloping terrains are disturbed for the construction of camp office. The impacts are expected to be negative, short-term, small scale, site-specific within a relatively small area and minimized by mitigation measures.</p>
<p>Describe possible traffic movement impacts on (unwanted) light, noise and air pollution:</p> <p>No traffic movement impacts on light as all vehicle's movement will be during day time. Some temporary, localized effects of noise and air pollution can occur due to truck movements.</p>

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

<p>Activities leading to health hazards and interference of plant growth adjacent to roads by dust raised and blown by vehicles:</p> <p>In operation phase of camp office schemes, improper use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and lack of safety procedures may cause injuries.</p>
<p>Chance of long-term or semi-permanent destruction of soils: (High/Medium/Low with description)</p> <p>Low. No change of long-term or semi-permanent destruction of soils for camp office schemes area. Proposer disposal of solar panels and batteries will be required to minimize soil pollution.</p>
<p>Possibility of odor and water, soil quality impacts from SWM and FSM disposal system (High/Medium/Low with description):</p> <p>Medium. Sludge from two toilets in camp office will be generated. The sludge will be disposed properly in camp waste management facilities.</p>



<p>Possibility of stagnant water bodies in borrow pits, quarries, etc., encouraging for mosquito breeding and other disease vectors: (High/Medium/Low with explanation):</p> <p>Low. There are very low possibilities of stagnant water occurring in operation period if there are leakages in the water supply system, including overflow of overhead tank.</p>
<p>Likely direct and indirect impacts on economic development in the project areas by the sub-project:</p> <p>Local labor will be involved in maintenance activities. Camp offices will be helpful for the related office staffs to provide better services the DRP and improve their health and environment condition.</p>
<p>Extent of disturbance or modification of existing drainage channels (rivers, canals) or surface water bodies (wetlands, marshes): (High/Medium/Low with description):</p> <p>Low. No existing drainage channels or surface water bodies in the camp office area, except small campsite drains.</p>
<p>Extent of destruction or damage of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems or endangered species directly or by induced development: (High/Medium/Low with description):</p> <p>Low. Operation and maintenance activities of camp office schemes will be localized and temporary in nature.</p>
<p>Activities leading to lands slides, slumps, slips and other mass movements in road cuts:</p> <p>N/A</p>
<p>Erosion of lands below the road bed receiving concentrated outflow carried by covered or open drains: (High/Medium/Low with explanation):</p> <p>N/A</p>
<p>Describe possible traffic movement impacts on (unwanted) light, noise and air pollution:</p> <p>Temporary, localized impacts on noise and air pollution from maintenance vehicles movement can occur. All maintenance works will be conducted during day time, so no light impacts expected.</p>
<p>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)</p>



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 ?</p>	<p>The numbers of total skilled & unskilled labor are estimated respectively 3-5 and 6-10 for camp office construction. All the unskilled labor will be engaged from the DRP for camp office. Only skilled labor will be engaged from the host or other part of Bangladesh which number will be very few. No additional foreign labor will be engaged. All the skilled labor will be staying at labor shed within the camp. The size of the labor shed will be around 225 (If there is women labor need to have separate shed and toilet) 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-15. The frequency and extent of the contract, communication between the local and outsiders are limited and controlled by respective authority. The DRP will be benefited through having better service from the project staffs after establishment of proposed camp office in the schemes area. The camp offices will also help to monitoring, supervision and evaluation of project implementation activities.</p>
<p>Based on the socioeconomic, cultural, religious and demographic qualities of the local , Rohingya population and the incoming workers, is there a possibility that their presence or interaction with the local could create adverse impacts?</p>	<p>No. It will not be expected. There is no risk of any adverse impact because of presence of the skilled (local) and unskilled labor. From the sub-project implementation, the DRP will be benefited. There will be a code of conduct for the labors to follow, which will be monitored by the PMU on a regular basis.</p>
<p>Consultation with DRP People and relevant stakeholders (SH)</p>	<p>During screening and site identification one consultation meetings was organized with DRP communities and their representative, CiC, camp WASH area focal, camp area focal, SAE & Mechanic, and relevant stakeholders. The outcome of the consultation meetings was approval for the construction of camp office schemes. In the meeting involving DRP during the construction work was suggested.</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?		√		No, land acquisition will not be required for these sub-projects of camp office establishment at the DRP camp site.
2. Is the project construction site known?	√			The land is selected with the recommendation for camp office by RRRC as well as CIC, SMC& local DPHE and assigned UN agencies.
3. Who manages the land?	√			The land is owned by the government and is empty at present.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)? CRP (Common Resource Property)	√			In the camp area provision of utilizing existing Right of Way (ROW) is available within this camp-15 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 / tents, agro assets will be affected due to the sub-project camp office establishment.
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
10. Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
11. Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
During Screening, project authority will conduct consultation with the primary and secondary stakeholders and provide their observations in the following sections (12 to 16)		
12. Who are the stakeholders of the project? Please provide a summary of consultation meetings with stakeholders and the affected .		
<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, IOM, OXFAM) 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, PIU 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 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 subproject interventions.</p> <p>The consultation were conducted through a mix of conventional approach which involved as participatory, consultations (FGD) 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 one (01) consultations with DRP and three consultation with other stakeholders have been conducted in the subproject study area.</p> <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 subproject. The consultations were conducted at two different tiers of stakeholders: DRP people and different organization representative who are concern about the subproject. All of the proceedings and interaction of consultation and FGD 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's been attached in Appendix-2.</p> <p>ESS team have described about camp office to DRP . They also described how it will be helpful for them. DRP people welcome this initiative of DPHE to construct camp office. During construction and operation maintenance phase DRP will able to share their opinion about the project activities. They also expressed their concern about employment opportunities. They said that, if possible, non-skilled worker should engage from DRP so that they can manage their livelihood. During construction work they also request to maintain proper safety measures. Since camp office will be placed within camp area, so excavated portion (for foundation & camp office toilet septic tank) should not keep open for long time.</p>		



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

Responds of CiC/Site Management

- Always try to coordinate with related authority/group and give updates to CiC. PMU response that regular coordination with CiC will be maintained.
- CiC is ready to support DPHE, If they 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. PMU response that before starting the construction work proper boundary & sign board will be provided.
- Engage the DRP/Local to implement the sub-project. PMU response that during construction work unskilled labor from DRP shall be used.

Wash Focal

- As the camp area is hilly 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. PMU response that temporary bin during construction work will be provided.
- 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 sites.
- After construction of the camp office, DPHE should appoint someone so that the DRP people can complain about any operation & maintenance problems of different components of EMCRP (toilet, tubewell, mini pipe water supply, household toilets, etc.). PMU response that actually it is one of the main rezone for construction of camp office., during operation DPHE will engage proper designated person.

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.

- They requested to inform them, if project face any elephant incident during implementation

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 needs, interest 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?

Positive Impacts:

The camp office establishment will help DRP people (women and vulnerable groups) in many ways like putting their complaints quickly and having WASH relevant information, labor conflicts etc. easily. More over a good relation will be developed between Project staff and DRP which will help to disseminate information on WASH to DRP in a better way.

Negative Impacts:

There are some adverse impacts (like dust pollution, storage of construction materials, construction waste, noise pollution etc) during project construction works, but all adverse impacts are very much site & time specific and with proper management plan those adverse impacts are manageable. There is also some negative impact during operation if toilet of camp office remains dirty and smelly and overflowed of human feces for poor maintenance, but with proper management this impact is easily mitigatable. During construction COVID 19 issue may hamper the construction work.

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

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

Since the skilled labor will be engaged from the host and unskilled laborers will be engaged from the DRP for Camp office, there may appear risk of conflict between the two groups. As the numbers of skilled labor will be very few so the probability of conflict is also very low. In order to establish the scheme tasks, additional labor from outside such as technicians will be engaged which may cause as some social conflict. A complete Gender action plan (GAP) 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. human trafficking, 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, keeping abreast on GBV occurrences and will guide the through consultation meetings and counseling. The sensitivity of the camps areas (social, cultural,



religious, gender, disabilities, orphaned and vulnerable children, relationship with DRP) was considered and assumed that if the site area will be used as open space for playing the DRP kids, it might hamper their movement and playing activities. As there is no such playground for the children in scheme area so it will have no significant negative impact. In the subproject establishment, no significant disturbances like noise, dust pollution, waste materials due to camp office construction activities. However, by adopting the project E&S safeguard and through consultation, the CiC, 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

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,	Shah Rezwan Hayat, RRRC, Cox's Bazar, Email: rrccox@yahoo.com	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.
	DPHE,	Engr. Ritthick Chowdhury, DPHE , Executive Engineer, Cox's Bazar, Email: chowritthick@gmail.com		
	DC	Md. Kamal Hossain Email: dccoxsbazar@mopa.gov.bd		
	DRP CiC	Sheikh Hafizul Islam Camp-in-Charge, Camp-15 (Deputy Secretary) Email: camp15@rrrc.gov.bd		
UN Agencies /INGOs	WSC IOM, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UNHCR UNFPA	Martin Worth, Focal Person, Area Focal Agency, UNICEF Email: mworth@unicef.org Elias Murmu Focal Person, Camp Focal Agency, WASH, WVI. Email: EliasMurmu@wvi.org	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.
National Organizations	-	the database web link https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/Bangladesh/document/wash-sector-coxs-bazar-members-contact-list-17-october-2017		
Volunteer Organizations are those, which constitute the members of the working towards social dev.	-	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

Environmental Screening Summary:

Section	Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Measures	Mitigation	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 kmph. 		<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 monitoring is required
	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. 		<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, Khals/Canals or water bodies due to soil erosion. Rain storms in construction phase. 	Weekly, especially after rain events



Section	Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Measures	Mitigation	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
						Indicators	Frequency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 				
	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 management plan. 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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Contractor and monitored 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 construction activities. For surface water quality parameters: pH, DO, BOD, COD, TC, FC For groundwater quality parameters: pH, Chloride, As, Fe, TC, FC Training 	<p>Water quality test (SW & GW) once in construction period and Operation period. Training records reviewed quarterly</p>



Section	Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Measures	Mitigation	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
						Indicators	Frequency
2.Pre-construction Phase	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 toilet and bathing facilities within the housing area for the assigned laborer. • Provide means for disposing of wastewater from toilets, baths and food preparation areas either through a septic tank and soak away, or holding tank with removal by vacuum truck. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Contractor and monitored 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
	Transportation	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 20 kmph • Contractor's responsibility to verify the suitability carrying, loading and unloading of materials by trucks or others transport and head load arrangement. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Contractor and monitored 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.
	Storage of construction materials	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is medium.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obviously orient to the concerned person, team assigned for the construction work. • All construction materials should dump at selected site • Construction materials should 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor and monitored by Environmental Consultant and PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of materials and sources of materials; 	Weekly



Section	Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Measures	Mitigation	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
						Indicators	Frequency
				not dump beside any drain or canal			
3. Construction Phase	Wastes (earth, mud)	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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor and monitored by Environmental Consultant and PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints from ; Regular inspection of waste management activity; Waste disposal record. 	As work weekly progresses
	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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor and monitored by Environmental Consultant and PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of materials and sources of materials; 	Monthly basis during implementation phase.
	Noise pollution	Under the subproject intervention the overall score is low/ medium.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with affected people; not to operate noisy equipment during working and operations time (22:00 – 12:00); Sound suppression for equipment; Ear protection for workers. Conduct noise quality monitoring as per BOQ 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 	Inspection by PMU and supervision consultants on monthly basis;



Section	Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Measures	Mitigation	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
						Indicators	Frequency
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise level following decibel meter (dB) 	
	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 kmph. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Contractor and monitored by 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 monitoring is required
4. Operational Phase	Odor & waste disposal of sludge from camp office	Under the issue the overall score is Low.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use bin covers and/or tarpaulins during transport of wastes and end products (compost). Proper disposal of toilet sludge wastes 		<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"> Complaints from communities 	Site inspection daily/weekly basis.
	Destruction of soil	The operation period may be possible soil damage problems in the project areas by	<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 Proper disposal of solid 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Contractor for first 2 years 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 	Site inspection weekly/2-weekly in rain season.



Section	Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Measures	Mitigation	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
						Indicators	Frequency
		rainstorms and overall score is low.	wastes, including solar panels and batteries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term responsibility to be determined by CiC/DPHE 	construction area	
	Erosion of land	Erosion/land slide may occur very small scale in distribution camp office areas by rainstorms and the overall score is low.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection 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 or after rainstorms to ensure erosion is minimized from office site. 		<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"> No visible degradation to nearby drainages or water bodies due to soil damage at camp office area. 	Site inspection weekly/2-weekly in rain season.
	Injuries to operation and maintenance workers	Site staff can be seriously hurt by accidents. Medium	<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 	Accidents register	Monthly
	Air Pollution and Noise from Traffic Movement	Temporary, localized impacts Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properly maintained vehicles to be used. Limit speed to 20kmph at/near work sites 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance Contractor DPHE XEN 	Complaints by nearby DRPs	During maintenance works

* 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:

In the social screening process, the social team have followed the ESMF policies. The team focused on the sub-project's major social impacts and its significance i.e., gender equity, labor influx, population coverage, easy access, GBV, impact mitigation measures, referral, and monitoring suggestions etc. Provision of utilizing government land is available within camp-15 for camp office site. As part of the screening process, proposed sub-project location was visited by relevant stakeholders (representatives of the RRRC, CiC, SMC, camp WASH focal and local DPHE). For this purpose, several numbers of consultation meetings have also been conducted with local stakeholders' representatives and concerned DRP. A series of discussions was conducted for the camp office establishment. It has been revealed that no significant negative impact was perceived.

Construction induced impact issues:

Since the camp offices will be established in an empty government-owned land, so no land acquisition will be needed. And it is helpful to preclude construction induced negative impacts. Under this subproject establishment and construction activities, movements of heavy vehicles or construction materials might be occurred some minor damages to the DRP camp assets. If occurred such situation, the local DPHE and CiC will adopt necessary mitigation measures and organize need-based consultations with relevant stakeholders under GRM and ESMF of EMCPR.

Labor issues:

Assigned contractor will engage 3-5 skilled & 6-10 unskilled labors for construction of each Camp Office. The unskilled labor will be engaged from the camp while only the skilled laborers will be engaged from the local/host /other places of Bangladesh. No foreign labor will be needed to implement the camp office sub-project. Since very few numbers of external workers will be working for short period (less than 6 months) so usually it will appear 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 who already reside in the camp. The skilled labors will be accommodated on site in the DRP camp by the contractor for camp office construction. The contractor will make labor sheds for both of their male and female labors. Size of those shed will be around 15ftX15ft for male and 15ftX12ft for female (if necessary). All laborers (skilled and unskilled) must be given appropriate training and capacity development to entailed multitude codes of conduct pertaining to conflict, GBV and other issues. **“Labor's Code of Conduct” is attached in Appendix-4.**

Linkage with other stakeholders:

The team has provided emphasis to keep better linkage with related stakeholders (i.e. RRRC, UNO, CiC, Camp focal, WASH focal, DRP, INGO and assigned Local NGO etc.). The team conducted required consultation meetings (as a group or individual) with them as and when required to address social issues relevant to the project and Camp office establishment.

Gender Based Violence (GBV) context:



Gender Based Violence (GBV) is one of human rights violations that are exacerbated during emergencies. GBV is generally defined as an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. The GBV relevance of risk of the project is assumed neither less factor.

Major construction of ongoing project activities engaged skilled labor of host meanwhile unskilled from DRP labor. Strict labor code of conduct might be followed as laws. Major concerns are potential exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), sexual harassment (SHA) and GBV for females in the area is adherence. Women and vulnerable groups in the proposed location might expose by male laborers while the installation works will do. It seems to hidden lead to sexual harassment of varying degrees.

A GRM establish to deal with related right base issues and working team may conduct consultation meetings with the DRP & host communities, contractors and labor to aware the issues of GBV. Some other topics would discuss in the meeting like code & conducts, working instructions (do's and don'ts) in implementing phase. It helps to mitigate cross-cutting issues of the project matrix.

The predictable outcome of the sub-project with various stakeholders, women and vulnerable groups expected to positive and create responsive socioeconomic heaven. The climate adoption is integrated with project interventions. The Camp WASH Focal, DRP communities and leader have no complaint to installation of Deep Tara Tubewell to have provision water at proposed Camp Office in DRP Camp-15. The GRC will mitigate any uncomfortable issues if arise worst-situation, according to the ESMF GRM guideline.

UNFPA is being hired as a specialized organization to deal with the GBV activities. This project is a part of the Gender Component of the UNFPA 9th Country Programme contribute to achieve the CP outcome 3 "advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth." Any issues on GBV may arise; they will communicate with UNFPA through appropriate channels and resolve the issue as follows.

16 new women friendly center (WFS) will establish and 2 existing WFS are fully functioning. Here is providing comprehensive GBV and case management services. It engaged to provide common information, and outreach initiatives, -based psycho-social support (PSS) and protection of GBV through engagement. The other works inclusion and safety audit, strengthening of -based support mechanism for women and girls by engaging women support groups and adolescence support groups.

The adequate capacity development of staff on GBV, handle GBV case management, coaching, mentoring, supervision, GBVIMS and GBVIMS+ to ensure comprehensive case management services with monitoring and supervision by project personnel. Capacity development also focuses on inclusion of people with disability (PWD) to prevent GBV. Different tools may develop to measure and facilitate GBV, MHPSS services.

A part the GBV case management services, GBV and labor awareness programs will implement including all stakeholders. The project site management team, the WB and project clients such as DPHE and LGD encompass all sorts of supporting. MUKTI will support procure WFS strengthening materials and awareness raising materials. And also implement preparedness/ contingency plans for any disasters.



Finally, strict monitoring and supervision initiatives will be incorporate to ensure arising issues and averted. Facilitate smooth project processes in terms of gender friendly initiatives.

Consultations and Future Consultations:

Under the EMCRP, the DPHE and IWM Specialists has initiated elaborate consultations (Three meetings) with various stakeholders of this project for the Camp Offices Schemes. 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. 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, Infrastructure, WASH, hygiene, GBV, forestation, waste, sludge management. It was ensured to discuss with local and IUCN representatives that there is no Elephant corridor or Elephant/Human conflict in the site area. The DRP 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 or DRP, compensation mechanism if any objection and complaints. As per their opinion, easily DRP will be able to process complaints. The DRP will get easy access to the information of drinking water, hygiene and sanitation. Relation will be developed between Project staff and DRP. Staying inside the camp for a long time, assigned Staffs will be able to disseminate information on health and hygiene to the DRP people in a better way.

Thus, future consultations during the lifetime of the project is expected to ensure that negative social and environmental impacts are being mitigated and needs and opinions are being considered. 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 and the GRM will be institutionalized with qualified personnel having adequate training in handling 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.:

- 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 /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 , 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, toilets/toilets/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 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 arises, 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. Health and Safety:

PMU and contractors are responsible to implement the following

- Stop any Project Activities that may increase 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

Yes, ESMP is required & attached within **Appendix-1**



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 a ESMP) in the following table for Camp office of Camp 15

Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/Indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
Pre-Construction Stage	Assessment of Social Impacts and Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the requirements for disadvantaged and vulnerable directive: 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. 	PIU	Social Development Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, Supervision and monitoring firms.
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 DRP livelihoods. Ensure engagement of local labor as unskilled worker 	Contractor	Social Development Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU
Pre-Construction Stage	Stakeholders Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the project stakeholders will be engaged in consultation process Individual/Separate 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, formed GRC Consultation meeting with will be held contractors and labors about safe guard issues. 	PIU & Contractor	SD and Gender Specialist of PIU
Pre-Construction Stage	Loss of Access rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to start the work, contractor will inform the people to use alternative roads; Construction work will be completed in quick time as much as possible to 	Contractor	SD and Gender Specialist of PIU, IWM



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce the hassle of Project to ensure thorough analysis of alternatives that access enjoyed by the remains intact. In case of unavoidable circumstances, alternative access will be provided. 		
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. 	PIU	Environmental Consultant of PIU, 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 of surface runoff. 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 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, IWM
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 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, IWM



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
		<p>residents as well as biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		
Construction Activity	Air quality will degrade due to dust blowing from earthwork, transportation of waste or fine material and emission of construction vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction machinery shall be properly maintained to minimize exhaust emissions of CO₂, particulate matter (SPM, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) and Hydrocarbons. • 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. 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, PSC
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 be allowed for any kind of activities • Site shall be secured by fencing and maintained at entry points 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU,IWM



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
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. For access roads, speed ramps will be construct by proper design. Traffic signs will be made both in Bangla and Rohingya language. 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, IWM
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 must be consulted before any construction works started 	Contractor	SD and Gender Specialist of PIU, IWM
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 . 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 will be trained up about traffic management and awareness. 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, IWM
Construction Activity	Social conflict may arise between camp workers and local residence due to different behavior or custom of outsider worker (if	<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 workers do not involve with local politics as well as sexual harassment, trafficking of women and children. Contractor will be arranged a awareness building training for the camp workers about nutrition, disaster risk resilience or mitigation, adoption of 	Contractor	SD and ES, Gender Specialist of PIU, IWM



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
	any) as well as consumption of natural resource by the camp worker	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 residue that is carried value will be sold to local recyclers; • 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 PIU and Contractor's HSE. 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, IWM
Construction Activity	<p>Health & Safety Risks may be take place for following reason to associates worker</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. • Proper walkways that are clearly designated as a walkway; all walkways shall be provided with good conditions underfoot; signposted and with 	Contractor	Environmental Consultant as well as Social Development



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -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. • -Exposure to health events during construction activities such as manual handling and musculoskeletal disorders, hand-arm vibration, temporary or permanent hearing loss, heat stress, and dermatitis. 	<p>adequate lighting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 tools that are suitable and can do the works. • All safety equipment will be available in sub-project site (safety, size, power, efficiency, ergonomics, cost, user acceptability etc.), the lowest 		<p>and Gender Specialists of PIU</p>



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
		<p>vibration tools will be provided that are suitable and can do the works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
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 noise dampeners 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. 	Contractor for first 2 years Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE	Environmental Consultant of PIUPIU, PSC Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE
Operation & Maintenance	Improper disposal of solid waste (from camp office) and leakage of sewage from camp office toilet may degrade	<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 desludged material & dumping to proper dumping site 	Contractor for first 2 years Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE	Environmental Consultant of PIUPIU, PSC Long-term responsibility to be determined



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
	the surrounding environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate awareness programs shall be arranged for the 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 order to minimize untoward odor problems • Records of waste management measures should be kept at site during operation phases. 		by CIC/DPHE
Operation & Maintenance	Injuries to operation and maintenance workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper training given to all staff • Ensure PPE used by all staff 	Contractor for first 2 years Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE	Environmental Concern of DPHE Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE
Operation & Maintenance	Air pollution can happen due to bad smell of dirty Camp office toilets and improper design of vent pipe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid bad smell regular cleaning of camp office latrines will be assured. • Engineering designed to be followed for installing vent pipe so that odor cannot spread. • awareness will be increased at camp area on cleanness of toilets after wash and its benefit to health. 	Contractor for first 2 yrs. Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE	Environmental Concern of DPHE Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE
Management of disposal of Battery of Solar system	In the country no e-waste dumping system exist. Hence, after lifetime disposal of battery of solar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rechargeable batteries shall be selected that life time is high; • For reducing the waste battery, instead of replacement, battery maintenance work shall be given priority; • Damaged battery throwing in to the water bodies or store under open sky shall be prohibited; • Destroying of waste battery by open burning shall be restricted; • Landfilling of damaged battery not to be allowed; 	Contractor for first 2 yrs. Long-term responsibility to be determined by CIC/DPHE	Environmental Concern of DPHE Long-term responsibility to be determined



Project Stage	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures/indicators	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
	<p>panel could be responsible. if battery gets water contact over a period of several months by rain or any source can cause of spreading pollutants such as lead or carcinogenic cadmium in the water bodies. if landfill is done, it can break and toxic materials can leach into the soil, causing problems with drinking water</p> <p>Open burning will release smoke contains toxic fumes that are carcinogenic (birth-defect causing) when inhaled</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If possible, reuse of damaged batter to be done; • Records of battery waste management measures should be kept at site during operation phases. 		by CIC/DPHE



Appendix-02: Consultation Meeting for Camp office



Fig-01: Consultation Meeting of Camp office DRP Camp_15



Appendix 03: List of the Participants:

Community
 Consultancy Services for "Monitoring and Supervision of Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes including review, update of existing drawing and design, EIA and SIA" under Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP), DPHE.

----- Consultation Meeting Attendance Sheet -----

Camp No. 15 Block No. G-11 Sub-Project No. WD-12 Name of Site Comptone Date: 26.8.20

Sl. No.	Name	Sex		Designation	Mobile number	Signature	Remarks
		M	F				
1	Md. Salim	✓		Majha	-		
2	Md. Sabir	✓		DPHE	-		
3	Md. Hassan	✓		DRP	-		
4	Jannatara		✓	y	-		
5	Tayabaq		✓	y	-		
6	Khalid Amin	✓		y	-		
7	Nurjahan Begum		✓	y	-		
8	Jigar Rahman	✓		y	01823980071		
9	Jibrul Haque	✓		y			
10	Md. Ebdus	✓		y	01816772118		
11	Jabar	✓		y	018789427 01838789427		
21	Fachy Mia	✓		y			
13	Fakrul Islam	✓		y			
14	Jahid	✓		y	01833256794		
15	Md. Junaid	✓		y	01712964885		
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25							

Prepared by:
 SDS
 EMCRP, IWM



Appendix 04: Labor's Code of Conduct



Prepared by:

Environmental and Social Safeguard Team, Contract Package No. SD-14, IWM, EMCRP,

DPHE Reviewed by:

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Project Director, EMCRP (DPHE Part),

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