



Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh

Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives

**Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP)
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)**



Report on Outcomes of Social Screening on Proposed New Girder Bridge Construction under the Package: EMCRP/W-08 (Included 06 Sub Projects)

Funded by:



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh & World Bank



Development Design Consultants Ltd.

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Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Descriptions
ARIPA	Acquisition and Requisition of immovable property Act;
BC	Bituminous Carpeting
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DOE	Department of Environment
DoF	Department of Forest
D&SC	Design & Supervision Consultant
EMCRP	Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GPS	Government Primary School
GRC	Grievance Redressed Committee
GRM	Grievance Redressed Mechanism
HBB	Herring Brick Bond
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LGRD	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
N/A	Not Applicable
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OP	Operational Policy
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RF	Resettlement Framework
RRRC	Refugee Relief & Repatriation commissioner
ROW	Right of Way
SMC	School Management Committee
SMP	Social Management Plan
TP	Tribal People
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TCP	Traffic control plan

1. Background of the project:

The Local Government Engineering department (LGED) under the ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C) is one of the government agencies to implement Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP). There are 25 work packages under the activities of EMCRP, LGED and among them RCC girder bridges constructions are one of the important interventions. This screening report is being prepared for package 08 comprising 06 sub projects for construction of girder within Rohingya & host community following the guidelines of ESMF and RPF. Among the 6 bridges 1 will be implemented along the road pkg-14.3 in host community (SSR cleared by Bank) and the remaining 5 will be implemented by others projects of LGED or other departments yet not been decided. LGED & D&SC team has conducted screening and results indicates that no trees, structures, community properties or any other assets will be affected by the implementation of sub-project interventions. It is also necessary to mentioned that, all the new roads will be improved along the existing alignment owned by government. Land acquisition and population displacement/relocation shall not be needed to implement these sub projects. No tribal people have been found during the screening of the proposed existing RCC bridge construction site area.

2. Location of Sub-Projects:

Table-1: Location of Sub Projects

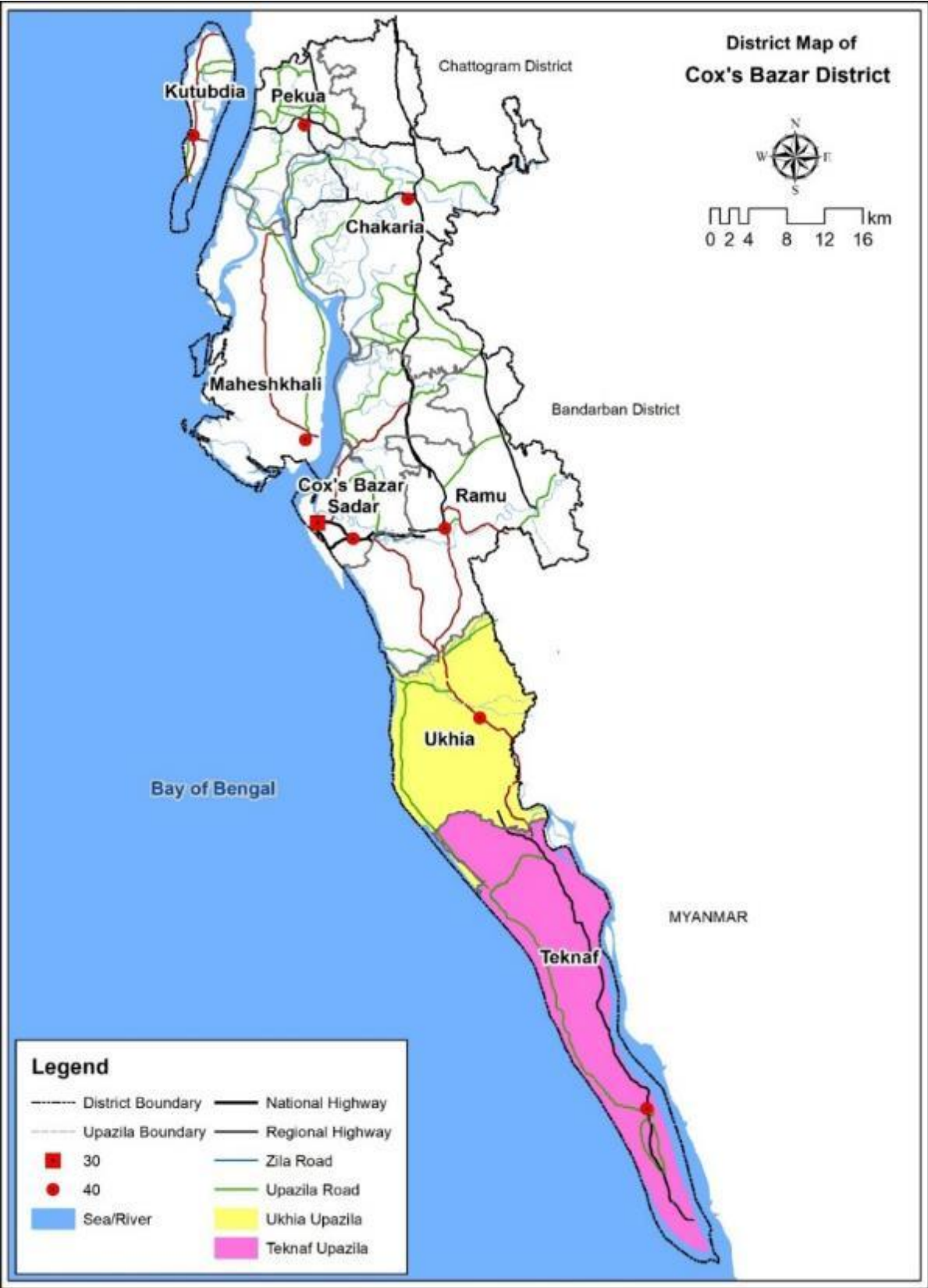
Name of District	Name of Upazila	Name of union	Package and Sub Package Number	Sub-Project Name	Name of Existing Road & Improve by	Is it project road or not (yes /No)	Bridge length (Meter)	Carriage Width (M)	Within the Rohingya Camp? (Yes/No)	Within the Host Communities ? (Yes/No)
Cox's Bazar	Ukhiya	Rajapalong	W.08 (8.1)	Construction of 20.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Camp 3	Lambaria Road	No	36.00	3.6	Yes (Camp-3)	-
	Ukhiya	Rajapalong	W.08 (8.2)	Construction of 30.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Camp	Lambaria Road	No	36.00	3.6	Yes (Camp-3)	-
	Ukhiya	Palongkhali	W.08 (8.3)	Construction of 35.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge	Tainkhali Talkhola Road.	Yes	42.00	5.5	-	Yes
	Ukhiya	Palongkhali	W.08 (8.4)	Construction of 40.00m Long RCC Girder	Talkhola to Mucharkhola Road.	No	48.00	5.5	-	Yes
	Ukhiya	Palongkhali	W.08 (8.5)	Construction of 30.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge	Valukhali GC to Palongkhali UP Office Road.	No	20.00	5.5	-	Yes
	Ukhiya	Ratnapalong	W.08 (8.6)	Construction of 30.00m Long RCC Girder	Ukhia Daroga Bazar Moricca GC via Dagbanglo-Patabari Road	No	36.00	5.5	-	Yes

Table-2: Existing Improvement Status

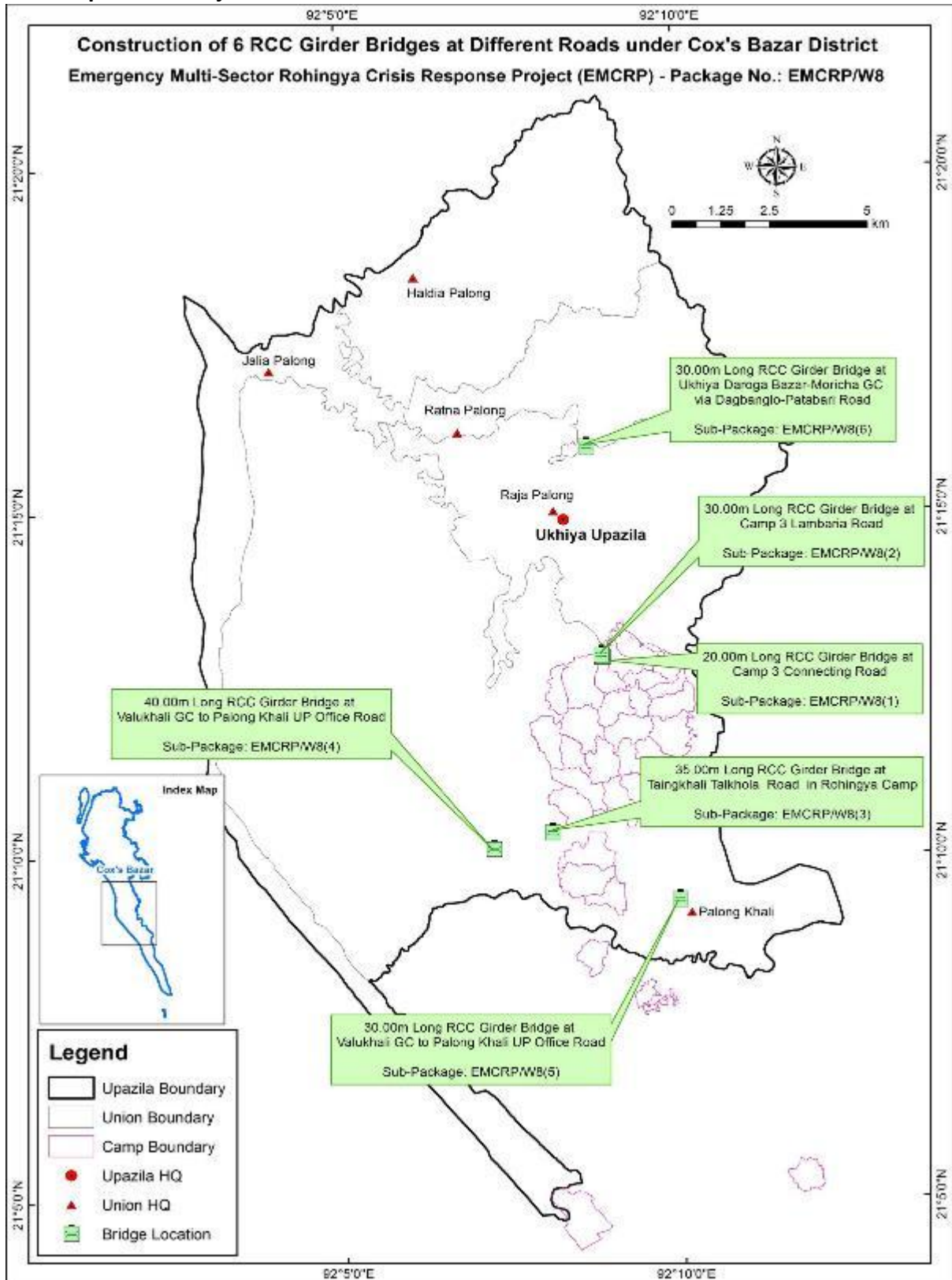
Bridge Sub Package #	Road Sub Package Name	Remarks
W-08 (8.1)	-	Bridge location in Camp-3 & Improvement decision not yet decided
W-08 (8.2)	-	Bridge location in Camp-3 & road Improvement decision not yet decided
W-08 (8.3)	W-14-3	Improving underway by EMCRP within host community & Social Screening Report Cleared by World Bank and disclosed in the LGED web site.
W-08 (8.4)	1B (EAP)	Road Improved under another LGED project of EAP (ADB funded)
W-08 (8.5)	-	Bridge will be improved on other road (Valukhali GC to Palongkhali UP Office Road).
W-08 (8.6)	4 E (EAP)	Road Improved under EAP (ADB funded), New approach will be needed.

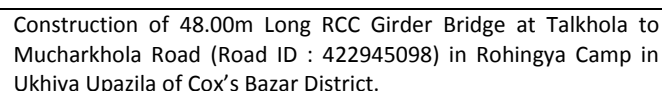
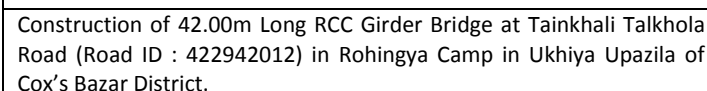
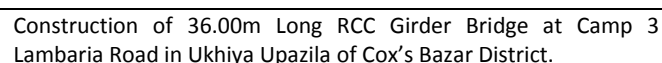
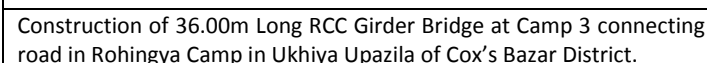
The Project Map and details location of sub-projects are given below;

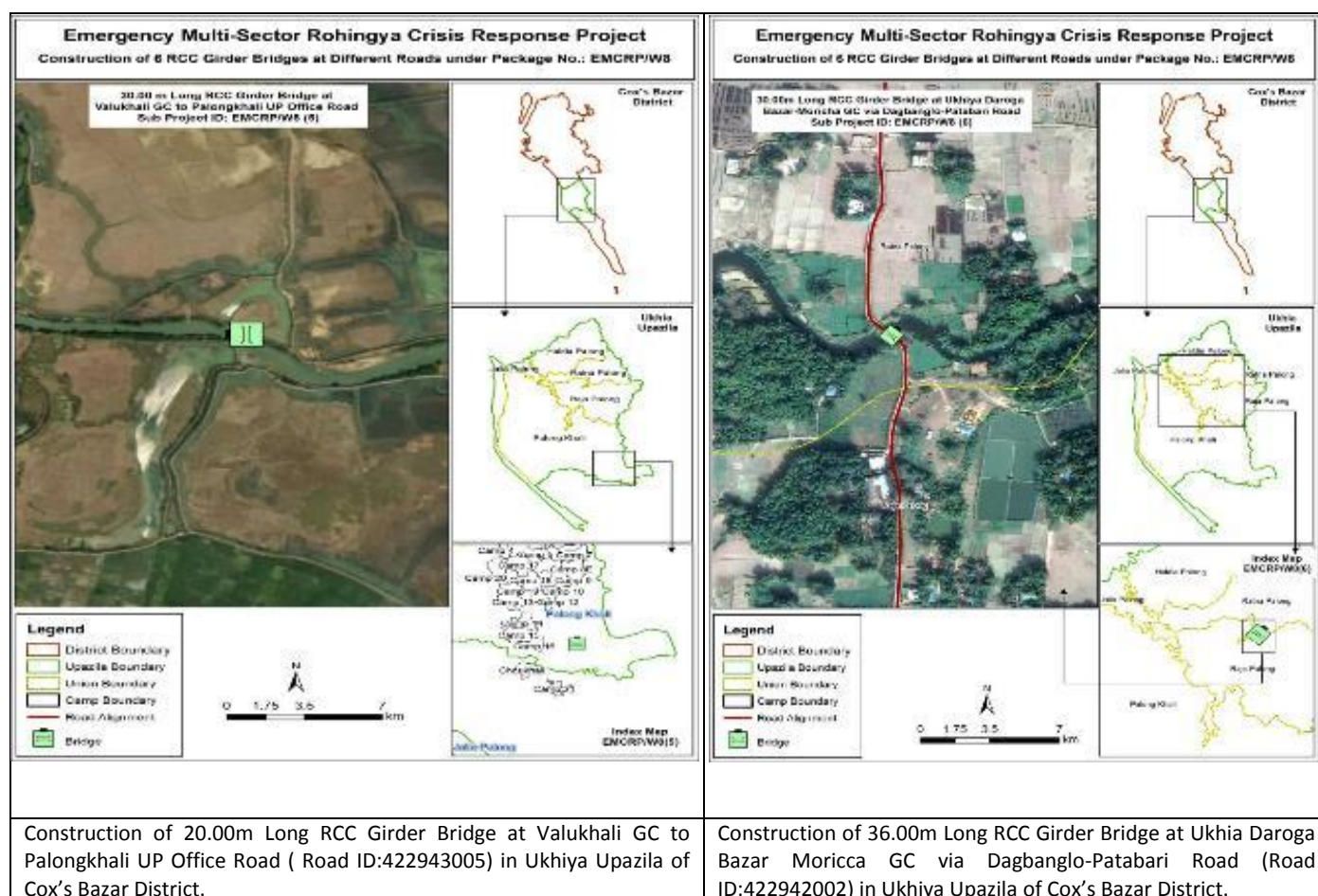
3. Map of Cox's Bazar District with Project Location



4. Map of Sub-Project Location







5. Methodology:

A team consisting of social and environment Specialists and a design and supervision consultant visited the sub-projects and conducted a focus group discussion (FGD) with relevant stakeholders and participatory informal interactions with the local community. The Social Development Specialist and Field level Environmental Specialist of Projects Management Unit (PMU) provided necessary technical assistance to the survey team. A structured questionnaire was used to obtain necessary primary data relating to population, household, land acquisition requirement, land ownership, losses of land, assets and other factors. Further information was gathered through interviews of key informants and most significantly stakeholder consultation meetings through FGD's capture the community's opinion and feedback about the sub-projects.

6. Summary of Key Findings:

Overall, the sub-project impact will be positive. Proposed RCC girder bridges will be constructed on government land, bridge side is not on private land as well as any canal or river is not under BIWTA routes and there is no land acquisition is required. Proposed RCC girder bridges construction site will not be affected any trees, structures, community properties or any assets. RCC girder bridges will be constructed for connecting the road of the both side of the canal. No tribal people are identified during screening and census survey within the periphery. No squatters or vendors will be affected by the project.

6.1. Existing Scenario of Proposed RCC girder bridges:

The sub project does not have any land acquisition or population displacement, as the subprojects will be constructed on an existing alignment which is owned by the government. The RCC girder bridges are selected in consultation

with RRRC and site management especially for the DRP camp. During screening, the RCC girder bridges sites are found empty. Structures, trees, community properties or any other assets will not be affected by the sub-projects. However, during implementation, if any outside impacts are identified, those will be addressed following the guidelines of RPF and ESMF. Scenarios of key findings are attached in **Annex-1**.

6.2. Construction induced impact issues:

Since the RCC girder bridge will be construction on BIWTA land, and empty government land is available, it is expected that this sub-project will not cause any construction induced impacts. However, due to movements of heavy vehicles within the camp or in the host communities, if any damages or impacts are identified, mitigation measures will be taken according to the guidelines of RPF and ESMF. If any damages are reported, LGED will hold consultations with the site management along with contractors and Host focal points to take mitigation measures according to ESMF and RPF.

6.3. Construction Yard and requisition of land (if required):

The LGED has conducted necessary consultations with stakeholders regarding the construction yard. It has been confirmed that the contractor will use vacant government land as a construction yard during construction and empty land are available. In the event that the contractor needs additional land for the construction yard and no government land is available, land can be rented from the private land owners for a certain period. However, If LGED prefer to requisition the land, the following steps will be followed.

For requisition of land for temporary purposes, the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 (ARIPA) is the principal legislation governing eminent domain land acquisition and requisition in Bangladesh. The Act requires compensation to be paid for: (i) vacating the requisitioned property (ii) reoccupying the property upon released from the requisition (iii) damaged the cost to the property during period of requisition including the expenses that may have to be incurred for restoring to the original condition

Under the ARIPA 2017, The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines the value of the requisitioned assets under section 22(1) and 22(2) with due consultation with the land owners. According to section 22(6), requisition is allowed only for 2 years. If land is required more than 2 years, a new contract is required with the land owners with an agreed compensation rate. Under section 23, DC (deputy commissioner) will pay the compensation to the land owners. If the land requisitioned has standing crops cultivated by a tenant (Bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. Under no circumstances, land requisition is not allowed due affecting residential and community properties. However, under section 20, requisition is only allowed for emergency road repairing. Any losses for structures, trees, and business will follow the provisions of ARIPA 2017.

6.4 RCC Girder Bridges & Feature Benefit:

All the proposed RCC girder bridges will be constructed on the canal and also replacement of existing temporary bamboo made narrow bridges (local named Saco). The main target of constructing the RCC girder bridges are to improve the communication system of rural peoples, heavy vehicle can move easily, so the people of respective territories can move easily from one place to another that will ultimately contribute to improved living standards. Through these RCC girder bridges, people can travel easily to various places such as hat-Bazar, towns, mosques, temple and other important places, easily carrying goods and can save time and costs.

6.5 Impact Mitigation Measures

Apart from the land required for the RCC girder bridges, more land is required for the new RCC girder bridges construction sites for establishing temporary facilities, such as contractor labour shed, materials stack yard

and store etc. In such cases, the contractor can arrange land for temporary works from outside of the alignment. At the RCC girder bridges sites where work will begin soon, LGED will make sure to establish alternative diversion will be provided for traffic movement and not disturbing of water flow and aquatic life. Mainly on very small canals and dispersed land will necessary for water drainage.

In addition, the contractor will be taken make sure Safety measures such as Traffic safety guide post for approach road within the construction, Color painting on rallying for public and vehicle uses. All diversion road shall be provided with good conditions with ease of movement and adequate space. **See details in Annex-09**

7. Consultation:

Consultation involves interaction with relevant stakeholders to inform them about the sub-projects. Involving stakeholders in the process will ensure that the opinions and concerns of various groups are taken into account to facilitate a smooth execution of sub projects.

The social safeguard team of EMCRP has conducted a stakeholder consultation meeting at different community places within the catchment area for the proposed bridges with an active participation of Local Government representatives, local elites, provable user of the bridges, civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders those have strong and emotional interest and involvement with these proposed sub-project.

There are 137 participants were attended in consultation meeting and provided their valuable opinions/suggestions/feedbacks regarding the sub-projects' implementation. Several Separate meeting also conducted with RRRC & UNHCR stated in table1&2 are below;

Table: 3 Summary of Consultation Meetings and FGDs

No.	Date	Main Participants Group	No. of Participants	
			Male	Female
1	23/01/2020	RRRC & UNHCR	5	2
2	21/12/2019, 22/12/2019 & 28/12/2019	Union Parishad Chairman&members)	21	9
3	21/12/2019, 22/12/2019, 28/12/2019 & 30/01/2020	Local Stakeholders (Host Communities)	100	0
			137	

Table: 4 Summary of Consultation Outcomes

Issues	Opinion and questions	Reply from LGED
Compensation	Have any compensation provision if affected any assets by the project?	Yes, If affected any assets LGED will take necessary steps for compensation as per ARIPA 2017.
Project location	Is Project located Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar?	Yes
Vulnerable HHHs/severely affected HHHs	Have any Vulnerable HHHs/Severely affected HHHs along the alignment	No, Vulnerable & Severely affected HHHs have been found during survey.
Female HHHs	NA	NA
Improvements of local business facilities	Local Business facilities will be increased after bridge development?	Yes, after bridge development economic transaction as well as business related communication will be increased.

Issues	Opinion and questions	Reply from LGED
Grievance redress committee	Have any scope to address grievance?	LGED formed and establish grievance management procedures for GRC to resolve any grievances arise (if).
structure	Any structure will affect for bridge construction?	No. It's a vacant government land.
land	Except RoW any additional Land will be required?	No. There is no land required for bridge construction.
livelihood	Livelihood will be hampered?	No. There are no livelihood related activities bridge construction spot during survey.
CPR	Any Community properties will affect? Or if affected what sort of mitigation measures will take by LGED	No. There are no CPR available in the Right of Way (RoW) of bridge construction site.
Trees	Any Trees will affect?	No. There is no trees available in the bridge construction site.
Business loss	any permanent or temporary Business will be affected?	No, business will not be affected due to vacant Government property.
Wage loss	Daily labour will be affected?	No.
Bridge Construction Safety	During construction work accident may occur, have any plan to mitigate these issues.	Yes, Bridge construction safety will be maintained strictly by the contractor as per LGED and World Bank guild line. Before start work contractor will arrange a safety related orientation for labour and local community.

The key outputs of stakeholder consultation meeting are (**See Annex-12-16**):

- Effective coordination will be created between the stakeholders and Government regarding RCC Girder Bridge construction.
- Availability of first-aid boxes at the proposed sub-projects (bridge construction site).
- Training for concern stakeholders regarding social safety & security, traffic management, labor influx, among others.
- Avoiding and minimizing adverse social impacts for the site selection, design and construction.
- Ensuring various stakeholders' participation, this will enhance their sense of belonging in the proposed sub-projects.
- Identifying unavoidable adverse impacts and ensure effective mitigation measures.
- Ensuring social conflicts and grievance management during construction period.
- Following labor laws strictly, including recruitment of child labor, adequate code of conduct for labor, wages, avoiding discrimination between male and female workers etc.)
- Ensuring equal wage for female labour including site security and facilities.
- Ensuring that GBV is not occurring at the working site.

Table: 5 Attendance of Consultation as follows

Sl. #	Name of Sub-project	Date of Meetings	Meeting Places	No of Participants			Issues Discussed	Replied by LGED
				Male	Female	Total		
1	Construction of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Camp	22/12/2019	Open space adjacent to Baraitala Bridge	20	0	20	<p>The following issues were discussed during the consultation meeting with Community and Institutional stakeholder;</p> <p>1. Who will monitor the activities?</p> <p>2. Will ensure Safety issues within construction area?</p> <p>3. Asked about GBV or other harassments.</p> <p>4. Have any scopes to entry any grievances?</p> <p>5. During construction to need additional private land for temporary basis?</p> <p>6. Livelihood of local people will be hampered?</p> <p>7. Who will look after bridge after construction?</p>	<p>Local LGED will monitor the contractor during bridge construction period regarding improvement and quality of work. Health and safety training should be ensured to the Rohingya labors during construction. Ensure satisfactory mitigation measures as against any adverse impact. No need for additional land private land. Also inform to participants that LGED will implement these sub projects with community participants and have scope to complain any grievances to UZ level GRC during construction.</p>
2	Construction of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Camp	22/12/2019	Open space adjacent to Baraitala Bridge	20	0	20		
3	Construction of 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge.	28/12/2020	Telkhola Bazar	17	0	17		
4	Construction of 48.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge	30/01/2020	Adjacent to the bridge of Telkhola Hakim Mia's house	11	0	11		
5	Construction of 20.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge	30/01/2020	Adjacent to the Rohomoter Bill	20	0	20		
6	Construction of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge.	21/12/2019	Goalsaba Govt. Primary School Field	12	0	12		
Total participants				100	00	100		

8. Contractor and Labor Management:

Excluding a small percentage of the skilled workforce (technical), most of the workforce are expected to come from the local community who belong to same socio-economic, cultural, religious and demographic background. Based on consultations with local stakeholders, implementing contractors need to hire skilled workers from outside the project area. Therefore, due to only a small percentage of the workforce being from outside, the possibility of any conflicts within the workforce is low. Based on public consultations it has been reported that women's participation in construction work is very limited. Due to female labor force participation being low, GBV training at the work sites will be ensured before the start of construction work to avoid any conflict with male workers.

9. Labor and Contractors Management due to COVID-19:

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 community/general public
- Training workers on hygiene and other preventative measures, and implementing a communication strategy for regular updates on COVID-19 related issues and the status of affected workers
- Treatment of workers who are or should be self-isolating and/or are displaying symptoms
- Assessing risks to continuity of supplies of medicine, water, fuel, food and PPE, taking into account international, national and local supply chains
- Reduction, storage and disposal of medical waste
- Adjustments to work practices, to reduce the number of workers and increase social distancing
- Expanding health facilities on-site compared to usual levels, developing relationships with local health care facilities and organize for the treatment of sick workers
- Building worker accommodations further apart, or having one worker accommodation in a more isolated area, which may be easily converted to quarantine and treatment facilities, if needed
- Establishing a procedure to follow if a worker becomes sick (following WHO guidelines)
- Implementing a communication strategy with the community, community leaders and local government in relation to COVID-19 issues on the site.

For supporting health facilities, plans or procedures will be in place to address the following issues:

- Obtaining adequate supplies of medical PPE, including gowns, aprons, curtains; medical masks and respirators (N95 or FFP2); gloves (medical, and heavy duty for cleaners); eye protection (goggles or face screens); hand washing soap and sanitizer; and effective cleaning equipment. Where relevant PPE cannot be obtained, the plan should consider viable alternatives, such as cloth masks, alcohol-based cleansers, hot water for cleaning and extra handwashing facilities, until such time as the supplies are available
- Training medical staff on the latest WHO advice and recommendations on the specifics of COVID-19
- Conducting enhanced cleaning arrangements, including thorough cleaning (using adequate disinfectant) of catering facilities/canteens/food/drink facilities, latrines/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.

10. Traffic Management:

During the construction of RCC girder bridges, alternative diversion will be provided for traffic movement and not disturbing of water flow and aquatic life. The contractor will be taken make sure Safety measures such as Traffic safety guide post for approach road within the construction, Color painting on rallying for public and vehicle uses. The contractor will ensure smooth traffic movement by providing a traffic officer who will use traffic signs during construction work. The cost of alternative way is included in BOQ.

11. Monitoring System:

LGED is overall responsible for the project implementation, through the PMU, including the Upazila Engineer, XEN, D&S Consultants and PMU safeguard team for the collection, collating, analysis and reporting. In addition, the field level team is also responsible to collect and update information of any adverse impact that

has occurred during construction. These stakeholders will be responsible for monitoring the progress of all aspects of the project, will identify any significant impacts that are raised and will suggest actions to be taken regarding any adverse impacts. The construction contractor will be deployed a Social Safeguard officer to monitor the field level safe guard activities and will report to the concern persons. Field level data will be collected on a regular basis to check the progress on whether sub projects activities are on track or not.

12. Grievance Redress:

The EMCRP has formally formed a grievance redress committee of 07 members consisting of the Upazila Engineers of each of the concerned Upazila. A grievance register are maintaining at each Upazila and SMC offices. Community members are encouraged to present any complaints to Upazila level GRC and women are encouraged to complain at their place of convenience, which are given to the GRC to resolve. In addition, the PMU will be using contact details displayed on the Environmental and Social signboard and details stated in GRC leaflet, which will be disclosed within projects area very soon.

To address host communities' grievances, a four level GRM has established with the support of LGED. Details are given below;

First level (community and camp level grievance reporting): The first level and most accessible and immediate contact for the fast resolution of grievances will be on-site at community level. Due to the nature of the project, there will be two grievance reporting procedures.

Grievance reporting by Host communities: Grievances may also emerge from host communities primarily due to project activities; these grievances may be reported to the grievance focal point of LGED/D&SC, SMC and representative from LGED (Specialist of social safeguard) team. If the grievances are not resolved at this stage, they will be referred to the XEN of LGED for further steps. With the first level grievance committee, teacher/s from school management committee will be engaged. Any grievances from teachers or students will be dealt with PIU and SMC.

The focal person will fully document the following information: (i) name of the person; (ii) date complaint was received; (iii) nature of complaint; (iv) location; and (v) how the complaint was resolved.

Second level GRM (Camp Level): All the shelter situated within host community. So, no scope to entry any grievance from DRP communities for shelter construction.

For Host Community (if remain unresolved at local level), Environmental/Social safeguard specialist (Upazila Engineer and PIU, LGED) will raise the matter to Executive Engineer Level Grievance Redress Committee (XEN-GRC) at the office of LGED Cox's Bazar. The safeguard specialist will fully document the following information: (i) name of the person; (ii) date complaint was received; (iii) nature of complaint; (iv) location, and (v) how the complaint was resolved.

Third level (District level GRC): If the grievances remain unresolved at LGED Executive Engineer's Office level, the LGED PIU will activate the third level of the GRM by referring the issue (with written documentation) to a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). Which will, based on review of the grievances, address them in consultation with the DPD & PD and safeguard consultants? A software based system will be developed to register and follow-up grievance cases. Parallel, manual systems are being following to assure functionality in the initial stages of the project.

Fourth Level (National Level): If a grievance remains unsolved at district level, it will be referred to the respected agencies at the national level i.e. MOLGRD&C. LGED will address the referred grievances using their existing grievances resolution protocols Safeguards focal points of relevant agencies will be responsible for facilitating the resolution process. All the meeting minutes of a particular case (level 1-level 3) must be

presented before the hearing. Based on the hearing and supporting document, committee will solve the issues. Moreover, in case of any labor related issues, labors can directly complain to the contractors and contractors are bound to solve the issues immediately by Bangladesh Labor law 2006. Labors of host communities are also allowed to complain to any level directly.

In addition, communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by this World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention.

13. Social Management Plan (SMP):

Based on public consultation, a Social Management Plan identifies the mitigation and management activities that need to be in place in order to eliminate the marginal social impacts or to reduce them to an acceptable level and the process will be continued subsequently. Site-specific mitigation plan is also incorporated with this report in **Annex-17**.

14. Positive impacts by the sub-project:

The proposed sub-project implementation will contribute to better socio-economic conditions and will have positive impacts on the quality of life of the local community. The social opportunities that will contribute positive impacts are given below;

- DRPs will be able to get access to improved channels for easy movement.
- Government support system and access will be improved through implementation of the proposed sub-projects.
- Easy movement will be ensured for the vulnerable sections of Rohingya people such as; Older people, PWD (Persons with Disability), Women's and children.
- Improvement of transport system and accessibility of the local community to important institutions such as health centers, education institutions, religious institutions, government offices, local government offices etc.
- Established RCC girder bridge structure with improved access to and out of the project area that will also create effective connectivity to the periphery within the catchment area.
- Vehicle users and users of public transportation will get improved facility for traffic movement due to improved new constructed bridge.
- Increased travel speed and travel quality.
- Trucks and vehicles will be passing easily.
- Farmers will get actual price of their productive commodities.
- Employment opportunity will be created and income of local people will also be enhanced.
- Livelihood will be improved.

15. Recommendations:

Disclosure of all relevant project construction information during consultation processes with concerned communities is crucial. The involvement of relevant stakeholders in the sub-project's implementation process will help to build a sense of belonging within the community. Furthermore, establishing and maintaining an effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) would enable any affected parties to present their issues and gain equitable solutions to their problems by impartial hearing.

Issues of social safety are important during the construction period. Before starting construction work, the stakeholders to be engaged for the construction of RCC Girder Bridge will undergo a short orientation course (to be organized by the contractor) on necessary awareness, motivation and compliance of their assigned responsibilities properly.

16. Conclusions:

Land acquisition will not be required for improvement of the subprojects. Furthermore, issues of relocation and population displacement are also not expected to arise during the construction of the subprojects. The proposed RCC girder bridge will be implemented on government land within existing Right of Way (RoW) which is sufficient for implementation of the proposed sub projects. A Management Plan has been prepared for mitigation of problems if any arise during the construction period. Additionally, the proposed sub projects are not expected to affect any community/cultural/archeological properties. The proposed sub-projects implementation is not expected to generate any significant negative social impacts. Therefore, implementations of the proposed sub-projects are safe and highly recommended.

The social benefits of this sub-project are diverse. Through the implementation of the sub projects, direct and indirect employment will be generated through the engagement of construction work, which will positively impact the local community. The project will also require a good number of unskilled workers that will also be taken from the local community which also contribute to the local economy. People are expected to introduce modern health facilities for disadvantaged people such as women, PWD, children, the elderly, pregnant women and other vulnerable segments of the society to easy movement both side of the canal. All these factors have incremental value on socio-economic aspects as well as local economy. Therefore, implementations of the proposed sub-projects are safely and highly recommended.







Annex-1: At a Glance Key Findings by Social Screening of 06 Sub Project's under package no-08 (RCC Girder Bridge) of EMCRP, LGED
(Continue)

Sl #	Name of Subproject	Package & Bridge Related Road ID	Nature of work	Location of Sub Project	Length of the RCC Girder Bridge (Meter)	Ownership of Proposed Land	Loss of livelihood due to construction	Status of Land Acquisition (LA) Yes/No	Status of Replacement & Relocation Yes/No	Status of Resettlement Yes/No	Tribal People	Status of Stakeholders Consultation	Recommendation
1	Construction of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Camp 3 connecting road in Rohingya Camp in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.	Package No: EMCRP/W8.1 & Bridge Related Road ID:	RCC Girder Bridge	Ukhiya Upazila in Cox's Bazar district	36.00	Government land	No	No	No	No	No	Done	Recommended for implementation
2	Construction of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Camp 3 Lambaria Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.	Package No: EMCRP/W8.2 & Bridge Related Road ID:	RCC Girder Bridge	"Do"	36.00	Government land	No	No	No	No	No	Done	Recommended for implementation
3	Construction of 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Tainkhali Talkhola Road in Rohingya Camp in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.	Package No: EMCRP/W8.3 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422942012	RCC Girder Bridge	"Do"	42.00	Government land	No	No	No	No	No	Done	Recommended for implementation
4	Construction of 48.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Talkhola to Mucharkhola Road in Rohingya Camp in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.	Package No: EMCRP/W8.4 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422945098	RCC Girder Bridge	"Do"	48.00	Government land	No	No	No	No	No	Done	Recommended for implementation
5	Construction of 20.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Valukhali GC to Palongkhali UP Office Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.	Package No: EMCRP/W8.5 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422943005	RCC Girder Bridge	"Do"	20.00	Government land	No	No	No	No	No	Done	Recommended for implementation
6	Construction of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Ukhia Daroga Bazar Moricca GC via Dagbanglo-Patabari Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.	Package No: EMCRP/W8.6 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422942002	RCC Girder Bridge	"Do"	36.00	Government land	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Done	Recommended for implementation

Description of 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5 & 8.6 (According to field data)

Sl #	Name of Subproject	Package & Bridge Related Road ID	Name of the Upazila	GPS Coordinates	RCC Bridge Length (Meter) (Insight Camp)	Road Length (Meter) (Out sight Camp)	Consulting Meeting Date	Consulting Meeting time	Venue	Participants	Outcomes
1	Construction of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Camp 3 connecting road in Rohingya Camp in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.	Package No: EMCRP/W8.1 & Bridge Related Road ID:	Ukhiya Upazila	Latitude Value: 21°12'52.49" N and Longitude Value: 92°08'52.45" E	36.00	-	22/12/2019	11.00 AM	Rajapalong union Parishad	Local government Representatives (Union Parishad Chairman & members)	Upazilla official's & Local Government Representatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people of the project area will be highly benefited if the RCC Girder bridges will be implemented for the transportation of traffic and vehicle in the camps and the host community. On the other hand, they will not have to pay any extra fare for transporting goods and saved time. Upazila Administration and Government officials firmly confirmed that they will provide all kind of support and assistance to execute the project intervention.
							22/12/2019	03.30 PM	Sub-Project Area	Local Stakeholders (Host & Rohingya Communities)	
2	Construction of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Camp 3 Lambaria Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.	Package No: EMCRP/W8.2 & Bridge Related Road ID:	"Do"	Latitude Value: 21°21'50.312" N and Longitude Value: 92°14'76.166" E	36.00	-	22/12/2019	11.00 AM	Rajapalong union Parishad	Local government Representatives (Union Parishad Chairman & members)	
							22/12/2019	03.30 PM	Sub-Project Area	Local Stakeholders (Host & Rohingya Communities)	
3	Construction of 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Tainkhali Talkhola Road in Rohingya Camp in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.	Package No: EMCRP/W8.3 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422942012	"Do"	Latitude Value: 21°17'20.77" N and Longitude Value: 92°13'52.39" E	-	42.00	28/12/2019	11.30 PM	Palongkhali union Parishad	Local government Representatives (Union Parishad Chairman & members)	
							28/12/2019	02.20 PM	Sub-Project Area	Local Stakeholders (Host Communities)	
4	Construction of 48.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Talkhola to Mucharkhola Road in Rohingya Camp in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.	Package No: EMCRP/W8.4 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422945098	"Do"	Latitude Value: 21°10'5.52" N and Longitude Value: 92°7'13.98" E	-	48.00	28/12/2019	11.30 PM	Palongkhali union Parishad	Local government Representatives (Union Parishad Chairman & members)	Local government Representatives (Union Parishad Chairman & members) :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In consultation meeting, UP representatives emphasized on the meeting that if project work start immediately for the betterment of the community. They would extend all possible cooperation in the construction of the RCC Girder bridge. <p>Local Government body also confirmed the safeguard team and other stakeholders of the project that no property or belongings of the Households will be affected due to the implementation of project intervention.</p>
							30/01/2020	04.30 PM	Sub-Project Area	Local Stakeholders (Host Communities)	
5	Construction of 20.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Valukhali GC to Palongkhali UP Office Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.	Package No: EMCRP/W8.5 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422943005	"Do"	Latitude Value: 21°09'20.3" N and Longitude Value: 92°09'58.6" E.	-	20.00	28/12/2019	11.30 PM	Palongkhali union Parishad	Local government Representatives (Union Parishad Chairman & members)	
							30/01/2020	02.00 PM	Sub-Project Area	Local Stakeholders (Host Communities)	
6	Construction of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Ukhia Daroga Bazar Moricca GC via Dagbanglo-Patabari Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.	Package No: EMCRP/W8.6 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422942002	"Do"	Latitude Value: 21°26'55.47" N and Longitude Value: 92°14'45.19" E.	-	36.00	21/12/2019	10.00 PM	Ratnapalong union Parishad	Local government Representatives (Union Parishad Chairman & members)	
							21/12/2019	02.00 PM	Sub-Project Area	Local Stakeholders (Host Communities)	

Annex-2: Pictures of Present Condition & location of 06 Sub-Projects

	
<p>Present condition of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Camp 3 connecting road in Rohingya Camp in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W8-1)</p>	
	
<p>Present condition of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Camp 3 Lambaria Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W8-2)</p>	
	
<p>Present condition of 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Tainkhali Talkhola Road (Road ID : 422942012) in Rohingya Camp in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W8-3)</p>	



Present condition of 48.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Talkhola to Mucharkhola Road (Road ID : 422945098) in Rohingya Camp in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W8-4)



Present condition of 20.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Valukhali GC to Palongkhali UP Office Road (Road ID:422943005) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W8-5)



Present condition of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Ukhia Daroga Bazar Moricca GC via Dagbanglo-Patabari Road (Road ID:422942002) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W8-6)

Annex-3: Social Screening of Construction of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at DRP Camp- 3 (W8.1).

**Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP)
Social Screening of Sub-Project (Filled Form)**

Section A: Sub-Project Overview

Description of sub-project/component interventions:

One RCC Girder Bridge will be constructed under the proposed sub-project (Construction of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Camp 3 connecting road in Rohingya Camp in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District, W8.1). Construction of RCC Girder Bridge at camp 3 Connecting Road in Rohingya Camp Cox,s Bazar named Boroitoli Bridge. The proposed bridge is situated in the Village: Modhur Chora, Union: Rajapalong, Word: 09, Upazila: Ukhiya, in the District: Cox's Bazar. The proposed Bridge will construct in the Location of Muskaria Khal. In the catchment area of the proposed bridge Solia para is a village situated north west side of the bridge. Boroitoli Mosque is also in the north west side of the bridge. Plan International, Camp3, Camp4 is near the bridge. Barua para is 1.5 km from the proposed bridge. Some National organization like RELIEF Hospital, Redcross, Depo, RTM International office is situated north west but adjacent of the bridge. Kutupalong bazar, Camp, Police station, Nur Islam Mosque, Hafej khana is south west of the proposed bridge. RELIEF International, Pusti, World Concern office, BRAC, CARITUS, Oxfam. IOM, WASH office also situated at adjacent and south east portion of the proposed Bridge. The MURA (Hill) is also close of the catchment area. The HOPE Hospital is very important and famous in the catchment area. Besides Camp -1, Camp-3 and Camp -4 also connected with the proposed bridge.

Sub-project Location:

The sub-project area is situated in Rajapalong Union under Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar district. The sub-project area is located in Camp 1W and connecting road of Camp 3 at 21°12'52.49"N and 92°08'52.45"E . The distance from the Upazila headquarter is about 9.2 km.

Expected construction period: 360 working days.

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 cultural assets): Please also explain any analysis on alternative location was conducted:

Answer: Project intervention area will be adjusted on the existing bamboo bridge but influence area should consider nearly half a kilometer radius around the proposed site. One Mosque (200m), Camp settlements (200m), Clump of trees(30m), Elephant watch tower (300m north-east) are present on the north. Boroitoli Road (50m) and Modhurchora Village (80m) are present to the south. Mosque/ Madrassa (500m) and open fields (50m and 80m) was found to the east and west of the sub-project location but there is no chance to disturbance during this construction activity. Red cross office was found on south-west side from the proposed project location. But there is no scope to be affected by the construction activities. No structures, trees and livelihood will be affected by this construction activity. No mentionable eco concerned establishment, neither any socio-cultural site is located nearby. In consultation meeting it has revealed that no Elephants corridors are exist presently in the proposed sub-project area. Due to Rohingya influx no elephant has been found last few years.

Section B: Social Screening

Key Screening questions	Aspects to Consider
Will the project potentially involve an influx of workers to the project location, and will the influx be considered significant for the local community?	<p>✓ How many foreign and local workers will be needed for the remaining period of the project, with what skill set?</p> <p>Answer: No foreign workers will be needed for the remaining period of the project. The skilled and unskilled labor will be employed by the contractors in the project. There will be need 10 skilled and 20 unskilled workforces for construction of the Bridge. From these skilled workforces</p>

	<p>will come out side of the project area and most of the nonskilled work force will come from surrounding local areas in different sectors require for the proposed Bridge Construction. The Rohingya Camp is near from the proposed bridge location. In this current situation there is scope to think about non skilled workforce because local workforces both skilled and unskilled are available in the project area. So local community will be preferred for the proposed project construction.</p> <p>✓ Can the project hire workers from the local workforce? Answer: Yes, The Project can hire workers from the local workforce obviously. Majority percent of local workforce will be hired from the local area.</p> <p>✓ What is the size and skill level of the existing local workforce? Answer: Based on consultation with local stakeholders, it has revealed that most of the workforces are available in the locality but implementing contractors need to hire skilled workforce from outside the project area as required.</p> <p>✓ If the skill level of the local workforce does not match the needs of the project, can they be trained within a reasonable timeframe to meet project requirements? Answer: Unskilled labor is available in this area; So, they can serve the purpose of skill labor as conducting skill training by the contractor within the time frame if the skilled level of the local work force does not match the needs of the project.</p> <p>✓ How will the workers be accommodated? Will they commute or reside on site or outside of the camp? If so, what size of camp will be required? Answer: Most of the workforces expected to be hired from local community and they do not have required for accommodation in the construction site because they will come from their own house But maximum skilled labor coming from outside of the project site, they will need to have a temporary shed for accommodation. The size of workers shed will depend on the number of outside laborers.</p>
Is the project located in a rural or remote area?	<p>✓ What is the size of local population in the project area? Answer: The size of local population in the project area are near about 7000. Both male and female.</p> <p>✓ What is the size of the host Rohingya community? Answer: The host Rohingya community are near about 60,000 in the proposed area of bridge.</p> <p>✓ Is the project located / being carried out in an area that is not usually frequented by outsiders? Answer: The project located in an area that is usually frequented by outsiders</p> <p>✓ What is the frequency and extent of contact between the local community and outsiders? Answer: Daily.</p> <p>✓ Are there sensitive environmental conditions that need to be considered? Answer: Dust and noise and heavy vehicle can be generated by the sub-project during construction phases. Therefore, the following precautionary measures need to be considered;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper fencing needs to make surrounding the construction site which will protect from dust and noise both Rohingya, local people

	and pedestrian and surrounding peoples who are living in close proximate.
Based on the socioeconomic, cultural, religious and demographic qualities of the local community, Rohingya population and the incoming workers, is there a possibility that their presence or interaction with the local community could create adverse impacts?	<p>✓ Is it likely that the incoming workers and the local community come from a shared socio-economic, cultural, religious or demographic background?</p> <p>Answer: Except little percentage of skilled workforces, most of the workforces are expected to come from local community and Rohingya peoples. The local workforces and hired worker from outside belong to same socio-economic, cultural, religious or demographic background except Rohingya people. There may be arise some conflict between local workforces and Rohingya workforces, the construction contractors need to take adequate precautionary measures to avoid and minimize unavoidable incidents.</p> <p>✓ What is the level of existing resources, and will the incoming workers use or create competition for these resources?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, due to incoming labor force from outside may create pressure on existing resources which is very much scare compare to population of the area. Hike of price for various commodities also can be happened.</p> <p>✓ What is the expected duration of the incoming workers' presence in the community?</p> <p>Answer: Two years but it may be extended.</p> <p>✓ Given the characteristics of the local community, are there any specific adverse impacts that may be anticipated?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, there are some adverse impact may occur those are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price hiking • Crisis of water and sanitation • In some extent of religious barrier • Movement problem for vehicle
Consultation with Community People	<p>✓ Has the project authority and contractors conducted any consultation meetings with the community people and Rohingya population?</p> <p>Answer: Project authority has made consultation several times with local community where their opinions have received with great honor. The implementing contractor will conduct consultation meetings with the community people after finalization of contractor.</p> <p>✓ Are local people aware about the labors?</p> <p>Answer: Local people are very much aware of local labors but they do not have any idea about outside labor forces.</p> <p>✓ Has the project authority involved the local community with the project?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, local communities are closely involved with this project. Several consultation meeting and informal interaction with local community have been conducted effectively.</p>

Section B.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 will be required to intend Proposed RCC Girder Bridge construction.
2. Is the site for land taking known?	✓			Bridge will be constructed on existing alignment. Meanwhile, Local community, Union council, people of both side of road & government relevant department has

				given their consent to intend the bridge construction.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be required temporary known?	√			This is Government owned land and proposed sub-project (existing alignment) is being used as Bamboo Bridge.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	√			There may arise some problem but need to arrange alternative way for pedestrian and vehicle movement. Problem will not be raised to utilize existing right of way (ROW).
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		√		N/A , no additional land will be required.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		√		No question of land acquisition. So, agricultural and other productive assets will not be damaged or lost by the construction of Bridge.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		√		No standing crops, trees and fixed assets will be lost due to avoiding and minimize land acquisition.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		√		Due to government owned land (existing alignment), So, business entity, trade house or livelihood option will not be affected or any business infrastructure will be displaced by the sub-project.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		√		It is clearly revealed that income sources and means of livelihoods will not be hampered or lost by the Bridge construction.
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		People access to communal facilities and services will not be hampered by the project intervention.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		No scope to change site location.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		No
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [√] No [] Yes If yes, approximately how many? N/A				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [√] No [] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [√] No [] Yes				
During Screening, project authority will conduct consultation with the primary and secondary stakeholders and provide their observations in the following sections (13 to 18)				
13: Who are the stakeholders of the project? Answer: local community, People of both side of the road, Rohingya peoples, Students, Guardians of the Schools, Religious leader, Parent, teachers and, Implementing agencies and their agencies, Labors, CBO, Local elected representative, Local Administration, LGED, DoE, BFD and local and international NGOs working with community.				
14: What social and cultural factors affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed policy or project? Answer: No social and cultural factors will affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from				

the proposed policy or project. Moreover, conducive environment in terms of social and cultural perspective are exist in the project area that is why stakeholder will get positive benefit from the project considering the scope of equal participation.

15: Are project objectives consistent with their needs, interests and capacity?

Answer: Yes, The project objective is very much positive consistent with stakeholders needs interests identified by the community consultation and FGD.

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

Answer: As a result of construction of bridge, the various stakeholders especially women and vulnerable groups will get easy access to communicate one place to another. Transportation systems will be easier for the vulnerable section of the catchment area, they will be able to reach at Hospital easily and shortest possible of time. Children could able to go to School without any hindrance.

17: What social risks might affect project or sub-project success?

Answer:

There are some social risks might be affected sub-project success;

- Little bit conflict may arise between local community and incoming labors.
- Price may be hike of essential commodities in local hat Bazar.
- Incoming labors may engage with anti-social activities which can challenge the values system of the society.
- Noise and sound pollution may be generated in the locality. It also can hamper the study of the children as well as old ages during the construction period.

18: Has the project authority or any other organizations conducted any consultations with the affected community or people? If yes. Please provide a summary.

Answer: The project authority has been conducted several consultations with the potential affected community and people. During site selection LGED officials have been conducted several meetings with local community and local governance representatives, local elites, CSO, School teachers, and students regarding the construction of Bridge. During the screening, the consultant of Design and supervision consultant and PIU consultant of LGED also organized the consultation meetings and informed them about project objectives and other safeguard related issues. They also provided their feedback which are given below;

- The FGD results confirmed that decision of bridge construction will increase cash flow when they join two places that complement each other economically. It can have a powerful impact when an area that has a large money supply is connected to one that has goods or services to sell or people who need work. The same is true when a community that has raw materials gains easy access to another that has factories able to convert them into salable goods.
- Peasant and producer of the catchment area will get fair price of their commodity's due bridge construction.
- Transportation system will be easier which will save the time of community people as well as extra hassle.
- Local industry will be flourished.
- Land value will be increased
- Upazila and district level Hospital will be connected to local community that will ensure their improved health facility.
- Attendance rate of school going children will be increased as well as enrollment rate.
- Bridges can extend a network by acting as a repeater.

Annex-4: Social Screening of Construction of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at DRP Camp- 3 (W8.2).

Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP) Social Screening of Sub-Project (Filled Form)

Section A: Sub-Project Overview

Description of sub-project/component interventions:

One RCC Girder Bridge will be constructed under the proposed sub-project (Construction of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Camp 3 Lambaria Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District. W8.2). Proposed RCC Girder Bridge will be constructed within the catchment area of Camp 1W, Catchment of Camp 3, 5 and Modhuchora Village. Inside this catchment area there are Mosques, camp settlements, Elephant watch tower, agriculture fields which are vicinal with distinct spatial attribution. However, the proposed location for the RCC Bridge has no establishment other than an old existing Bamboo bridge which is positioned over a running canal. This canal can be described as devastated by pollution and waste dumps in this camp area. To the north, there are a fair amount of trees and bush adjacent to houses of DRP.

Sub-project Location:

The sub-project area is situated in Rajapalong Union under Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar district. The sub-project area is located in Camp 1W and connecting road of Camp 3 at 21.2150312 N and 92.1476166 E. The distance from the Upazila headquarter is about 9.25 km.

Expected construction period: 360 working days.

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 cultural rassets): Please also explain any analysis on alternative location was conducted:

Answer: Project intervention area will be adjusted on the existing bamboo bridge but influence area should consider nearly half a kilometer radius around the proposed site. One Relief Center (1km) and Boroitoli Camp-4 (1.5km) are present on the north. One Mosque/ Madrassa (80m) was found to the east. Camp-03 is situated on the west and one learning center (30m) is found on the south of the sub-project location but there is no chance of disturbance during this construction activity. No structures, trees and livelihood will be affected by this construction activity. No mentionable eco concerned establishment, neither any socio-cultural site is located nearby. Within the influence area of the subproject no historical sites were identified. In consultation meeting it has revealed that no Elephants corridors are exist presently in the proposed sub-project area. Due to Rohingya influx no elephant has been found last few years.

Section B: Social Screening

Key Screening questions	Aspects to Consider
Will the project potentially involve an influx of workers to the project location, and will the influx be considered significant for the local community?	<p>✓ How many foreign and local workers will be needed for the remaining period of the project, with what skill set?</p> <p>Answer: No foreign workers will be needed for the remaining period of the project. The skilled and unskilled labor will be employed by the contractors in the project. There will be need 10 skilled and 20 unskilled workforces for construction of the Bridge. From these skilled workforces will come out side of the project area and most of the nonskilled work force will come from surrounding local areas in different sectors require for the proposed Bridge project. The Rohingya Camp is near from the proposed bridge location. In this current situation there is scope to think about non skilled workforce because local workforces both skilled and unskilled are available in the project area. So local community will be preferred for the proposed project construction.</p> <p>✓ Can the project hire workers from the local workforce?</p>

	<p>Answer: Yes, The Project can hire workers from the local workforce obviously. Majority percent of local workforce will be hired from the local area.</p> <p>✓ What is the size and skill level of the existing local workforce?</p> <p>Answer: Based on consultation with local stakeholders, it has revealed that most of the workforces are available in the locality but implementing contractors need to hire skilled workforce from outside the project area as required.</p> <p>✓ If the skill level of the local workforce does not match the needs of the project, can they be trained within a reasonable timeframe to meet project requirements?</p> <p>Answer: Unskilled labor is available in this area; So, they can serve the purpose of skill labor as conducting skill training by the contractor within the time frame if the skilled level of the local work force does not match the needs of the project.</p> <p>✓ How will the workers be accommodated? Will they commute or reside on site or outside of the camp? If so, what size of camp will be required?</p> <p>Answer: Most of the workforces expected to be hired from local community and they do not have required for accommodation in the construction site because they will come from their own house But maximum skilled labor coming from outside of the project site, they will need to have a temporary shed for accommodation. The size of workers shed will depend on the number of outside laborers.</p>
Is the project located in a rural or remote area?	<p>✓ What is the size of local population in the project area?</p> <p>Answer: The size of local population in the project area are near about 2000. Both male and female.</p> <p>✓ What is the size of the host Rohingya community?</p> <p>Answer: The host Rohingya community are near about 60,000 in the proposed area of bridge.</p> <p>✓ Is the project located / being carried out in an area that is not usually frequented by outsiders?</p> <p>Answer: The project located in an area that is usually frequented by outsiders</p> <p>✓ What is the frequency and extent of contact between the local community and outsiders?</p> <p>Answer: Daily.</p> <p>✓ Are there sensitive environmental conditions that need to be considered?</p> <p>Answer: Dust and noise and heavy vehicle can be generated by the sub-project during construction phases. Therefore, the following precautionary measures need to be considered;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper fencing needs to make surrounding the construction site which will protect from dust and noise Rohingya, local people and pedestrian and surrounding peoples who are living in close proximate.
Based on the socioeconomic, cultural, religious and demographic qualities of the local community, Rohingya population and the incoming workers, is there a possibility that their presence or	<p>✓ Is it likely that the incoming workers and the local community come from a shared socio-economic, cultural, religious or demographic background?</p> <p>Answer: Except little percentage of skilled workforces, most of the workforces are expected to come from local community and Rohingya peoples. The local workforces and hired worker from outside belong to same socio-economic, cultural, religious or demographic background</p>

interaction with the local community could create adverse impacts?	<p>except Rohingya people. There may be arise some conflict between local workforces and Rohingya workforces, the construction contractors need to take adequate precautionary measures to avoid and minimize unavoidable incidents.</p> <p>✓ What is the level of existing resources, and will the incoming workers use or create competition for these resources?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, due to incoming labor force from outside may create pressure on existing resources which is very much scare compare to population of the area. Hike of price for various commodities also can be happened.</p> <p>✓ What is the expected duration of the incoming workers' presence in the community?</p> <p>Answer: The expected duration of the incoming workers duration is about 2 years.</p> <p>✓ Given the characteristics of the local community, are there any specific adverse impacts that may be anticipated?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, there are some adverse impact may occur those are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price hiking • Crisis of water and sanitation • In some extent of religious barrier • Movement problem for vehicle
Consultation with Community People	<p>✓ Has the project authority and contractors conducted any consultation meetings with the community people and Rohingya population?</p> <p>Answer: Project authority has made consultation several times with local community where their opinions have received with great honor. The implementing contractor will conduct consultation meetings with the community people after finalization of contractor.</p> <p>✓ Are local people aware about the labors?</p> <p>Answer: Local people are very much aware of local labors but they do not have any idea about outside labor forces.</p> <p>✓ Has the project authority involved the local community with the project?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, local communities are closely involved with this project. Several consultation meeting and informal interaction with local community have been conducted effectively.</p>

Section B.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 will be required to intend Proposed RCC Girder Bridge construction.
2. Is the site for land taking known?	✓			Bridge will be constructed on existing alignment. Meanwhile, Local community, Union council, people of both side of road & government relevant department has given their consent to intend the bridge construction.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be required temporary known?	✓			This is Government owned land and proposed sub-project (existing alignment) is being used as Bamboo Bridge.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	✓			There may arise some problem but need to arrange alternative way for pedestrian and vehicle movement.

				Problem will not be raised to utilize existing right of way (ROW).
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		√		N/A , no additional land will be required.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		√		No question of land acquisition. So, agricultural and other productive assets will not be damaged or lost by the construction of Bridge.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		√		No standing crops, trees and fixed assets will be lost due to avoiding and minimize land acquisition.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		√		Due to government owned land (existing alignment), So, business entity, trade house or livelihood option will not be affected or any business infrastructure will be displaced by the sub-project.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		√		It is clearly revealed that income sources and means of livelihoods will not be hampered or lost by the Bridge construction.
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		People access to communal facilities and services will not be hampered by the project intervention.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		No scope to change site location.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		No
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [√] No [] Yes If yes, approximately how many? N/A				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [√] No [] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [√] No [] Yes				
During Screening, project authority will conduct consultation with the primary and secondary stakeholders and provide their observations in the following sections (13 to 18)				
13: Who are the stakeholders of the project? Answer: local community, People of both side of the road, Rohingya peoples, Students, Guardians of the Schools, Religious leader, Parent, teachers and, Implementing agencies and their agencies, Labors, CBO, Local elected representative, Local Administration, LGED, DoE, BFD and local and international NGOs working with community.				
14: What social and cultural factors affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed policy or project? Answer: No social and cultural factors will affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed policy or project. Moreover, conducive environment in terms of social and cultural perspective are exist in the project area that is why stakeholder will get positive benefit from the project considering the scope of equal participation.				
15: Are project objectives consistent with their needs, interests and capacity? Answer: Yes, The project objective is very much positive consistent with stakeholders needs interests identified by the community consultation and FGD.				
16: What will be the impact of the project or sub-project on the various stakeholders, especially women and vulnerable groups?				

Answer: As a result of construction of bridge, the various stakeholders especially women and vulnerable groups will get easy access to communicate one place to another. Transportation systems will be easier for the vulnerable section of the catchment area, they will be able to reach at Hospital easily and shortest possible of time. Children could able to go to School without any hindrance.

17: What social risks might affect project or sub-project success?

Answer:

There are some social risks might be affected sub-project success;

- Little bit conflict may arise between local community and incoming labors.
- Price may be hike of essential commodities in local hat Bazar.
- Incoming labors may engage with anti-social activities which can challenge the values system of the society.
- Noise and sound pollution may be generated in the locality. It also can hamper the study of the children as well as old ages during the construction period.

18: Has the project authority or any other organizations conducted any consultations with the affected community or people? If yes. Please provide a summary.

Answer: The project authority has been conducted several consultations with the potential affected community and people. During site selection LGED officials have been conducted several meetings with local community and local governance representatives, local elites, CSO, School teachers, and students regarding the construction of Bridge. During the screening, the consultant of Design and supervision consultant and PIU consultant of LGED also organized the consultation meetings and informed them about project objectives and other safeguard related issues. They also provided their feedback which are given below;

- The FGD results confirmed that decision of bridge construction will increase cash flow when they join two places that complement each other economically. It can have a powerful impact when an area that has a large money supply is connected to one that has goods or services to sell or people who need work. The same is true when a community that has raw materials gains easy access to another that has factories able to convert them into salable goods.
- Peasant and producer of the catchment area will get fair price of their commodity's due bridge construction.
- Transportation system will be easier which will save the time of community people as well as extra hassle.
- Local industry will be flourished.
- Land value will be increased
- Upazila and district level Hospital will be connected to local community that will ensure their improved health facility.
- Attendance rate of school going children will be increased as well as enrollment rate.
- Bridges can extend a network by acting as a repeater.

Annex-5: Social Screening of Construction of 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Tainkhali Talkhola Road (Road ID: 422942012) in DRP Camp-3 (W8.3).

**Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP)
Social Screening of Sub-Project (Filled Form)**

Section A: Sub-Project Overview

Description of sub-project/component interventions:

One RCC Girder Bridge will be constructed over Tainkhali khal of about 10m north side from an existing concrete bridge. (Construction of 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Tainkhali Talkhola Road (Road ID: 422942012) in Rohingya Camp in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District. W8.3). Proposed RCC Girder Bridge will be constructed near the Rohingya Camp 19 & 20 of Tainkhali Village. Inside this catchment area there are Mosques, camp settlements, Elephant watch tower, agriculture fields which are vicinal with distinct spatial attribution. However, the proposed location for the RCC Bridge has no establishment other than an old existing bridge which is positioned over a running canal. This canal can be described as devastated by pollution and waste dumps in this camp area.

Sub-project Location:

This sub-project is situated within Thainkhali, Talkhola and Battali villages under Palongkhali union, Ukhiya upazila, Cox's Bazar. The sub-project area is located at 21.172077N and 92.135239E. Mostly local community lives in this sub project location.

Expected construction period: 360 working days.

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 cultural assets): Please also explain any analysis on alternative location was conducted:

The proposed Sub-project is located within Thainkhali, Telkhola and Battoli villages which connect with camp road of 13 & 14. Not required to relocate Displaced Rohingya People (DRP). Agriculture land, canal and chorra were identified within catchment area of sub-project. Within the influence area of the subproject no historical sites were identified. In consultation meeting it has revealed that no Elephants corridors are exist presently in the proposed sub-project area. Due to Rohingya influx no elephant has been found last few years.

Section B: Social Screening

Key Screening questions	Aspects to Consider
Will the project potentially involve an influx of workers to the project location, and will the influx be considered significant for the local community?	<p>✓ How many foreign and local workers will be needed for the remaining period of the project, with what skill set? Answer: No foreign workers will be needed for the remaining period of the project. The skilled and unskilled labor will be employed by the contractors in the project. There will be need 15 skilled and 25 unskilled workforces for construction of the Bridge. From these skilled workforces will come out side of the project area and most of the nonskilled work force will come from surrounding local areas in different sectors require for the proposed Bridge project. The Rohingya Camp is near from the proposed bridge location. In this current situation there is scope to think about non skilled workforce because local workforces both skilled and unskilled are available in the project area. So local community will be preferred for the proposed project construction.</p> <p>✓ Can the project hire workers from the local workforce? Answer: Yes, majority portion of workforce will be hired from the local workforces and DRPs as required by the implementation contractors.</p>

	<p>✓ What is the size and skill level of the existing local workforce? Answer: Based on consultation with local stakeholders, it has revealed that most of the workforces are available in the locality but implementing contractors need to hire skilled workforce from outside the project area.</p> <p>✓ If the skill level of the local workforce does not match the needs of the project, can they be trained within a reasonable timeframe to meet project requirements? Answer: Unskilled labor is available in this area; So, they can serve the purpose of skill labor as conducting skill training by the contractor within the time frame.</p> <p>✓ How will the workers be accommodated? Will they commute or reside on site or outside of the camp? If so, what size of camp will be required? Answer: Most of the workforces expected to be hired from local community and they do not have required for accommodation inside the construction site. But maximum skilled labor coming from outside of the project site, need to have a temporary shed for accommodation. The size of workers shed in the camp will depend on the number of outside laborers.</p>
Is the project located in a rural or remote area?	<p>✓ What is the size of local population in the project area? Answer: about 1500 local populations within the catchment area.</p> <p>✓ What is the size of the host Rohingya community? Answer: There is no Rohingya people near the proposed Bridge. the Rohingya camp is outside from the Sub-project location.</p> <p>✓ Is the project located / being carried out in an area that is not usually frequented by outsiders? Answer: This is the existing alignment and people use this bridge to connect different important places of Union and Upazila for meeting their daily requirements. Outsiders frequently visited the area except Rohingya camp.</p> <p>✓ What is the frequency and extent of contact between the local community and outsiders? Answer: Daily</p>
Based on the socioeconomic, cultural, religious and demographic qualities of the local community, Rohingya population and the incoming workers, is there a possibility that their presence or interaction with the local community could create adverse impacts?	<p>✓ Is it likely that the incoming workers and the local community come from a shared socio-economic, cultural, religious or demographic background? Answer: Except little percentage of skilled workforces, most of the workforces are expected to come from local community and Rohingya peoples. The local workforces and hired worker from outside belong to same socio-economic, cultural, religious or demographic background except Rohingya people. There may be arise some conflict between local workforces and Rohingya workforces, the construction contractors need to take adequate precautionary measures to avoid and minimize unavoidable incidents.</p> <p>✓ What is the level of existing resources, and will the incoming workers use or create competition for these resources? Answer: Yes, due to incoming labor force from outside may create pressure on existing resources which is very much scare compare to population of the area. Hike of price for various commodities also can be happened.</p> <p>✓ What is the expected duration of the incoming workers' presence in the community?</p>

	<p>Answer: The expected duration of the incoming workers duration is about 2 years.</p> <p>✓ Given the characteristics of the local community, are there any specific adverse impacts that may be anticipated?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, there are some adverse impact may occur those are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price hiking • Crisis of water and sanitation • In some extent of religious barrier • Movement problem for vehicle
Consultation with Community People	<p>✓ Has the project authority and contractors conducted any consultation meetings with the community people and Rohingya population?</p> <p>Answer: Project authority has made consultation several times with local community where there opinions have received with great honor. The implementing contractor has conducted consultation meetings with the community people after finalization of contractor.</p> <p>✓ Are local people aware about the labors?</p> <p>Answer: Local people are very much aware of local labors but they do not have any idea about outside labor forces.</p> <p>✓ Has the project authority involved the local community with the project?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, local communities are closely involved with this project. Several consultation meeting and informal interaction with local community have been conducted effectively.</p>

Section B.2. Land acquisition and stakeholder screening

Probable Effects	Involuntary Resettlement	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land/ Land Donation/ Land Taking					
1. Will there be any land acquisition?		✓			No land will be required to intend Proposed RCC Girder Bridge construction.
2. Is the site for land taking known?	✓				Bridge will be constructed on existing alignment. Meanwhile, Local community, Union council, people of both side of road & government relevant department has given their consent to intend the bridge construction.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be required temporary known?	✓				This is Government owned land and proposed sub-project (existing alignment) is being used as Bamboo Bridge.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	✓				There may arise some problem but need to arrange alternative way for pedestrian and vehicle movement. Problem will not be raised to utilize existing right of way (ROW).
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓			N/A , no additional land will be required.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓			No question of land acquisition. So, agricultural and other productive assets will not be damaged or lost by the construction of Bridge.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		✓			No standing crops, trees and fixed assets will be lost due to avoiding and minimize land acquisition.

8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		√		Due to government owned land (existing alignment), So, business entity, trade house or livelihood option will not be affected or any business infrastructure will be displaced by the sub-project.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		√		It is clearly revealed that income sources and means of livelihoods will not be hampered or lost by the Bridge construction.
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		People access to communal facilities and services will not be hampered by the project intervention.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		No scope to change site location.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		No
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [√] No [] Yes If yes, approximately how many? N/A				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [√] No [] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [√] No [] Yes				
During Screening, project authority will conduct consultation with the primary and secondary stakeholders and provide their observations in the following sections (13 to 18)				
13: Who are the stakeholders of the project? Answer: local community, People of both side of the road, Rohingya peoples, Students, Guardians of the Schools, Religious leader, Parent, teachers and, Implementing agencies and their agencies, Labors, CBO, Local elected representative, Local Administration, LGED, DoE, BFD and local and international NGOs working with community.				
14: What social and cultural factors affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed policy or project? Answer: No social and cultural factors will affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed policy or project. Moreover, conducive environment in terms of social and cultural perspective are exist in the project area that is why stakeholder will get positive benefit from the project considering the scope of equal participation.				
15: Are project objectives consistent with their needs, interests and capacity? Answer: Yes, The project objective is very much positive consistent with stakeholders needs interests identified by the community consultation and FGD.				
16: What will be the impact of the project or sub-project on the various stakeholders, especially women and vulnerable groups? Answer: As a result of construction of bridge, the various stakeholders especially women and vulnerable groups will get easy access to communicate one place to another. Transportation systems will be easier for the vulnerable section of the catchment area, they will be able to reach at Hospital easily and shortest possible of time. Children could able to go to School without any hindrance.				
17: What social risks might affect project or sub-project success? Answer: There are some social risks might be affected sub-project success; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little bit conflict may arise between local community and incoming labors. • Price may be hike of essential commodities in local hat Bazar. • Incoming labors may engage with anti-social activities which can challenge the values system of the society. 				

- Noise and sound pollution may be generated in the locality. It also can hamper the study of the children as well as old ages during the construction period.

18: Has the project authority or any other organizations conducted any consultations with the affected community or people? If yes. Please provide a summary.

Answer: The project authority has been conducted several consultations with the potential affected community and people. During site selection LGED officials have been conducted several meetings with local community and local governance representatives, local elites, CSO, School teachers, and students regarding the construction of Bridge. During the screening, the consultant of Design and supervision consultant and PIU consultant of LGED also organized the consultation meetings and informed them about project objectives and other safeguard related issues. They also provided their feedback which are given below;

- The FGD results confirmed that decision of bridge construction will increase cash flow when they join two places that complement each other economically. It can have a powerful impact when an area that has a large money supply is connected to one that has goods or services to sell or people who need work. The same is true when a community that has raw materials gains easy access to another that has factories able to convert them into salable goods.
- Peasant and producer of the catchment area will get fair price of their commodity's due bridge construction.
- Transportation system will be easier which will save the time of community people as well as extra hassle.
- Local industry will be flourished.
- Land value will be increased
- Upazila and district level Hospital will be connected to local community that will ensure their improved health facility.
- Attendance rate of school going children will be increased as well as enrollment rate.
- Bridges can extend a network by acting as a repeater.

Annex-6: Social Screening of Construction of 48.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Talkhola to Mucharkhola Road (Road ID: 422945098) (W8.4) in Host Community.

**Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP)
Social Screening of Sub-Project (Filled Form)**

Section A: Sub-Project Overview

Description of sub-project/component interventions:

Proposed one RCC Girder Bridge will be constructed over an existing bamboo bridge (Construction of 48.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Talkhola to Mucharkhola Road (Road ID: 422945098) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District, W8.4). The proposed location is near to Hakim Miya's home. Inside this catchment area there are no Mosques, camp settlements, Elephant watch tower, agriculture fields which are vicinal with distinct spatial attribution. However, the proposed location for the RCC Bridge has no establishment other than an old existing Bamboo bridge which is positioned over a running canal. This canal can be described as dry during winter and conversely live during the monsoon.

Sub-project Location:

The sub-project area is situated in Palongkhali Union under Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar district. The sub-project area is located in Telkhola (dokkhinpara) on Maijhar bill and Musharkhola at 21°10'5.52" N and 92°7'13.98" E. The distance from the Upazila headquarter is about 15km.

Expected construction period: 360 working days.

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 cultural assets): Please also explain any analysis on alternative location was conducted:

Answer: Project intervention area will be adjusted on the existing bamboo bridge but influence area should consider nearly half a kilometer radius around the proposed site. Inside this catchment area there are no Mosques, camp settlements, Elephant watch tower, agriculture fields which are vicinal with distinct spatial attribution therefore no disturbance during this construction activity is expected. However, there are two households on the north of the proposed project site which may need considerations under the safety and grievance policy. Important part to note that no household structures or trees and livelihood will be affected by this construction activity. No mentionable eco concerned establishment, neither any Project intervention area will be adjusted on the existing bamboo bridge but influence area should consider nearly half a kilometer radius around the proposed site. In consultation meeting it has revealed that no Elephants corridors are exist presently in the proposed sub-project area. Due to Rohingya influx no elephant has been found last few years.

Section B: Social Screening

Key Screening questions	Aspects to Consider
Will the project potentially involve an influx of workers to the project location, and will the influx be considered significant for the local community?	<p>✓ How many foreign and local workers will be needed for the remaining period of the project, with what skill set?</p> <p>Answer: No foreign workers will be needed for the remaining period of the project. The skilled and unskilled labor will be employed by the contractors in the project. There will be need 10 skilled and 20 unskilled workforces for construction of the Bridge. From these skilled workforces will come out side of the project area and most of the nonskilled work force will come from surrounding local areas in different sectors require for the proposed Bridge project. The Rohingya Camp is near from the proposed bridge location. In this current situation there is scope to think about non skilled workforce because local workforces both skilled and unskilled are available in the project area. So local community will be preferred for the proposed project construction.</p>

	<p>✓ Can the project hire workers from the local workforce? Answer: Yes, The Project can hire workers from the local workforce obviously. Majority percent of local workforce will be hired from the local area.</p> <p>✓ What is the size and skill level of the existing local workforce? Answer: Based on consultation with local stakeholders, it has revealed that most of the workforces are available in the locality but implementing contractors need to hire skilled workforce from outside the project area as required.</p> <p>✓ If the skill level of the local workforce does not match the needs of the project, can they be trained within a reasonable timeframe to meet project requirements? Answer: Unskilled labor is available in this area; So, they can serve the purpose of skill labor as conducting skill training by the contractor within the time frame if the skilled level of the local work force does not match the needs of the project.</p> <p>✓ How will the workers be accommodated? Will they commute or reside on site or outside of the camp? If so, what size of camp will be required? Answer: Most of the workforces expected to be hired from local community and they do not have required for accommodation in the construction site because they will come from their own house But maximum skilled labor coming from outside of the project site, they will need to have a temporary shed for accommodation. The size of workers shed will depend on the number of outside laborers.</p>
Is the project located in a rural or remote area?	<p>✓ What is the size of local population in the project area? Answer: The sizes of local population in the project area are near about 7800. Both male and female.</p> <p>✓ What is the size of the host Rohingya community? Answer: There are no Rohingya people near the proposed RCC Girder Bridge. The Rohingya camp is 1.5 km far away from the project location.</p> <p>✓ Is the project located / being carried out in an area that is not usually frequented by outsiders? Answer: The project located in an area that is usually frequented by outsiders</p> <p>✓ What is the frequency and extent of contact between the local community and outsiders? Answer: The Contact between the local community and out siders are frequent and available.</p> <p>✓ Are there sensitive environmental conditions that need to be considered? Answer: Dust and noise and heavy vehicle can be generated by the sub-project during construction phases. Therefore, the following precautionary measures need to be considered;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper fencing needs to make surrounding the construction site which will protect from dust and noise both Rohingya, local people and pedestrian and surrounding peoples who are living in close proximate.
Based on the socioeconomic, cultural, religious and demographic qualities of the local community, Rohingya population and the incoming	<p>✓ Is it likely that the incoming workers and the local community come from a shared socio-economic, cultural, religious or demographic background? Answer: Except little percentage of skilled workforces, most of the workforces are expected to come from local community and Rohingya</p>

workers, is there a possibility that their presence or interaction with the local community could create adverse impacts?	<p>peoples. The local workforces and hired worker from outside belong to same socio-economic, cultural, religious or demographic background except Rohingya people. There may be arise some conflict between local workforces and Rohingya workforces, the construction contractors need to take adequate precautionary measures to avoid and minimize unavoidable incidents.</p> <p>✓ What is the level of existing resources, and will the incoming workers use or create competition for these resources?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, due to incoming labor force from outside may create pressure on existing resources which is very much scare compare to population of the area. Hike of price for various commodities also can be happened.</p> <p>✓ What is the expected duration of the incoming workers' presence in the community?</p> <p>Answer: The expected duration of the incoming workers duration is about 2 years.</p> <p>✓ Given the characteristics of the local community, are there any specific adverse impacts that may be anticipated?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, there are some adverse impact may occur those are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price hiking • Crisis of water and sanitation • In some extent of religious barrier • Movement problem for vehicle
Consultation with Community People	<p>✓ Has the project authority and contractors conducted any consultation meetings with the community people and Rohingya population?</p> <p>Answer: Project authority has made consultation several times with local community where their opinions have received with great honor. The implementing contractor will conduct consultation meetings with the community people after finalization of contractor.</p> <p>✓ Are local people aware about the labors?</p> <p>Answer: Local people are very much aware of local labors but they do not have any idea about outside labor forces.</p> <p>✓ Has the project authority involved the local community with the project?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, local communities are closely involved with this project. Several consultation meeting and informal interaction with local community have been conducted effectively.</p>

Section B.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 will be required to intend Proposed Bridge construction.
2. Is the site for land taking known?	✓			Bridge will be constructed on existing alignment. Meanwhile, Local community, Union council, people of both side of road & government relevant department has given their consent to intend the bridge construction.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be required temporary known?	✓			This is Government owned land and proposed sub-project (existing alignment) is being used as Bamboo Bridge.

4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	√			There may arise some problem but need to arrange alternative way for pedestrian and vehicle movement. Problem will not be raised to utilize existing right of way (ROW).
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		√		N/A , no additional land will be required.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		√		No question of land acquisition. So, agricultural and other productive assets will not be damaged or lost by the construction of Bridge.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		√		No standing crops, trees and fixed assets will be lost due to avoiding and minimize land acquisition.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		√		Due to government owned land (existing alignment), So, business entity, trade house or livelihood option will not be affected or any business infrastructure will be displaced by the sub-project.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		√		It is clearly revealed that income sources and means of livelihoods will not be hampered or lost by the Bridge construction.
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		People access to communal facilities and services will not be hampered by the project intervention.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		No scope to change site location.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		No
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [√] No [] Yes If yes, approximately how many? N/A				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [√] No [] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [√] No [] Yes				
During Screening, project authority will conduct consultation with the primary and secondary stakeholders and provide their observations in the following sections (13 to 18)				
13: Who are the stakeholders of the project? Answer: local community, People of both side of the road, Rohingya peoples, Students, Guardians of the Schools, Religious leader, Parent, teachers and, Implementing agencies and their agencies, Labors, CBO, Local elected representative, Local Administration, LGED, DoE, BFD and local and international NGOs working with community.				
14: What social and cultural factors affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed policy or project? Answer: No social and cultural factors will affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed policy or project. Moreover, conducive environment in terms of social and cultural perspective are exist in the project area that is why stakeholder will get positive benefit from the project considering the scope of equal participation.				
15: Are project objectives consistent with their needs, interests and capacity? Answer: Yes, The project objective is very much positive consistent with stakeholders needs interests				

identified by the community consultation and FGD.
<p>16: What will be the impact of the project or sub-project on the various stakeholders, especially women and vulnerable groups?</p> <p>Answer: As a result of construction of bridge, the various stakeholders especially women and vulnerable groups will get easy access to communicate one place to another. Transportation systems will be easier for the vulnerable section of the catchment area, they will be able to reach at Hospital easily and shortest possible of time. Children could able to go to School without any hindrance.</p>
<p>17: What social risks might affect project or sub-project success?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>There are some social risks might be affected sub-project success;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little bit conflict may arise between local community and incoming labors. • Price may be hike of essential commodities in local hat Bazar. • Incoming labors may engage with anti-social activities which can challenge the values system of the society. • Noise and sound pollution may be generated in the locality. It also can hamper the study of the children as well as old ages during the construction period.
<p>18: Has the project authority or any other organizations conducted any consultations with the affected community or people? If yes. Please provide a summary.</p> <p>Answer: The project authority has been conducted several consultations with the potential affected community and people. During site selection LGED officials have been conducted several meetings with local community and local governance representatives, local elites, CSO, School teachers, and students regarding the construction of Bridge. During the screening, the consultant of Design and supervision consultant and PIU consultant of LGED also organized the consultation meetings and informed them about project objectives and other safeguard related issues. They also provided their feedback which are given below;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FGD results confirmed that decision of bridge construction will increase cash flow when they join two places that complement each other economically. It can have a powerful impact when an area that has a large money supply is connected to one that has goods or services to sell or people who need work. The same is true when a community that has raw materials gains easy access to another that has factories able to convert them into salable goods. • Peasant and producer of the catchment area will get fair price of their commodity's due bridge construction. • Transportation system will be easier which will save the time of community people as well as extra hassle. • Local industry will be flourished. • Land value will be increased • Upazila and district level Hospital will be connected to local community that will ensure their improved health facility. • Attendance rate of school going children will be increased as well as enrollment rate. • Bridges can extend a network by acting as a repeater.

Annex-7: Social Screening of Construction of 20.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Valukhali GC to Palongkhali UP Office Road (Road ID:422943005) in Host Community (W8.5).

Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP) Social Screening of Sub-Project (Filled Form)

Section A: Sub-Project Overview

Description of sub-project/component interventions:

One RCC Girder Bridge will be constructed under the proposed sub-project (Construction of 20.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Valukhali GC to Palongkhali UP Office Road (Road ID:422943005) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District, W8.5). Proposed RCC Girder Bridge will be constructed within the catchment area of South Nalbunia. Inside this catchment area there are no Mosques, camp settlements, Elephant watch tower. Nonetheless agriculture fields are prominent which are vicinal with distinct spatial attribution. However, the proposed location for the RCC Bridge has no prior establishment other than a natural feature, a canal. Currently there is no bridge to cross the canal, but there are roads on both sides of the canal. The implementation of the RCC Girder bridge will create a link between the two roads, which will be the beginning of a new horizon for the movement of people and goods in the area.

Sub-project Location:

The sub-project area is situated in Palongkhali Union under Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar district. The sub-project area is located in Rohmoter Bill to the south of Nalbunia and Nalbunia UP office Road at 21°09'20.3" N and 92°09'58.6" E. The distance from the Upazila headquarter is about 17km.

Expected construction period: 270 working Days.

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 cultural assets): Please also explain any analysis on alternative location was conducted:

Answer: Within the range of Proposed sub-project there is no historical and Archeological structure. That is why there is no question to generate any adverse impact in this regard. It has revealed that no Elephants corridors are exist presently in the proposed sub-project area. Due to Rohingya influx no elephant has been found last few years. Project intervention area will be adjusted on running canal but influence area should consider nearly half a kilometer radius around the proposed site. In surrounding area, there are no Mosques, camp settlements, Elephant watch tower but agriculture fields are predominant which are vicinal with distinct spatial attribution therefore low disturbance during this construction activity is expected. There are households on the south of the proposed project site. Important part to note that no household structures or trees and livelihood will be affected by this construction activity.

Section B: Social Screening

Key Screening questions	Aspects to Consider
Will the project potentially involve an influx of workers to the project location, and will the influx be considered significant for the local community?	<p>✓ How many foreign and local workers will be needed for the remaining period of the project, with what skill set?</p> <p>Answer: No foreign workers will be needed for the remaining period of the project. In construction work approximately 35 skilled and unskilled workforces are expected to be required for the construction work. Among them 10 will be skilled and 25 will be unskilled workforces. There are available unskilled work forces in the project location and some skilled workforces may be hired from the outside of the proposed project.</p> <p>✓ Can the project hire workers from the local workforce?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, The Project can hire workers from the local workforce obviously. Majority percent of local workforce will be hired from the local area.</p> <p>✓ What is the size and skill level of the existing local workforce?</p>

	<p>Answer: Based on consultation with local stakeholders, it has revealed that most of the workforces are available in the locality but implementing contractors need to hire skilled workforce from outside the project area as required.</p> <p>✓ If the skill level of the local workforce does not match the needs of the project, can they be trained within a reasonable timeframe to meet project requirements?</p> <p>Answer: Unskilled labor is available in this area; So, they can serve the purpose of skill labor as conducting skill training by the contractor within the time frame if the skilled level of the local work force does not match the needs of the project.</p> <p>✓ How will the workers be accommodated? Will they commute or reside on site or outside of the camp? If so, what size of camp will be required?</p> <p>Answer: Most of the workforces expected to be hired from local community and they do not have required for accommodation in the construction site because they will come from their own house But maximum skilled labor coming from outside of the project site, they will need to have a temporary shed for accommodation. The size of workers shed will depend on the number of outside laborers.</p>
Is the project located in a rural or remote area?	<p>✓ What is the size of local population in the project area?</p> <p>Answer: The size of local population in the project area are near about 9100. Both male and female.</p> <p>✓ What is the size of the host Rohingya community?</p> <p>Answer: There are no Rohingya people near the proposed RCC Girder Bridge. The Rohingya camp is far away from the project location.</p> <p>✓ Is the project located / being carried out in an area that is not usually frequented by outsiders?</p> <p>Answer: The project located in an area that is usually frequented by outsiders</p> <p>✓ What is the frequency and extent of contact between the local community and outsiders?</p> <p>Answer: Daily.</p> <p>✓ Are there sensitive environmental conditions that need to be considered?</p> <p>Answer: Dust and noise and heavy vehicle can be generated by the sub-project during construction phases. Therefore, the following precautionary measures need to be considered;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper fencing needs to make surrounding the construction site which will protect from dust and noise both Rohingya, local people and pedestrian and surrounding peoples who are living in close proximate.
Based on the socioeconomic, cultural, religious and demographic qualities of the local community, Rohingya population and the incoming workers, is there a possibility that their presence or interaction with the local community could create adverse impacts?	<p>✓ Is it likely that the incoming workers and the local community come from a shared socio-economic, cultural, religious or demographic background?</p> <p>Answer: Except little percentage of skilled workforces, most of the workforces are expected to come from local community and Rohingya peoples. The local workforces and hired worker from outside belong to same socio-economic, cultural, religious or demographic background except Rohingya people. There may be arise some conflict between local workforces and Rohingya workforces, the construction contractors need to take adequate precautionary measures to avoid and minimize unavoidable incidents.</p> <p>✓ What is the level of existing resources, and will the incoming workers</p>

	<p>use or create competition for these resources?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, due to incoming labor force from outside may create pressure on existing resources which is very much scare compare to population of the area. Hike of price for various commodities also can be happened.</p> <p>✓ What is the expected duration of the incoming workers' presence in the community?</p> <p>Answer: The expected duration of the incoming workers duration is about 2 years.</p> <p>✓ Given the characteristics of the local community, are there any specific adverse impacts that may be anticipated?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, there are some adverse impact may occur those are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price hiking • Crisis of water and sanitation • In some extent of religious barrier • Movement problem for vehicle
Consultation with Community People	<p>✓ Has the project authority and contractors conducted any consultation meetings with the community people and Rohingya population?</p> <p>Answer: Project authority has made consultation several times with local community where their opinions have received with great honor. The implementing contractor will conduct consultation meetings with the community people after finalization of contractor.</p> <p>✓ Are local people aware about the labors?</p> <p>Answer: Local people are very much aware of local labors but they do not have any idea about outside labor forces.</p> <p>✓ Has the project authority involved the local community with the project?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, local communities are closely involved with this project. Several consultation meeting and informal interaction with local community have been conducted effectively.</p>

Section B.2. Land acquisition and stakeholder screening

Probable Effects	Involuntary	Resettlement	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land/ Land Donation/ Land Taking						
1. Will there be any land acquisition?			✓			No land will be required to intend Proposed RCC Girder Bridge construction.
2. Is the site for land taking known?	✓					RCC Girder Bridge will be constructed on Government khas land. Meanwhile, Local community, Union council, people of both side of road & government relevant department has given their consent to intend the bridge construction.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be required temporary known?	✓					This is Government owned land.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	✓					There may arise some problem but need to arrange alternative way for pedestrian and vehicle movement. Problem will not be raised.
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?			✓			N/A , no additional land will be required.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land			✓			No question of land acquisition. So, agricultural and other productive assets

acquisition?				will not be damaged or lost by the construction of Bridge.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		√		No standing crops, trees and fixed assets will be lost due to avoiding and minimize land acquisition.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		√		Due to government owned land (existing alignment), So, business entity, trade house or livelihood option will not be affected or any business infrastructure will be displaced by the sub-project.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		√		It is clearly revealed that income sources and means of livelihoods will not be hampered or lost by the Bridge construction.
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		People access to communal facilities and services will not be hampered by the project intervention.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		No scope to change site location.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		No
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [V] No [] Yes If yes, approximately how many? N/A				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [V] No [] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [V] No [] Yes				
During Screening, project authority will conduct consultation with the primary and secondary stakeholders and provide their observations in the following sections (13 to 18)				
13: Who are the stakeholders of the project? Answer: local community, People of both side of the road, Rohingya peoples, Students, Guardians of the Schools, Religious leader, Parent, teachers and, Implementing agencies and their agencies, Labors, CBO, Local elected representative, Local Administration, LGED, DoE, BFD and local and international NGOs working with community.				
14: What social and cultural factors affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed policy or project? Answer: No social and cultural factors will affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed policy or project. Moreover, conducive environment in terms of social and cultural perspective are exist in the project area that is why stakeholder will get positive benefit from the project considering the scope of equal participation.				
15: Are project objectives consistent with their needs, interests and capacity? Answer: Yes, The project objective is very much positive consistent with stakeholders needs interests identified by the community consultation and FGD.				
16: What will be the impact of the project or sub-project on the various stakeholders, especially women and vulnerable groups? Answer: As a result of construction of bridge, the various stakeholders especially women and vulnerable groups will get easy access to communicate one place to another. Transportation systems will be easier for the vulnerable section of the catchment area, they will be able to reach at Hospital easily and shortest possible of time. Children could able to go to School without any hindrance.				
17: What social risks might affect project or sub-project success? Answer:				

There are some social risks might be affected sub-project success;

- Little bit conflict may arise between local community and incoming labors.
- Price may be hike of essential commodities in local hat Bazar.
- Incoming labors may engage with anti-social activities which can challenge the values system of the society.
- Noise and sound pollution may be generated in the locality. It also can hamper the study of the children as well as old ages during the construction period.

18: Has the project authority or any other organizations conducted any consultations with the affected community or people? If yes. Please provide a summary.

Answer: The project authority has been conducted several consultations with the potential affected community and people. During site selection LGED officials have been conducted several meetings with local community and local governance representatives, local elites, CSO, School teachers, and students regarding the construction of Bridge. During the screening, the consultant of Design and supervision consultant and PIU consultant of LGED also organized the consultation meetings and informed them about project objectives and other safeguard related issues. They also provided their feedback which are given below;

- The FGD results confirmed that decision of bridge construction will increase cash flow when they join two places that complement each other economically. It can have a powerful impact when an area that has a large money supply is connected to one that has goods or services to sell or people who need work. The same is true when a community that has raw materials gains easy access to another that has factories able to convert them into salable goods.
- Peasant and producer of the catchment area will get fair price of their commodity's due bridge construction.
- Transportation system will be easier which will save the time of community people as well as extra hassle.
- Local industry will be flourished.
- Land value will be increased
- Upazila and district level Hospital will be connected to local community that will ensure their improved health facility.
- Attendance rate of school going children will be increased as well as enrollment rate.
- Bridges can extend a network by acting as a repeater.

Annex-8: Social Screening of Construction of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Ukhia Daroga Bazar Moricca GC via Dagbanglo-Patabari Road (Road ID:422942002) in Host Community (W8.6).

**Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP)
Social Screening of Sub-Project (Filled Form)**

Section A: Sub-Project Overview

Description of sub-project/component interventions:

One RCC Girder Bridge will be constructed over an existing old concrete bridge (Construction of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Ukhia Daroga Bazar Moricca GC via Dagbanglo-Patabari Road (Road ID:422942002) in Ukhia Upazila of Cox's Bazar District, W/6). The proposed site is located at Goyalmara village under Ratnapalong union. This bridge is located at 6no ward under Goyalmara village. A road named Ukhia-Goyalmara-Amtoli road is passing from south to north. A canal named Reju khal is passing from east to west and passing across the above road at Goyalmara village. The bridge is constructed at this point. Inside this catchment area there are a Govt. primary school, agriculture, settlements and pond located. Some agricultural lands located at north and south side. Some settlements located at 200m south west side. A Govt. Primary School named Goyalmara primary school located at 200m north side. A pond also located at 300m north side.

Sub-project Location:

The sub-project area is situated in Ratnapalong Union under Ukhia Upazila of Cox's Bazar district. The proposed site is located at Goyalmara village under Ratnapalong union. This bridge is located at 6 no. ward under Goyalmara village. GPS location of the proposed bridge is 21.265547N and 92.144519E. The distance from the Upazila headquarter is about 4 km.

Expected construction period: 360 working days.

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 cultural assets): Please also explain any analysis on alternative location was conducted:

Answer: An old concrete bridge will be demolished with a new one during construction period. Inside this catchment area there are a Govt. primary school, agriculture, settlements and pond located. Some agricultural lands located at north and south side. Some settlements located at 200m south west side. A Govt. Primary School named Goyalmara primary school located at 200m north side. A pond also located at 300m north side but there is no chance of disturbance during this construction activity. No structures, trees and livelihood will be affected by this construction activity. Within the range of Proposed sub-project there is no historical and Archeological structure. That is why there is no question to generate any adverse impact in this regard. It has revealed that no Elephants corridors are exist presently in the proposed sub-project area. Due to Rohingya influx no elephant has been found last few years.

Section B: Social Screening

Key Screening questions	Aspects to Consider
Will the project potentially involve an influx of workers to the project location, and will the influx be considered significant for the local community?	<p>✓ How many foreign and local workers will be needed for the remaining period of the project, with what skill set?</p> <p>Answer: No foreign workers will be needed for the remaining period of the project. The skilled and unskilled labor will be employed by the contractors in the project. There will be need 10 skilled and 20 unskilled workforces for construction of the Bridge. From these skilled workforces will come out side of the project area and most of the nonskilled work force will come from surrounding local areas in different sectors require for the proposed Bridge project.</p> <p>✓ Can the project hire workers from the local workforce?</p>

	<p>Answer: Yes, The Project can hire workers from the local workforce obviously. Majority percent of local workforce will be hired from the local area.</p> <p>✓ What is the size and skill level of the existing local workforce?</p> <p>Answer: Based on consultation with local stakeholders, it has revealed that most of the workforces are available in the locality but implementing contractors need to hire skilled workforce from outside the project area as required.</p> <p>✓ If the skill level of the local workforce does not match the needs of the project, can they be trained within a reasonable timeframe to meet project requirements?</p> <p>Answer: Unskilled labor is available in this area; So, they can serve the purpose of skill labor as conducting skill training by the contractor within the time frame if the skilled level of the local work force does not match the needs of the project.</p> <p>✓ How will the workers be accommodated? Will they commute or reside on site or outside of the camp? If so, what size of camp will be required?</p> <p>Answer: Most of the workforces expected to be hired from local community and they do not have required for accommodation in the construction site because they will come from their own house But maximum skilled labor coming from outside of the project site, they will need to have a temporary shed for accommodation. The size of workers shed will depend on the number of outside laborers.</p>
Is the project located in a rural or remote area?	<p>✓ What is the size of local population in the project area?</p> <p>Answer: The size of local population in the project area are near about 8500. Both male and female.</p> <p>✓ What is the size of the host Rohingya community?</p> <p>Answer: There is no Rohingya people near the proposed road. The Rohingya camp is far away from the project location.</p> <p>✓ Is the project located / being carried out in an area that is not usually frequented by outsiders?</p> <p>Answer: The project located in an area that is usually frequented by outsiders</p> <p>✓ What is the frequency and extent of contact between the local community and outsiders?</p> <p>Answer: Daily.</p> <p>✓ Are there sensitive environmental conditions that need to be considered?</p> <p>Answer: Dust and noise and heavy vehicle can be generated by the sub-project during construction phases. Therefore, the following precautionary measures need to be considered;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper fencing needs to make surrounding the construction site which will protect from dust and noise both Rohingya, local people and pedestrian and surrounding peoples who are living in close proximate.
Based on the socioeconomic, cultural, religious and demographic qualities of the local community, Rohingya population and the incoming workers, is there a possibility that their presence or	<p>✓ Is it likely that the incoming workers and the local community come from a shared socio-economic, cultural, religious or demographic background?</p> <p>Answer: Except little percentage of skilled workforces, most of the workforces are expected to come from local community and Rohingya peoples. The local workforces and hired worker from outside belong to same socio-economic, cultural, religious or demographic background</p>

interaction with the local community could create adverse impacts?	<p>except Rohingya people. There may be arise some conflict between local workforces and Rohingya workforces, the construction contractors need to take adequate precautionary measures to avoid and minimize unavoidable incidents.</p> <p>✓ What is the level of existing resources, and will the incoming workers use or create competition for these resources?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, due to incoming labor force from outside may create pressure on existing resources which is very much scare compare to population of the area. Hike of price for various commodities also can be happened.</p> <p>✓ What is the expected duration of the incoming workers' presence in the community?</p> <p>Answer: The expected duration of the incoming workers duration is about 2 years.</p> <p>✓ Given the characteristics of the local community, are there any specific adverse impacts that may be anticipated?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, there are some adverse impact may occur those are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price hiking • Crisis of water and sanitation • In some extent of religious barrier • Movement problem for vehicle
Consultation with Community People	<p>✓ Has the project authority and contractors conducted any consultation meetings with the community people and Rohingya population?</p> <p>Answer: Project authority has made consultation several times with local community where their opinions have received with great honor. The implementing contractor will conduct consultation meetings with the community people after finalization of contractor.</p> <p>✓ Are local people aware about the labors?</p> <p>Answer: Local people are very much aware of local labors but they do not have any idea about outside labor forces.</p> <p>✓ Has the project authority involved the local community with the project?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, local communities are closely involved with this project. Several consultation meeting and informal interaction with local community have been conducted effectively.</p>

Section B.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 will be required to intend Proposed Bridge construction.
2. Is the site for land taking known?	✓			Bridge will be constructed on existing alignment. Meanwhile, Local community, Union council, people of both side of road & government relevant department has given their consent to intend the bridge construction.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be required temporary known?	✓			This is Government owned land and proposed sub-project (existing alignment) is being used as Bamboo Bridge.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	✓			There may arise some problem but need to arrange alternative way for pedestrian and vehicle movement.

				Problem will not be raised to utilize existing right of way (ROW).
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		√		N/A , no additional land will be required.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		√		No question of land acquisition. So, agricultural and other productive assets will not be damaged or lost by the construction of Bridge.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		√		No standing crops, trees and fixed assets will be lost due to avoiding and minimize land acquisition.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		√		Due to government owned land (existing alignment), So, business entity, trade house or livelihood option will not be affected or any business infrastructure will be displaced by the sub-project.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		√		It is clearly revealed that income sources and means of livelihoods will not be hampered or lost by the Bridge construction.
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		People access to communal facilities and services will not be hampered by the project intervention.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		No scope to change site location.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		No
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [√] No [] Yes If yes, approximately how many? N/A				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [√] No [] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [√] No [] Yes				
During Screening, project authority will conduct consultation with the primary and secondary stakeholders and provide their observations in the following sections (13 to 18)				
13: Who are the stakeholders of the project? Answer: local community, People of both side of the road, Rohingya peoples, Students, Guardians of the Schools, Religious leader, Parent, teachers and, Implementing agencies and their agencies, Labors, CBO, Local elected representative, Local Administration, LGED, DoE, BFD and local and international NGOs working with community.				
14: What social and cultural factors affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed policy or project? Answer: No social and cultural factors will affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed policy or project. Moreover, conducive environment in terms of social and cultural perspective are exist in the project area that is why stakeholder will get positive benefit from the project considering the scope of equal participation.				
15: Are project objectives consistent with their needs, interests and capacity? Answer: Yes, The project objective is very much positive consistent with stakeholders needs interests identified by the community consultation and FGD.				
16: What will be the impact of the project or sub-project on the various stakeholders, especially women and vulnerable groups?				

Answer: As a result of construction of bridge, the various stakeholders especially women and vulnerable groups will get easy access to communicate one place to another. Transportation systems will be easier for the vulnerable section of the catchment area, they will be able to reach at Hospital easily and shortest possible of time. Children could able to go to School without any hindrance.

17: What social risks might affect project or sub-project success?

Answer:

There are some social risks might be affected sub-project success;

- Little bit conflict may arise between local community and incoming labors.
- Price may be hike of essential commodities in local hat Bazar.
- Incoming labors may engage with anti-social activities which can challenge the values system of the society.
- Noise and sound pollution may be generated in the locality. It also can hamper the study of the children as well as old ages during the construction period.

18: Has the project authority or any other organizations conducted any consultations with the affected community or people? If yes. Please provide a summary.

Answer: The project authority has been conducted several consultations with the potential affected community and people. During site selection LGED officials have been conducted several meetings with local community and local governance representatives, local elites, CSO, School teachers, and students regarding the construction of Bridge. During the screening, the consultant of Design and supervision consultant and PIU consultant of LGED also organized the consultation meetings and informed them about project objectives and other safeguard related issues. They also provided their feedback which are given below;

- The FGD results confirmed that decision of bridge construction will increase cash flow when both side community of the channel and economically develop.
- Peasant and producer of the catchment area will get fair price of their commodity's due bridge construction.
- Transportation system will be easier which will save the time of community people as well as extra bother.
- Local industry will be flourished.
- Land value will be increased.
- Upazila and district level Hospital will be connected to local community that will ensure their improved health facility.
- Attendance rate of school going children will be increased as well as enrollment rate will be increased.

Annex-09: Screening Findings and Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures need to be proposed in referenced to ESMP Guidelines relevant to the type of the sub-project, proposed in Section 8.3 of ESMF. Accordingly, we have completed the task followed by FGD and public consultation. Those are given below;

Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
1: Sub-Project Interventions	RCC Girder Bridge will be constructed on existing alignment/ Project defined Connecting road on both sides of the canal under Ukhia Upazila in Cox’s Bazar.					
2: Pre-construction Phase	Loss of land/and other physical assets	No adverse impact will be generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No land acquisition will be required as RCC Girder Bridge will be constructed on existing alignment/Project defined Connecting road on both sides of the canal which entirely Government land• No additional land will be required to construct the RCC Girder Bridge.• Local community has agreed upon to provide space beside the road keep the construction materials during construction work.• No Households will be affected by the intervention of sub-projects/bridges. If we found any grievance from the neighboring household, we will consult on emergency basis in order to solve the problem by project GRC.	PIU consultant, PSC and D&SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Number of Complaints✓ Check Grievance register✓ Resolutions against the grievances	Ensure regular supervision and Monitoring based on compliance.
	Loss of livelihood	No impact may be generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No significant impact will be generated by the sub-project but due to Rohingya influx, opportunity of work little bit reduced. Local people particularly woman labor should get priority with equal payment at the time of labor recruitment.• Code of conduct required for the Rohingya labours and outside labours.• During construction work social safeguard compliance should	PIU consultant, PSC and D&SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Labor wages payroll✓ Interview with labour✓ Frequent visit by D&SC and PIU personnel	Weekly basis

Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
			be maintained properly by the contractor.		✓ Copy of code of conduct	
	Loss of right to access	No adverse impact will be generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of unavoidable circumstances, alternative access will be provided. 	PIU consultant, PSC and D&SC	✓ Physical verification ✓ Picture of alternative way	Monthly basis
	Avoidance and minimize socially sensitive area	No adverse impact will be generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any disruption of socially sensitive areas with regard to human habitation and areas of cultural significance will be avoided. Social, cultural and religious institution like; Educational institution, Mosque, temple, archeological structure should take care of carefully for avoiding or minimizing physical fractures and esthetical values. 	Construction Contractor	✓ Visit to socially sensitive area ✓ Interaction with local community	Monthly basis
	Safety Issues	Low impact may be generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An unauthorized person entry to the proposed site should restrict strictly and ensure proper storage and control of hazardous materials on site. Health and safety training to the Rohingya labors All the camp labors to wear ID cards Child labors are not allowed for any form of activities Site(s) shall be secured by fencing and manned at entry points 	Construction Contractor	✓ Labor camp and storage shed of hazardous materials on site ✓ Training register ✓ ID card of labor ✓ Fencing, entry and exit point	Monthly basis
	Traffic Management	Low impact may be generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic management plan (TMP) will be developed by construction contractors and it duly approved by relevant authority Contractor will develop traffic control plan (TCP) considering the car movement, bi-cycle, and Rickshaw movement, pedestrian facility, storage, Load and unload of materials from the transport etc. Clear and specific indication should be in the TMP where parking lot will be established and how it will be 	Construction Contractor	✓ TMP & TCP available in place ✓ Interview of pedestrians and vehicle riders ✓ Signpost, signage, signboard, billboard, leaflet	Monthly basis

Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
			<p>managed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate arrangement should be in TMP for reducing suffering of pedestrians, disabled persons, cyclists, transit service, emergency vehicles, trucks and general-purpose traffic. Adequate alternative arrangements to be made to minimize impact on motorist and pedestrians. Traffic signs should be both in Bangla and Rohingya language at appropriate places. 		<p>etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Report of awareness raising event on traffic management ✓ Physical visit of divert roads ✓ Traffic sign both Bangla and Rohingya language ✓ 	
	Safety during construction of the RCC Girder Bridge and followed PPE	Low impact may be generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness building program will be taken on social safety matters through imparting training from the project before commencement. At the same time, compliance should be ensured by the contractors. Wherever required, personal protective equipment (PPE) such as ear plugs, earmuffs, helmets, etc. should be provided to the persons working in high-risk areas. 	Construction Contractor and Monitored by Consultant of PIU and D&SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Training register/Documents on Social safety matters ✓ Checking stock register of personal protective equipment (PPE) 	Fortnightly basis
	Drinking water and sanitation facility for male and female workers	Low impact may be generated	Construction camps should have adequate drinking water facility by ensuring water filter, water sealed latrines, urinals and appropriate bathing place.	Construction Contractor and Monitored by Consultant of PIU and D&SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Check tube well ✓ Water quality test randomly ✓ Check sanitation facilities ✓ Check bathing places 	Weekly basis

Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
	Noise from construction works	Low impact may be generated	Construction activity shall be restricted to day time as far as possible to avoid disturbance to surrounding areas.	Construction Contractor and Monitored by Consultant of PIU and D&SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Physical visit ✓ Interview with local people 	Weekly basis
	Labor Base Camp: Conflicts with the local residents	Low impact may be generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ An alternate arrangement for fuel wood, heating and cooking should be arranged for the labors at labor camp. ✓ Awareness building about nutrition, disaster risk resilience or mitigation, adoption of clean energy for cooking; and prevention of child abuse, child marriage, GBV, sexual harassment, trafficking of women and children as well as illegal drug trade. ✓ Work force should be prohibited from disturbing the flora, fauna including hunting of animals, wildlife hunting, poaching and tree felling. ✓ Anti-social activities strictly prohibited 	Construction Contractor and Monitored by Consultant of PIU and D&SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Checking use of resources by labor ✓ Document checking of awareness building activities ✓ Physical Checking ✓ Grievance register ✓ Interview with local community 	Daily site visit
	Health & Safety Risks	Low impact may be generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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: ✓ All construction equipment used for the execution of the project works shall be fit for purpose and carry valid inspection certificates and insurance requirements. ✓ Provide walkways that are clearly designated as a walkway; all walkways shall be provided with good conditions underfoot; signposted and with adequate lighting. 	Construction Contractor and Monitored by Consultant of PIU and D&SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regular site visit ✓ List of materials such as; Fire distinguisher, first Aid box. ✓ Fitness certificate of equipment provided concern Authority. ✓ Visibility report of 	Daily site visit/inspection.

Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Signpost any slippery areas, ensure proper footwear with a good grip is worn for personnel working within slippery areas. ✓ 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. ✓ Electrical equipment must be safe and properly maintained; works shall not be carried out on live systems. ✓ 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. ✓ Awareness training sessions should be established and provided 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, dehydration. ✓ Based on ESMF construction contractor will deploy Social Safeguard officer to ensure safety measures. 		site post, signboard, Walkway, road direction, festoon containing precautionary measures ✓ List of Personnel equipment materials ✓ Training document checking ✓ Contractor will be ensured to PMO whether they have recruited SSO & validation of documents.	
	Traffic Management	Low impact may be generated during construction even some times after	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Clear Bridge markings and signage ✓ Bridge design to ensure traffic speed is not hazardous given slopes and bends ✓ Recording and reporting of accident incidents to local police station ✓ Annual reporting of accident figures to PSC 	Construction Contractor and Monitored by Consultant of PIU and D&SC	✓ No. of accident took place ✓ Marking and signage of road ✓ Record of police station and PSC ✓ Newspaper	Monthly basis

Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
		construction				
4: Operational Phase	pollution caused by leaking latrines and fecal sludge impacting surrounding neighborhoods	Low impact may be generated during construction even some times after construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure preventative maintenance schedule is followed. ✓ Regular inspections of potential leaking points. 	Education department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number of complaints received ✓ Check maintenance cost ✓ Physical verification and site visit 	Quarterly basis

*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

Annex: 10: At a Glance Public Consultation of 06 sub-projects

1. Project Stakeholders:

local people, road users, Local communities, transport owners, people on both sides of the road, surrounding villages peoples, DRP, students, teacher, religious leader and implementing agencies and their agencies, labors, CBO, local elected representative, local administration, DPHE, LGED, DoE, BFD, Development partners and local and international NGOs working with local communities and DRP communities etc.

2. Methodology:

Adoption of appropriate methodology plays a very crucial role to prepare the social screening of sub-projects. Participatory process has been followed to conduct social screening. Participatory public consultation has been conducted at each and every sub-project level with the participation of community people, teachers, local elites, CSO members, and local elected representatives. There are some PRA tools that are used for collecting data such as; FGD, key informant interviews, social screening form (SSF). In public consultation meetings that are held at sub-projects level, project beneficiaries and stakeholders have been properly informed about project related information. In addition, effective mitigation measures have also been reflected in SMP in **Annex-17**.

3. Issues Raised by the Participants:

The following feedback, suggestions and recommendations from the participants:

- ✓ At the time of construction, pedestrians may face difficulties to construction works, which need to be adequately addressed.
- ✓ Temporary fencing, barriers, barricade, diversions and traffic sign will be given in appropriate places.
- ✓ Alternative pathways need to be constructed for smooth movement of the traffic.
- ✓ Local people shall get adequate attention from the contractor and project authority.
- ✓ Quality of construction work shall be properly ensured.
- ✓ Security guards will be appointed from the local workforces.
- ✓ During construction, vulnerable section will be given due importance.
- ✓ Local labors should prioritize in the construction work.

4. Feedback, Suggestions and recommendations of the participants:

The following feedback, suggestions and recommendations came out from the participants:

- ✓ The FGD results confirmed that the decision of RCC Girder bridges construction will improve the movement of the local communities
- ✓ Traffic movement will be faster
- ✓ Transport cost of the local people will be reduced
- ✓ Time saving
- ✓ Traffic will be generated, which will increase the economic value of the road as against the investment cost. Employment opportunity will be increased
- ✓ Security of the communities will be improved as they will have improved access to institutions.
- ✓ Peasants and producers of the catchment area will get fair price of their commodities due road construction.

- ✓ Transportation system will be easier, which will save the time and effort of community people
- ✓ Local industry will flourish
- ✓ Land value will be increased
- ✓ Upazila and district level Hospital will be connected to local community that will ensure their improved health facility.
- ✓ Voter of the people can cast their vote due to improved communication system.
- ✓ Attendance rate and enrollment rate of school-going children will be increased
- ✓ More than half of the total participants reported that they used to stay in their houses mostly during disasters due to backdated communication systems but after construction of road these types of issues will be improved.
- ✓ RCC Girder Bridge should be constructed above flood level.

5. Conclusion:

In conclusion, it can be clearly determined that the sub-project will generate tremendous positive impacts for the local community, particularly in the socio-economic context for the catchment area peoples. Particularly, poorer and vulnerable segments of the society will benefit the most from these sub-projects.

Annex: 11: Photographs of Consultation Meeting with Stakeholders

	
<p>Consultation Meeting of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Camp 3 connecting road in Rohingya Camp in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W8-1)</p>	<p>Consultation Meeting of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Camp 3 Lambaria Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W8-2)</p>
	
<p>Consultation Meeting of 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Tainkhali Talkhola Road (Road ID : 422942012) in Rohingya Camp in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W8-3)</p>	<p>Consultation Meeting of 48.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Talkhola to Mucharkhola Road (Road ID : 422945098) in Rohingya Camp in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W8-4)</p>
	
<p>Consultation Meeting of 20.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Valukhali GC to Palongkhali UP Office Road (Road ID:422943005) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W8-5)</p>	<p>Consultation Meeting of 36.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Ukhia Daroga Bazar Moricca GC via Dagbanglo-Patabari Road (Road ID:422942002) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District(W8-6)</p>

Annex-12-16: List of Participants Attended in a Consultation Meeting of 06 Sub-Projects under package EMCRP/08

Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP)
Public Consultation Participants List

Time... 9:30 Date... 22-12-19

COMMUNICATION AND PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

ইমার্জেন্সি মাল্টি সেক্টর রোহিঙ্গা ক্রাইসিস রেসপন্স প্রোগ্রামে (ই এম সি আর পি)

সমস্যা নাম: বড়ই জেলা ব্রিড/মোজজাতিয়া নদ
কত দিনের জন্য: বড়ই জেলা

ইতিবাচক: জালালাউল
অন্য:
উপস্থিত: মুহাম্মদ
কেন্দ্র: বড়ই জেলা

আবেদনকারীর নাম (পরিচয় ও বয়স):

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	বয়স	লিঙ্গ	জাত	স্বাক্ষর
১	md Shabirul	৪৯	male	leutuplan	amr
২	Hasson	23	1	1	Ham
৩	Razul Islam	25	1	1	Fur
৪	Zahid Hasson	27	1	1	30
৫	MV Rofik	35	1	1	30
৬	Nabi Hasson	40	1	1	30
৭	Rouk	29	1	1	30
৮	Abdu Ram	25	1	1	30
৯	Shah din	30	1	1	30
১০	Razul Islam	27	1	1	30
১১	Sayed Alan	22	1	1	30
১২	Solimul	23	1	1	30
১৩	Solimul	23	1	1	30
১৪	Sayed Hasson	27	1	1	30
১৫	Sirul Islam	30	1	1	30
১৬	md Isak	60	1	1	30
১৭	md Jabbar	30	1	1	30
১৮	Jabbar	22	1	1	30
১৯	Amr	25	1	1	30
২০	Shamsu	28	1	1	30

Figure: Attendance of consultation meeting for W-8-1 and W8-2

Bridge
EMCRP/W803 35m long Triantoli-Talkira Road

Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP)
Public Consultation Participants List

Time: 02.12.2017 PM.....

Date: 28/12/2017

COMMUNICATION AND PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

FDC'S GROUP DISCUSSION

ইমার্জেন্সি মাল্টি সেক্টর রোহিঙ্গা ক্রাইসিস রেসপন্স প্রকল্পে (ই এম সি আর পি)

প্রকল্প নাম:

১৪ ডিসেম্বর তারিখ: ০২/১২/১৭ তারিখ:

স্থান: ৩৫ম ব্রিজ
সময়: ০২:০০
সংস্করণ: ১
কোড: ৩৫০৩৫০০০

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের তালিকা (পরিচয় ও বয়স)

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	বয়স	পুরুষ/মহিলা	জাতীয়তা	বাস
১	হোসেন আল হোসেন	৩০	পুরুষ	বাংলাদেশি	১৫/১১
২	মিলি	২০	মহিলা	"	১৫/১২
৩	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	২৫	পুরুষ	"	১৫/১১
৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	৪০	পুরুষ	বাংলাদেশি	১৫/১১
৫	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	৭২	পুরুষ	"	১৫/১১
৬	আঃ হোসেন আল	১৪	পুরুষ	বাংলাদেশি	১৫/১১
৭	আব্দুল হোসেন	৪৫	পুরুষ	"	১৫/১১
৮	মিলি আল	৩৭	মহিলা	"	১৫/১১
৯	আঃ হোসেন আল	৫৫	পুরুষ	বাংলাদেশি	১৫/১১
১০	আব্দুল হোসেন	৬৮	পুরুষ	"	১৫/১১
১১	আব্দুল হোসেন	৪৩	পুরুষ	"	১৫/১১
১২	আব্দুল হোসেন আল	২৫	পুরুষ	বাংলাদেশি	১৫/১১
১৩	আব্দুল হোসেন আল	৬৫	পুরুষ	"	১৫/১১
১৪	আঃ হোসেন	৬৮	পুরুষ	"	১৫/১১
১৫	আব্দুল হোসেন	২৬	পুরুষ	"	১৫/১১
১৬	আব্দুল হোসেন	৪৩	পুরুষ	"	১৫/১১
১৭	আব্দুল হোসেন	৩০	পুরুষ	"	১৫/১১

Figure: Attendance of consultation meeting for W8-3

৪/৫ জুন

Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP)
Public Consultation Participants List

Time: 2:00 PM

Date: 30.01.20

COMMUNICATION AND PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

ইমার্জেন্সি মাল্টি সেক্টর রোহিঙ্গা ক্রাইসিস রেসপন্স প্রক্টে (ই এম সি আর পি)

কনসাল্টেশন গ্রুপ: EMCRP প্রকল্পের অধীনে ৩০ জন রোহিঙ্গা পরিবারের সাথে
৩০ জন রোহিঙ্গা পরিবারের সাথে ৩০ মিনিটের ফোকাস গ্রুপ ডিস্কাসন
(৩০ মিনিটের মধ্যে) ৩০ জন রোহিঙ্গা পরিবারের সাথে
৩০ জন রোহিঙ্গা পরিবারের সাথে ৩০ মিনিটের ফোকাস গ্রুপ ডিস্কাসন
৩০ জন রোহিঙ্গা পরিবারের সাথে ৩০ মিনিটের ফোকাস গ্রুপ ডিস্কাসন

কনসাল্টেশন গ্রুপ: ৩০ জন রোহিঙ্গা পরিবারের সাথে

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	বয়স	পুরুষ/মহিলা	জাতি	পেশা
১	আব্দুল হান্নান	৫৬	✓	১৯৮৩ সাল	এক্সপের্ট
২	আব্দুল হান্নান	৪৬	✓	১৯৮৩ সাল	এক্সপের্ট
৩	আব্দুল হান্নান	৩৭	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
৪	আব্দুল হান্নান	৫০	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
৫	আব্দুল হান্নান	৫৩	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
৬	আব্দুল হান্নান	"	"	"	এক্সপের্ট
৭	আব্দুল হান্নান	৪৩	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
৮	আব্দুল হান্নান	১৭	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
৯	আব্দুল হান্নান	৩৫	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
১০	আব্দুল হান্নান	২৬	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
১১	আব্দুল হান্নান	৩৫	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
১২	আব্দুল হান্নান	৫২	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
১৩	আব্দুল হান্নান	৩৭	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
১৪	আব্দুল হান্নান	৪৩	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
১৫	আব্দুল হান্নান	৪৪	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
১৬	আব্দুল হান্নান	৫০	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
১৭	আব্দুল হান্নান	৩৫	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
১৮	আব্দুল হান্নান	৫৪	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
১৯	আব্দুল হান্নান	৫৩	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট
২০	আব্দুল হান্নান	৭৫	✓	"	এক্সপের্ট

Figure: Attendance of consultation meeting for W8-5

Annex-17: Social Management Plan (SMP)

Potential Social impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Project stage	Institutional responsibility	Supervision Responsibility
Loss of land / and other physical assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No land acquisition will be required as RCC girder bridges will be constructed on existing alignment which entirely Government canal. No additional land will be required to construct the RCC girder bridges due to both sides of the canal is government vacant property. The local community has been agreed upon to provide space beside the bridge construction site keep the construction materials during construction work. There is no physical asset affected by the intervention of sub-projects/bridges. So, no grievance will be evacuated from the neighboring in the sub projects. If we found any grievance from outside of the sub project, we will consult on emergency basis in order to solve the problem by project GRC by the consent of CIC. 	Pre-Construction stage	PIU	Social Development Specialist, Environmental Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC and D&SC
Loss of livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to Rohingya influx, host community's daily income reduced severely (Not affected by proposed Sub-project). Contractor need to engage local labor as priority (both skilled and unskilled) at their construction work as good number of unskilled workers would be required. Due to government limitation Rohingya community is entitle to work within camp area as per credit system payment because of restriction to buy daily necessary items. Code of conduct required for the Rohingya labours and outside labours. Woman labor should get priority at the time of labor recruitment. During construction work social safeguard compliance should be maintained properly by the contractor. 	Pre-Construction stage	PIU & Contractor	Social Development Specialist, Environmental Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC and D&SC
Stakeholders Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the project stakeholders will be consulted and separate community level consultation meeting to conduct with the potential affected HHs. All the safeguard documents will be disclosed to all the relevant stakeholders before start construction work. Local people must be consulted before the start the construction work. 	Pre-Construction stage	PIU & Contractor	Social Development Specialist, Environmental Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC and D&SC

Potential Social impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Project stage	Institutional responsibility	Supervision Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the stakeholders will be informed about GRM and to be ensured their membership as a member of GRC. 			
Loss of right to access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of unavoidable circumstances, alternative access will be provided. 	Pre-Construction stage	PIU	Social Development Specialist, Environmental Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC and D&SC
Site Preparation: Soil Erosion; Alteration of natural drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction facilities including material are to be placed at least 30-meter distance from bridge construction area in order to minimize impacts on water bodies and natural flow paths. Any disruption of socially sensitive areas with regard to human habitation and areas of cultural significance will be avoided. Retaining wall need to construct that structure retain (holds back) any material (usually earth) and prevents it from sliding or eroding away. Ensured diversion / alternative bamboo made bridge for considering the car movement, bi-cycle, and Rickshaw movement, pedestrian and other transportation etc. The contractor shall ensure that site preparation activities do not lead to disruption of activities of the local residents. 	Pre-Construction stage	PIU	Social Development Specialist, Environmental Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC and D&SC
Safety Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An unauthorized person entry to the proposed site should restrict strictly and ensure proper storage and control of hazardous materials on site. Health and safety training should be ensured to the Rohingya labors All the camp labors to wear ID cards Child labors are not allowed for any kind of activities Site(s) shall be secured by fencing and ridge (if needed). Ensuring that clear safety policies and procedures are in place and strictly enforced is essential, as is regular inspection and maintenance of all workplace equipment 	Construction stage	Construction Contractor	
Traffic Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic management plan (TMP) will be developed by construction contractors and it duly approved by relevant authority 	Construction stage	Construction Contractor	Social & Environmental specialist of PIU and

Potential Social impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Project stage	Institutional responsibility	Supervision Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor will develop traffic control plan (TCP) considering the car movement, bi-cycle, and Rickshaw movement, pedestrian facility, storage, Load and unload of materials from the transport etc. Clear and specific indication should be in the TMP where parking lot will be established and how it will be managed. Adequate arrangement should be in TMP for reducing suffering of pedestrians, disabled persons, cyclists, transit service, emergency vehicles, trucks and general-purpose traffic. Adequate alternative arrangements to be made to minimize impact on motorist and pedestrians. Diversion signs to be planted on access alternative diversion roads to limit vehicle speeds. Construct properly designed speed ramps on diversion roads Traffic signs should be both in Bangla and Rohingya language at appropriate places. 			D&SC
Increase in diversion road accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will prepare response plan to accidents, it will ensure the victim to receive quick treatment. The movement of heavy machinery and equipment shall be restricted to diversion or temporary bridge. Proper signage to be displayed at diversion. Road diversions and closures to be informed well in advance to the local community. Local community will be trained on traffic management and awareness 	Construction stage	Construction Contractor	Social & Environmental specialist of PIU and D&SC
Quality construction work of the RCC girder bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respected community deserving quality construction works (side by side with the construction engineers and Design and Supervision Consultant) 	Construction stage	Construction Contractor	Social & Environmental specialist and D&SC
Safety during construction of the RCC girder bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness building program will be taken on social safety matters through imparting training from the project before commencement. At the same time, compliance should be ensured by the contractors. 	Construction stage	Construction Contractor	Social & Environmental specialist of PIU and D&SC
Drinking water and sanitation facility for male and female	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction camps should have adequate drinking water facility by ensuring water filter, water sealed latrines, urinals and appropriate bathing facilities. 	Construction stage	Construction Contractor	Social & Environmental specialist of PIU and D&SC

Potential Social impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Project stage	Institutional responsibility	Supervision Responsibility
workers				
Noise from construction works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction activity shall be restricted to daytime as far as possible to avoid noise and sound pollution. 	Construction stage	Construction Contractor	Social & Environmental specialist of PIU and D&SC
Followed PPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wherever required, personal protective equipment (PPE) such as ear plugs, earmuffs, helmets, etc. should be provided by the contractor to the persons working in high-risk areas. 	Construction stage	Construction Contractor	Social & Environmental specialist of PIU and D&SC
Labour Base Camp: Conflicts with the local residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An alternate arrangement for fuel wood, heating and cooking should be arranged for the labors at labor camp. Awareness building about nutrition, disaster risk resilience or mitigation, adoption of clean energy for cooking; and prevention of child abuse, child marriage, GBV, sexual harassment, trafficking of women and children as well as illegal drug trade. Work force should be prohibited from disturbing the flora, fauna including hunting of animals, wildlife hunting, poaching and tree felling. Treated water will be made available at site for labour drinking purpose. Adequate accommodation arrangements for labour and code of conduct to be disclosed through consultation and FGD. 	Construction stage	Construction Contractor	Social Development Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC and D&SC
Health & Safety Risks	<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. All construction equipment used for the execution of the project works shall be fit for purpose and carry valid inspection certificates and insurance requirements. The risk assessment shall be prepared and communicated prior to the commencement of work for all types of work activities on site. Provide signposted and with adequate lighting for diversion road or 	Construction phase	PIU and Contractor	Environmental Consultant as well as Social Development and Gender Specialists of PIU, PSC, and D & SC

Potential Social impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Project stage	Institutional responsibility	Supervision Responsibility
	<p>temporary bridge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signpost clearly mention any slippery areas of diversion. • 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. • Set up a system to alert workers on site. This may be temporary or permanent mains operated fire alarm. • Fire extinguishers should be located at identified fire points around the site. The extinguishers shall be appropriate to the nature of the potential fire. • Establish and communicate 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. 			

Potential Social impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Project stage	Institutional responsibility	Supervision Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all tools and other work equipment are serviced and maintained in accordance with maintenance schedules and manufacturer's instructions. • Regular 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. • Awareness training sessions should be established and provided 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, dehydration. • Ensure adequate quantities of drinking water are available at different locations within the site, • Eliminate the risk of exposure whenever possible, provide proper PPE wherever necessary and to ensure that there are satisfactory washing and changing facilities. • Ensure that all workers exposed to a risk are aware of the possible dangers. They should be given thorough training in how to protect themselves and there should be effective supervision to ensure that the correct methods are being using. • Based on ESMF construction contractor will deploy Social Safeguard officer to ensure safety measures. 			
Traffic Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear diversion /temporary bridge markings and signage. • Diversion Road design to ensure traffic speed is not hazardous given slopes of the diversion. • Recording and reporting of accident incidents to local police station • Annual reporting of accident figures to PSC 	Operation and Maintenance	PIU	PSC, LGED and Local Governance institution
The sub-projects are expected to be sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The safeguard issues and maintenance of the RCC girder bridge taken care of by the concerned Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad for sustainability. 	Operation & Maintenance	Union council and Upazila Parishad	LGED and Local Governance institution
Traffic movement and economic enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGED expecting that after completion of RCC girder bridge traffic movement will be increased, diverted traffic will be generated, lives and livelihood of people will be improved of the catchment area 	Operation & Maintenance	Local Government institution	Union Parishad

Potential Social impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Project stage	Institutional responsibility	Supervision Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The important places will be well connected People will enjoy improved facility to connecting both side canal local school, college, and other educational institution. 			
Health & safety risks to workers & Local community/ DRPs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution from waste materials Health & Safety risks to workers and local community/DRPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main mitigation and monitoring measures to minimize or reduce the environmental and social impacts during decommissioning are anticipated to be similar to those identified for the construction phase. 	Decommissioning during the project implementation period (including site clearance after the construction)	PIU, Contractor, D&SC	LGED and Upazila Parishad