



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 RCC Girder Bridge Construction under the Package: EMCRP/ W-09 (Included 04 Sub Projects)

Funded by:



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



Development Design Consultants Ltd.

August 2020

Contents

1. Background of the project:	1
2. Location of Sub-Projects	1
3. Map of Cox's Bazar District with Project Location	2
4. Map of Sub-Project Location	2
5. Methodology:.....	5
6. Summary of Key Findings:.....	5
6.1. Existing Scenario of Proposed RCC girder bridges:	5
6.2 Construction induced impact issues:	6
6.3. Construction Yard and requisition of land (if required):.....	6
6.4 RCC Girder bridges & Feature Benefit:	6
6.5 Impact Mitigation Measures	7
7. Consultation:.....	7
8. Contractor and Labor Management:	9
9. Labor and Contractors Management due to COVID-19:.....	9
10. Traffic Management:	10
11. Monitoring System:.....	10
12. Grievance Redress:	11
13. Positive impacts by the sub-project:.....	12
14. Social Management Plan (SMP):.....	0
15. Recommendations:	0
16 Conclusions:	0
Annex-1: At a Glance Key Findings by Social Screening of 04 Sub Project's under package no-09 (RCC Girder Bridge) of EMCRP, LGED	0
Description of 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 & 9.4 (According to field visit)	1
Annex-2: Pictures of Present Condition & location of 04 Sub-Projects under package EMCRP/W090	
Annex-3: Social Screening of 40.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Durongkhali station to Mohajon para Community Clinic Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W9.1).	2
Annex-4: Social Screening of 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Shailer Deba to Chakboitha Road (Kalachan road) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W9.2).	7
Annex-5: Social screening of 45.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Moricha GC - Naikhongchari GC via Paglir bill Natunpara road (Ukhiya Part) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W9.3).	12
Annex-6: Social Screening of 48.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Court bazar post office Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W9.4).	17
Annex-07: Screening Findings and Mitigation Measures	22
Annex-08: At a Glance Public Consultation of 04 sub-projects	28
Annex- 09: Photographs of Consultation Meeting with Stakeholders of 04 Sub-Projects.....	30
Annex-10-14: List of Participants Attended in a Consultation Meeting of 04 Sub-Projects under package EMCRP/Pkg-W.09	31

List of Table

Table-1: Location of Sub Projects	1
Table-2: Existing Improvement Status	1
Table-3: Summary of Consultation Meetings/ FGDs participants Number.	7
Table-4: Summary of Consultation Outcomes	7
Table-5: Attendance of local community Consultation as follows	8

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) funded by World Bank. 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-09 comprising 04 sub projects (RCC girder bridges) following the guidelines of ESMF and RPF. It's clearly mention that these sub projects will be constructed on pkg.-W-20 (4) & W-19 (3) on project road namely that Durong khali station to Mohajon Para community clinic road and Shailerdeva to Chakbaita (kalachand road) respectively and 2 non project road namely that Moricha GC - Naikhongchari GC via Paglir bill Natunpara road & Court bazar post office Road (see Table 1&2). LGED & D&SC team has been conducted social screening s at all 04 sub-packages following the guidelines of ESMF and RPF.

2. Location of Sub-Projects

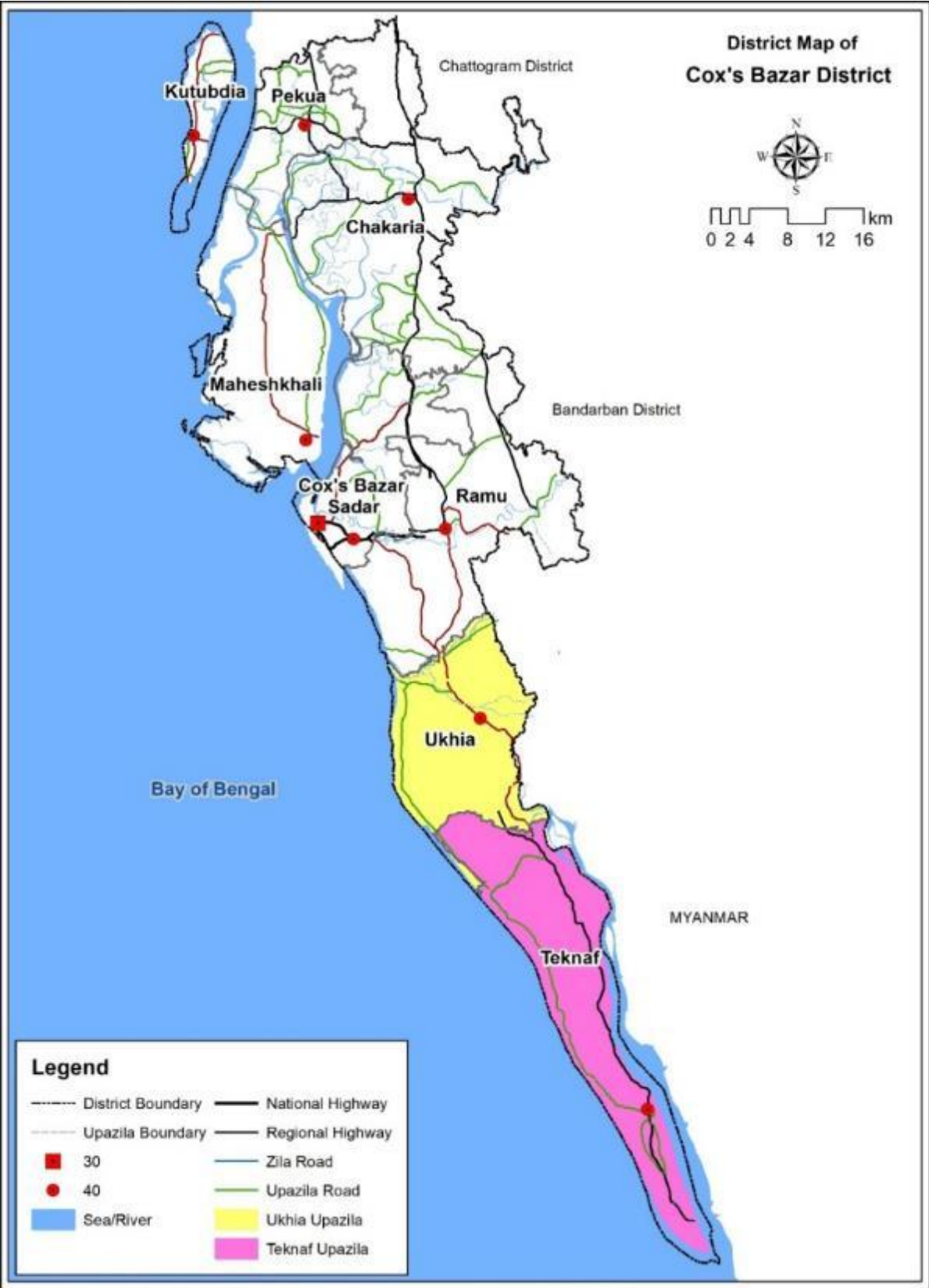
Table-1: Location of Sub Projects

Name of	Name of	Union	Package and Sub Package Number	Sub-Project Name	Name of Connecting Road	Is it project road or not (Yes/No)	Bridge length (Meter)	Carriage Width (Meter)	Within the Rohingya Camp (Yes/No)	Within the Host Communities (Yes/No)
Cox's Bazar	Ukhiya	Holdiap along	W.09 (9.1)	Construction of new 40.00 m Long new RCC Girder Bridge	Durongkhali station to Mohajon Para Community Clinic Road	Yes (W.20.4)	40.00	5.5	-	Yes
		Rajapalong	W.09 (9.2)	Construction of new 42.00m Long New RCC Girder Bridge	Shailer Deba to Chakboitha Road (Kalachan road)	Yes (W.19.3)	42.00	5.5	-	Yes
		Holdiap along	W.09 (9.3)	Construction of new 45.00m Long New RCC Girder Bridge	Moricha GC - Naikhongchari GC via Paglir bill Natunpara road (Ukhiya Part)	No	45.00	5.5	-	Yes
		Rajapalong	W.09 (9.4)	Construction of new 48.00m Long New RCC Girder Bridge	Court bazar post office	No	48.00	5.5	-	Yes

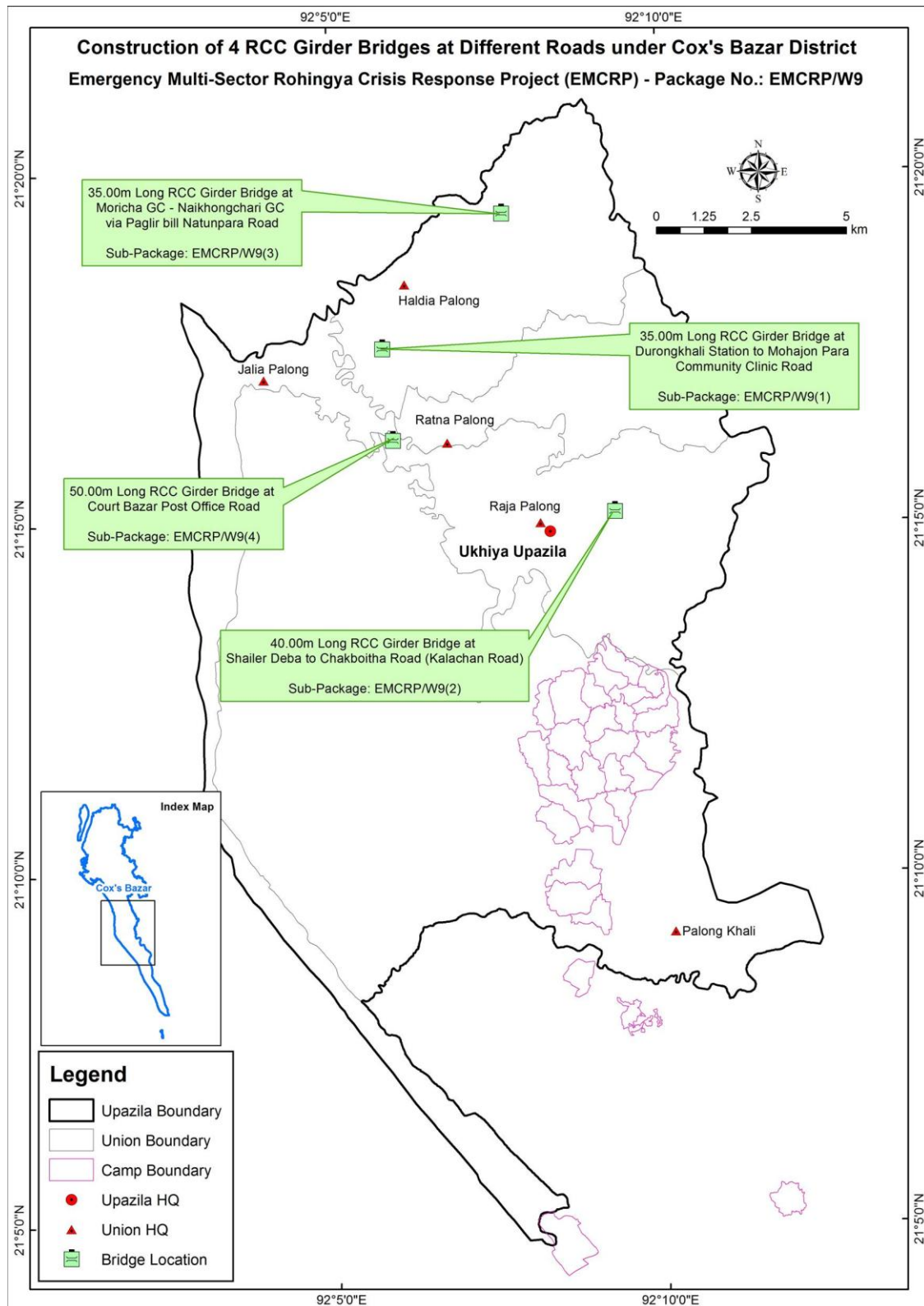
Table-2: Existing Improvement Status

Bridge Sub Package #	Road Sub Package Name	Remarks
W-09 (9.1)	W-20.4	Improving undertaken by EMCRP within host community & "Social screening of the road package confirms that there will be no land acquisition or resettlement related impacts. No tribal people are identified during screening"
W-08 (9.2)	W-19.3	Improving underway by EMCRP within host community & "Social screening of the road package confirms that there will be no land acquisition or resettlement related impacts. No tribal people are identified during screening"
W-08 (9.3)	W-14-3	Road improved by CTG-2. Existing damaged bridge need to be dismantling.
W-08 (9.4)	1B (EAP)	Road Improvement step not yet decided by any project. Existing earthen road is passable during dry season, but in rainy season it is difficult to use this road due to muddy and potholes. People of this area are facing difficulty to cross the existing bamboo bridge with high risk. Local communities and local elected representative expecting that the road will be improved by another LGED project.

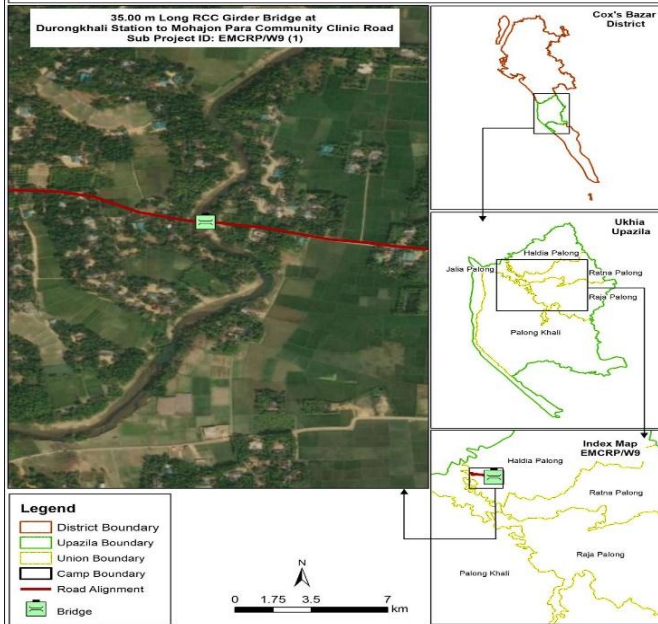
3. Map of Cox’s Bazar District with Project Location



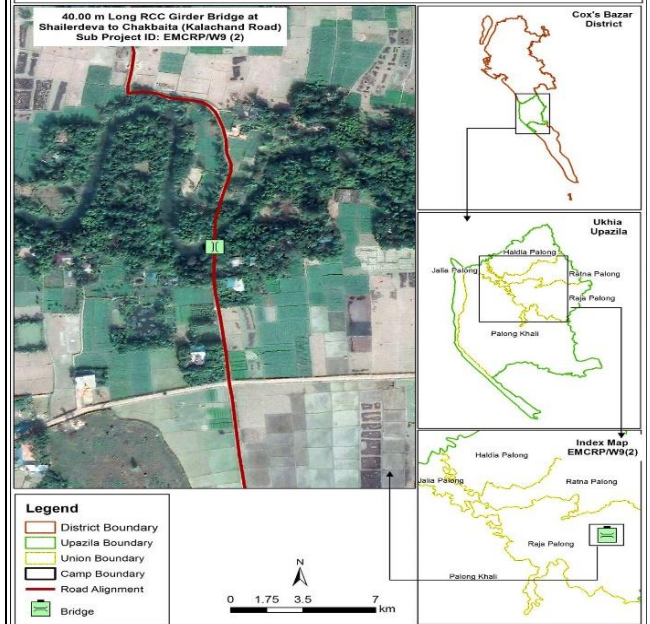
4. Map of Sub-Project Location



Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project
Construction of 4 RCC Girder Bridges at Different Roads under Package No.: EMCRP/W9



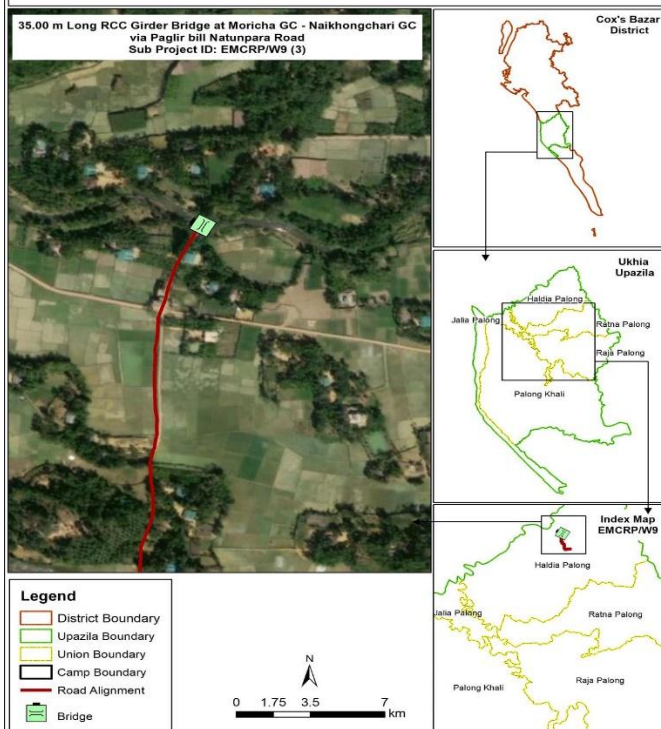
Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project
Construction of 4 RCC Girder Bridges at Different Roads under Package No.: EMCRP/W9



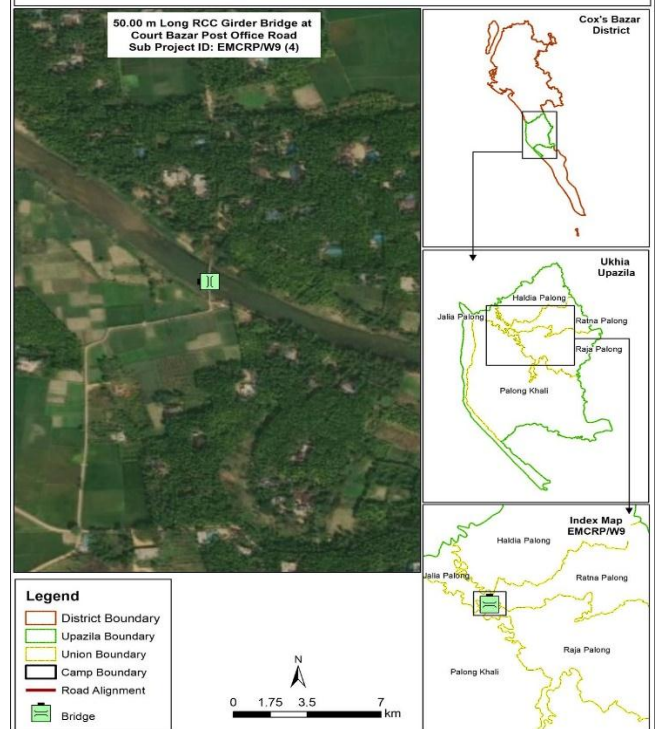
Construction of 40.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Durongkhali station to Mohajon para Community Clinic Road (Road ID No: 422944090) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.

Construction of 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Shailer Deba to Chakboitha Road (Kalachand road) (Road ID No: 422944069) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.

Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project
Construction of 4 RCC Girder Bridges at Different Roads under Package No.: EMCRP/W9



Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project
Construction of 4 RCC Girder Bridges at Different Roads under Package No.: EMCRP/W9



Construction 45.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Moricha GC - Naikhongchari GC via Paglir bill Natunpara road (Ukhiya Part) (Road ID No. 422942005) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.

Construction of 48.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Court bazar post office Road (Road ID No: 422944028) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.

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 formal and informal interactions with the local communities. The Social Development Specialist as well as Project Management Unit (PMU) head office and field level officials 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. Furthermore, information was gathered through interviews of key informants and significantly stakeholder consultation meetings capture the community's opinion and feedback about the sub-projects.

The survey team has conducted survey just before COVID-19 in Bangladesh (March 2020) and due to COVID-19 threaten the team left the site and came back in Dhaka.

6. Summary of Key Findings:

Proposed new RCC girder bridges will be constructed on government land, 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 structures, community properties or any kind of assets. So, is it confirmed that no trees require to cut off or no structures or CRP will be affected.

RCC girder bridges will be constructed for reduce physical obstacle, such as a body of water or road, without closing the way underneath. It will be constructed for the purpose of providing passage over the obstacle, usually something that is otherwise difficult or impossible to cross the canal i.e. RCC girder bridges will be constructed for connecting the both side of the canal. No structures, trees will be affected. Sub-project will not cause any negative livelihood impacts. No tribal people are identified during screening and census survey within the periphery. No squatters or vendors will be affected by the project.

Overall, the sub-project (RCC Girder bridges) impact will be positive.

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 local communities and elected representative of local government. During screening, the RCC girder bridges sites are found empty and Structures, trees, community properties or any other assets will not be affected by the sub-projects. However, during implementation, if any external impacts are identified, those will be addressed following the guidelines of RPF and ESMF. Scenarios and Picture of existing bridge shown in below and key findings are attached in Annex-1. of existing bridge shows in below and 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.

In addition, LGED has been suggested to construction contractors that to avoid damage of rural roads, contractor should be mobilized construction materials along strong paved road or highway then bring it at site by small motorize and non-motorize vehicles or alternative. The process will be continued subsequently.

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 new 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 construct for the purpose of providing passage over the obstacle, usually something that is otherwise difficult or impossible to cross the canal and to improve the communication system of rural peoples, 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.

At present, school going boys and girls and local peoples are facing very difficult to cross the canal/river in rainy season due to venerable structures. As a result dropout of school going students are increasing day by day. After improvement of these proposed bridges dropout and relevant problems will be reduced and enhance many facilities as well as safety movement mentioned as above.

6.5 Impact Mitigation Measures

Apart from the land required for the RCC girder bridges, more land may be 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 road or temporary bamboo bridge 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 make sure the Safety measures such as Traffic safety guide post for diversion 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-07**

7. Consultation:

Consultation involves interaction with relevant stakeholders to inform them about the sub-projects (RCC Girder bridges). 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 projects.

Total 102 no's participants were attended in the consultation meeting shown in table -1. The social safeguard team of EMCRP has been conducted stakeholder consultation meeting/FGD at Upazila officer's club auditorium with an active participation of Upazila level government officials, local government and civil society's representative. Seventeen (17) participants (Union Parishad Chairman & Members) and 85 no's Local Stakeholders (Host Communities) were attended the consultation and provided valuable opinions/suggestions/feedbacks regarding the sub-projects' implementation. Females are very reluctant to attend in a public consultation due to conservative minded. Category wise participants list with date, summery of consultation/FGD outcomes are mentioned below table 1, 2 &3;

Table-3: Summary of Consultation Meetings/ FGDs participants Number.

No.	Date	Main Participants Group	No. of Participants	
			Male	Female
1	21/12/2019, 22/12/2019 & 28/12/2019	Union Parishad Chairman & members)	11	6
2	21/12/2019, 22/12/2019, 28/12/2019 & 30/01/2020	Local Stakeholders (Host Communities)	85	0
Total			102	

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.
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 HHs 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 construction economic transaction as well as business related communication will be increased.

Grievance redress committee	Have any scope to address grievance?	Yes, LGED formed GRC to address any kind of grievances arise (if).
structure	Any structure will be affected for bridge construction?	No. It's a vacant government land/canal/khal.
Land	Except RoW any additional land will be required?	No. There are no additional land won't be required for bridge construction.
livelihood	Livelihood will be hampered?	No. Livelihood won't be hampered during RCC bridge construction.
CPR	Any Community properties will affect? Or if affected what sort of mitigation measures will take by LGED	No. RCC girder bridge will be constructed on the Canal/khal and There is no CPR available in the bank of the canal /khal.
Trees	Any Trees will affect?	No. There are no trees available in the bridge construction sites.
Business loss	any permanent or temporary Business will be affected?	No, business will not be affected during RCC girder bridge construction. Bridge will be constructed on the canal. So, any permanent or temporary business will not be affected.
Wage loss	Daily labour will be affected?	No. Bridge will be constructed on the canal. So Daily labour will not be affected.
Bridge Construction Safety	During construction work accident may occur, have any plan to mitigate these issues.	Yes, to minimize the safety related issues contractor will arrange an orientation session about Injury prevention and safety education for labour and local community peoples. Safety training helps to increase awareness of these risk. Ensuring that clear safety policies and procedures are in maintain and strictly enforced is essential, as is regular inspection and maintenance of all workplace equipment. However, if any accident may occur contractor will ensure the victim to receive quick treatment.

Table-5: Attendance of local community 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 40.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Durongkhali station to Mohajon para Community Clinic Road (Road ID No: 422944090)	21/12/2019	Dhurumkhali Natunpara	38	0	38	<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</p>	<p>Local LGED will monitor the contractor work during bridge construction 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</p>
2	Construction of 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Shailer Deba to Chakboitha Road (Kalachan road) (Road ID No: 422944069)	21/12/2019	West Dargaon Bill	10	0	10		
3	Construction 45.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Moricha GC - Naikhongchari GC via Paglir bill Natunpara road	26/01/2020	Boktatoli Station	18	0	18		

	(Ukhiya Part) (Road ID No. 422942005)						people will be hampered?	participants that LGED will implement these sub project s with community participants and have scope to complain any grievances to UZ level GRC during construction.
4	Construction of 48.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Court bazar post office Road (Road ID No: 422944028)	22/12/2019	Adjacent to UeW Rajur Khal	19	0	19	7. Who will look bridge after construction?	
Total participants				85	00	85		

The key outputs of stakeholder consultation meeting are (See Table 4-5):

- 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.

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 diversion within the construction period, 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 site 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, 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.

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. 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;

- Bridges connect people in different communities, allowing them to interact for work. In this way, both side of the canal communities can support one another.
- Government support system and access will be improved through implementation of the proposed sub-projects (bridge).
- Easy movement will be ensured for the vulnerable sections of Rohingya people such as; Older people, PWD (Persons with Disability), Women's and children.
- 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.
- Trucks and vehicles will be moved effortlessly.
- Bridges connect people in different communities, allowing them to interact for work.
- 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.

14. 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 plans are incorporated below;

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 not be found 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

Potential Social impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Project stage	Institutional responsibility	Supervision Responsibility
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. All the stakeholders will be informed about GRM and to be ensured their membership as a member of GRC. 	Pre-Construction stage	PIU & Contractor	Social Development Specialist, Environmental Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC and D&SC
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 	Construction stage	Construction Contractor	

Potential Social impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Project stage	Institutional responsibility	Supervision Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 			
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 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. 	Construction stage	Construction Contractor	Social & Environmental specialist of PIU and 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

Potential Social impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Project stage	Institutional responsibility	Supervision Responsibility
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 workers	<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
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 	Construction phase	PIU and Contractor	Environmental Consultant as well as Social Development and Gender Specialists of PIU, PSC, and D

Potential Social impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Project stage	Institutional responsibility	Supervision Responsibility
	<p>for purpose and carry valid inspection certificates and insurance requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 temporary bridge. • 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. 			&SC

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 Parshad 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 • The important places will be well connected • People will enjoy improved facility to connecting both side canal local school, college, and other educational institution. 	Operation & Maintenance	Local Government institution	Union Parishad

Potential Social impacts/ Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Project stage	Institutional responsibility	Supervision Responsibility
<p>Health & safety risks to workers & Local community/ DRPs</p> <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

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 (bridges) 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 construction of the bridges. Furthermore, issues of relocation and population displacement are not expected to arise during the construction of the bridges. 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 (bridges). A Management Plan has been prepared for mitigation of problems if arise during the construction period. The proposed sub-projects implementation is not expected to generate any significant negative social impacts. Therefore, implementations of the proposed bridges are safe and highly recommended.

The social benefits of these bridges 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 04 Sub Project's under package no-09 (RCC Girder Bridge) of EMCRP, LGED

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 40.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Durongkhali station to Mohajon para Community Clinic Road	Package No: EMCRP/W9.1 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422944090	RCC Girder Bridge	Ukhiya Upazila in Cox's Bazar District	40.00	Government land	No	No	No	No	No	Done	Recommended for implementation
2	Construction of 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Shailer Deba to Chakboitha Road (Kalachan road)	Package No: EMCRP/W9.2 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422944069	RCC Girder Bridge	DO	42.00	Government land	No	No	No	No	No	Done	Recommended for implementation
3	Construction 45.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Moricha GC - Naikhongchari GC via Paglir bill Natunpara road (Ukhiya Part).	Package No: EMCRP/W9.3 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422942005	RCC Girder Bridge	DO	45.00	Government land	No	No	No	No	No	Done	Recommended for implementation
4	Construction of 48.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Court bazar post office	Package No: EMCRP/W9.4 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422944028	RCC Girder Bridge	DO	48.00	Government land	No	No	No	No	No	Done	Recommended for implementation

Description of 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 & 9.4 (According to field visit)

Sl #	Name of Subproject	Package & Bridge Related Road ID	Name of the Upazila	GPS Coordinates	RCC Girder Bridge Length (Meter) (Insight Camp)	RCC Girder bridge Length (Meter) (Out sight Camp)	Consultation Meeting Date	Consultation Meeting time	Venue	Participants	Outcomes
1	Construction of 40.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Durongkhali station to Mohajon para Community Clinic Road	Package No: EMCRP/W9.1 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422944090	Ukhiya Upazila	Latitude Value: 21°29'16.96" N and Longitude Value: 92°09'66.01" E	-	40.00	21/12/2019	11.00 AM	Holdiapalong union Parishad, Ukiya	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. Easy movement will be ensured for the vulnerable sections of Rohingya people such as; Older people, PWD (Persons with Disability), Women's and children. Peoples can easily move within the periphery as well as transporting goods without hassle. Upazila administration and Government officials firmly confirmed that they will provide all kind of support and assistance to execute the project intervention. Local government Representatives (Union Parishad Chairman & members):- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In consultation meeting, UP representatives emphasized that project work start immediately for the betterment of the community. They would extend all possible cooperation in the construction of the RCC Girder Bridge. Local Government body also confirmed that, assets or belongings of the Households will not be affected due to the implementation of project intervention (bridges).
							21/12/2019	02.35 PM	Dhurumkhali Natunpara	Local Stakeholders (Host Communities)	
2	Construction of 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Shailer Deba to Chakboitha Road (Kalachan road)	Package No: EMCRP/W9.2 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422944069	DO	Latitude Value: 21°25'25.00" N and Longitude Value: 92°15'50.86 E	-	42.00	21/12/2019	11.30 AM	Rajapalong union Parishad	Local government Representatives (Union Parishad Chairman & members)	
							21/12/2019	02.30 PM	West Dargaon Bill	Local Stakeholders (Host Communities)	
3	Construction of 45.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Moricha GC - Naikhongchari GC via Paglir bill Natunpara road (Ukhiya Part)	Package No: EMCRP/W9.3 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422942005	DO	Latitude Value: 21°32'35.39 N and Longitude Value: 92°12'72.62 E	-	45.00	21/12/2019	11.00 AM	Holdiapalong union Parishad	Local government Representatives (Union Parishad Chairman & members)	
							26/01/2020	05.40 PM	Boktatali Station	Local Stakeholders (Host Communities)	
4	Construction of 48.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Court bazar post office Road	Package No: EMCRP/W9.4 & Bridge Related Road ID: 422944028	DO	Latitude Value: 21°26'98.45 N and Longitude Value: 92°09'90.38 E	-	48.00	21/12/2019	11.30 AM	Rajapalong union Parishad	Local government Representatives (Union Parishad Chairman & members)	
							22/12/2019	01.30 PM	Adjacent to UeW Rajur Khal	Local Stakeholders (Host Communities)	

Annex-2: Pictures of Present Condition & location of 04 Sub-Projects under package EMCRP/W09



Present condition of 40.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Durongkhali station to Mohajon para Community Clinic Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W9.1)



Present condition of 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Shailer Deba to Chakboitha Road (Kalachan road) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W9.2)



Present condition of 45.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Moricha GC - Naikhongchari GC via Paglir bill Natunpara road (Ukhiya Part) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W9.3)



Present condition of 48.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Court bazar post office Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W9.4)

Annex-3: Social Screening of 40.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Durongkhali station to Mohajon para Community Clinic Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W9.1).

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 40.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Durongkhali station to Mohajon para Community Clinic Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W9.1). Proposed RCC Girder Bridge will be constructed within the catchment area of Dhurumkhali Station Mohajonpara Village. Inside this catchment area there are Mosques, settlements, agriculture fields which are vicinal with distinct spatial attribution. However, the proposed location for the RCC Bridge has no pre-existing bamboo bridge. 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. It's clearly mentioned that this sub project will be constructed pkg w.20 (4) road named Durong khali station to Mohajon para community clinic road.

Sub-project Location:

The sub-project area is situated in Holdiapalong Union under Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar district. The sub-project area is located in Catchment area includes North Dhurumkhali Hajirpara, East Dhurumkhali Hajirpara, Chowdhuripara and khalkhacha para at 21°29'16.96" N and 92°09'66.01" E. The distance from the Upazila headquarter is about 6.7 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: Within the range of Proposed sub-project no Historical and Archeological structure has been found that is why no question to generate any adverse impact in this regard. In consultation meeting it has revealed that no Elephants corridors are exist presently in the proposed sub-project area but earlier 10 years Elephants used to enter in the locality sometimes. Due to Rohingya influx no elephant has been found last few years. 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. The proposed sub-project was finalized through effective consultation of local community, Local Government Representatives, Concerned LGED officials.

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 need for remaining work at this locality for construction work. Approximately 25 skilled and unskilled workforces are expected to be required for the construction work. Among them 05 will be skilled and 20 will be unskilled workforces. The unskilled workforces are available in the local and project area but the skilled workforces will be need to hire from outside by the contractor as required in the 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 4500. 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 host Rohingya community are far away from the proposed area of bridge. So, there is no possibility to scope of work for the Rohingya people.</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	<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</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: Three hundred sixty days 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.
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? [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 commodities 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 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Shailer Deba to Chakboitha Road (Kalachan road) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W9.2).

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 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Shailer Deba to Chakboitha Road (Kalachan road) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W9.2). The proposed site is located at Shailer Deba village under Rajapalong union. This bridge is located at 8no ward under Shoiler Deba village. A road named Gilatoli-Patabrai-west Dargahbill road is passing by the Shailer Deba village. Near west Dargahbill Jame mosque a road is passing from south to north. At the end of the road a khal named Reju khal is passing from east to west. The new bridge will be constructed here. Currently there is no bridge to cross the khal, but there are roads on both sides of the Khal. 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. A Govt. primary school named Dargahpalong GPS is located at 300 m north west side of the subproject. Another GPS named Dargahbill GPS located at 700m southeast of the subproject. A mosque named West Dargahbill Jame mosque located at 300m west side. A graveyard located at 500m east side of the subproject. A pond is located at 300m west side of the subproject. Some agricultural lands located at north and south side. It's clearly mentioned that this sub project will be constructed w.19 (3) project Shailerdeva to Chakbaita (kalachand road).

Sub-project Location:

The sub-project area is situated in Rajapalong Union under Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar district. *The proposed site is located at 8 no ward* Under Shoiler Deba village. GPS location of the proposed bridge is 21°15'8.78"N and 92° 9'18.20"E. The distance from the Upazila headquarter is about 2.5 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 russets): Please also explain any analysis on alternative location was conducted:

Answer: Within the range of Proposed sub-project no Historical and Archeological structure has been found that is why no question to generate any adverse impact in this regard. In consultation meeting it has revealed that no Elephants corridors are exist presently in the proposed sub-project area but earlier 10 years Elephants used to enter in the locality sometimes. Due to Rohingya influx no elephant has been found last few years. 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. The proposed sub-project was finalized through effective consultation of local community, Local Government Representatives, Concerned LGED officials.

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 05 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 5400. 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 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 three hundred sixty days. 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.
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 commodities 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 45.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Moricha GC - Naikhongchari GC via Paglir bill Natunpara road (Ukhiya Part) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W9.3).

**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 Paglirbil khal on project identified location. (Construction of 45.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Moricha GC - Naikhongchari GC via Paglir bill Natunpara road (Ukhiya Part) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W9.3). The proposed bridge location is 3no ward under Baktatali 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 local area. It's clearly mentioned that this sub projects will be non-project road.

Sub-project Location:

The location of this sub-project is near from Boktatali station under Haldiapalong union in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District. The bridge is located over a deep canal locally known as Paglirbil khal which is found dry in dry seasons but during monsoon the water rises higher than average. The sub-project area is located at 21°32'35.39" N and 92°12'72.62" E. 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:

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. 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. There are some mosques and religious institutions in this area but will not be affected anyway by the construction work. The proposed sub-project was finalized through effective consultation of local community, Local Government Representatives and Concerned LGED officials.

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 need for remaining work at this locality for construction work. Approximately 20 skilled and unskilled workforces are expected to be required for the construction work. Among them 05 will be skilled and 15 will be unskilled workforces. The unskilled workforces are available in the local and project area but the skilled workforces will be need to hire from outside by the contractor as required in the project.</p> <p>✓ Can the project hire workers from the local workforce?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, majority portion of workforce will be hired from the local work forces and DRP as required by the implementation contractors.</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.</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.</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 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?</p> <p>Answer: about 7500 local populations within the catchment area.</p> <p>✓ What is the size of the host Rohingya community?</p> <p>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?</p> <p>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?</p> <p>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?</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: The expected duration of the incoming workers duration is about three hundred sixty days. 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 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 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 Concreate 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? [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; <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 commodities 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 48.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Court bazar post office Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (W9.4).

**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 Court bazar post office Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District, W9.4). The proposed bridge location is 1no ward under Rejurkul village. Every day about 30,000 people from 3 unions (Jaliapalang, Rajapalang and Ratapalang) travel through the canal on which the bridge will be built. Inside this catchment area, a mosque named Pannisya jame mosque located at 350m northwest side of the subproject. There are 3 Buddhist temples located adjacent to the subproject area. A Buddhist temple named Panissaya santi niketon Buddhist temple located at 700m North West side of the subproject. Rejurkul dhormandho Buddhist temple located at 300m southeast side of the subproject and another Buddhist temple named Rejurkul dhormashok chaity Buddhist temple located at 150m southeast of the subproject. A pond located at 500m west side and a playground located at 250m south side of the subproject. 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. It's clearly mentioned that this sub projects will be non-project road.

Sub-project Location:

The sub-project area is situated in Rajapalong Union under Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar district. The proposed site is located at 1 no ward Under Rejurkul village. GPS location of the proposed bridge is 21°16'11.44"N and 92° 5'56.54"E. The distance from the Upazila headquarter is about 5 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. 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. 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. There are some mosques and religious institutions in this area but will not be affected anyway by the construction work. The proposed sub-project was finalized through effective consultation of local community, Local Government Representatives and Concerned LGED officials.

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 05 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? 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 6750. 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 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 three hundred sixty days. 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 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 commodities 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-07: 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.	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✓ Copy of code of conduct	Weekly basis

Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance *	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During construction work social safeguard compliance should be maintained properly by the contractor. 			
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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. 	Construction Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ TMP & TCP available in place ✓ Interview of pedestrians and vehicle riders ✓ Signpost, signage, signboard, billboard, leaflet etc. 	Monthly basis

Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance *	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
			<p>Clear and specific indication should be in the TMP where parking lot will be established and how it will be 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. 		<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
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Physical visit ✓ Interview with local people 	Weekly basis

Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance *	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
				PIU and D&SC		
	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. ✓ 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 	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 extinguisher, first Aid box. ✓ Fitness certificate of equipment provided concern Authority. ✓ Visibility report of site post, signboard, Walkway, road direction, festoon containing precautionary measures ✓ List of Personnel equipment materials ✓ Training document 	Daily site visit/inspection.

Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance *	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
			<p>areas, identify sources of fuel and ignition and establish general fire precautions including, means of escape, warning, and fighting fire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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. 		<p>checking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 construction	<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No. of accident took place ✓ Marking and signage of road ✓ Record of police station and PSC ✓ Newspaper 	Monthly basis
4: Operational Phase	pollution caused by leaking latrines and fecal sludge impacting	Low impact may be generated during	<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 	Quarterly basis

Section	Main Environmental and Social Impacts	Impact Significance *	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
	surrounding neighborhoods	construction even some times after construction			✓ Physical verification and site visit	

*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-08: At a Glance Public Consultation of 04 sub-projects

1. Project Stakeholders:

Local community, people on both sides of the Canal, students, religious leader, School teachers, surrounding villages peoples, implementing agencies and their agencies, labors, CBO, local elected representative, local administration, LGED, DoE, BFD and local and international NGOs working with community.

2. Methodology:

Adoption of appropriate methodology plays a very crucial role to prepare the social screening of sub-projects (Bridges). 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, 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

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/temporary bamboo made bridges need to be constructed for smooth movement of the pedestrian/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 as against the investment cost. Employment opportunity will be increased
- ✓ Peasants and producers of the catchment area will get fair price of their commodities due bridge 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 due to easier movement of both side of the canal.
- ✓ RCC Girder Bridge should be constructed above flood level.

5. Conclusion:

In conclusion, it can be clearly determined that the sub-project (RCC Girder bridges) will generate tremendous positive impacts for the local community, particularly in the socio-economic context for the catchment area peoples. Peoples get easily health facilities as well as government facilities. Mostly, easy movement will ensure for the vulnerable sections of Rohingya people such as; Older people, PWD (Persons with Disability), Women's and children from these sub-projects (RCC Girder Bridges).

Annex- 09: Photographs of Consultation Meeting with Stakeholders of 04 Sub-Projects

	
<p>Consultation Meeting of 40.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Durongkhali station to Mohajon para Community Clinic Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (Pkg W9.1)</p>	<p>Consultation Meeting of 42.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Shailer Deba to Chakboitha Road (Kalachan road) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (Pkg W9.2)</p>
	
<p>Consultation Meeting of 45.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Moricha GC - Naikhongchari GC via Paglir bill Natunpara road (Ukhiya Part) in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (Pkg W9.3)</p>	<p>Consultation Meeting of 48.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Court bazar post office Road in Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District (Pkg W9.4)</p>

Annex-10-14: List of Participants Attended in a Consultation Meeting of 04 Sub-Projects under package EMCRP/Pkg-W.09

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

Time... ০২:১৫ PM Date... ১১/০৮/১৭

COMMUNICATION AND PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

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

কনসাল্টেটর ব্যক্তি: ইমার্জেন্সি মাল্টি সেক্টর রোহিঙ্গা ক্রাইসিস রেসপন্স প্রক্টেবল (ই এম সি আর পি)
১১/০৮/১৭ তারিখ: ১১/০৮/১৭

কনসাল্টেটর: ইমার্জেন্সি মাল্টি সেক্টর রোহিঙ্গা ক্রাইসিস রেসপন্স প্রক্টেবল (ই এম সি আর পি)
১১/০৮/১৭ তারিখ: ১১/০৮/১৭

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের তালিকা (পরিচয় ও বয়স)

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	বয়স	পেশা/শ্রম	বাস	স্বাক্ষর
০১	মুহম্মদ আলী (কর্মী)	৪২	কৃষক	মুহম্মদ আলী	
০২	আবদুল হক আলী	৪২	+	মুহম্মদ আলী	
০৩	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪২	-	২৪ সিলেক্ট	
০৪	মুহম্মদ আলী	২২	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
০৫	মুহম্মদ আলী	৬০	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
০৬	মুহম্মদ আলী	৬০	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
০৭	মুহম্মদ আলী	৬০	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
০৮	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪০	-	২৪ সিলেক্ট	
০৯	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪৫	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
১০	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪৫	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
১১	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪৫	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
১২	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪৫	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
১৩	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪৫	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
১৪	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪৫	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
১৫	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪৫	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
১৬	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪৫	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
১৭	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪৫	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
১৮	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪৫	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
১৯	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪৫	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
২০	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪৫	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
২১	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪৫	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	
২২	মুহম্মদ আলী	৪৫	-	মুহম্মদ আলী	

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

Time:.....

Date:.....

COMMUNICATION AND PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

ইমাজেলি মাসিট সেটর রেহিসা কনইসিস রেসপন্স প্রোজেক্ট (ই এম সি আর পি)

প্রকল্পের নাম

মহা নির্মিতের তারিখ

কোড নং

স্থান

ইউনিয়ন

ডাকঘর

উপজেলা

জেলা

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের তালিকা (পুরুষ ও মহিলা)

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	বয়স	পুরুষ/মহিলা	পেশা	স্বাক্ষর
২০	ইমরান	৬২	পুরুষ	মুসলমান	Imran
২১	আব্দুল	৬৩	"	মুসলমান	Abdul
২২	আব্দুল	২৬	"	মুসলমান	Abdul
২৩	শেখ/মুহাম্মদ হুস	৬২	"	মুসলমান	Muhammed
২৪	আব্দুল	২৬	"	মুসলমান	Amir
২৫	আব্দুল	৬২	"	মুসলমান	Amir
২৬	আব্দুল হুস	৬৩	"	মুসলমান	Abdul Hus
২৭	ইমরান	২৬	"	মুসলমান	Imran
২৮	আব্দুল হুস	৬০	"	মুসলমান	Abdul Hus
২৯	আব্দুল হুস	৬০	"	মুসলমান	Abdul Hus
৩০	আব্দুল হুস	৬০	"	মুসলমান	Abdul Hus
৩১	আব্দুল হুস	৬০	"	মুসলমান	Abdul Hus
৩২	আব্দুল হুস	৬০	"	মুসলমান	Abdul Hus
৩৩	আব্দুল হুস	৬০	"	মুসলমান	Abdul Hus
৩৪	আব্দুল হুস	৬০	"	মুসলমান	Abdul Hus
৩৫	আব্দুল হুস	৬০	"	মুসলমান	Abdul Hus
৩৬	আব্দুল হুস	৬০	"	মুসলমান	Abdul Hus
৩৭	আব্দুল হুস	৬০	"	মুসলমান	Abdul Hus
৩৮	আব্দুল হুস	৬০	"	মুসলমান	Abdul Hus

EMCRP/W9-03

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

Time: ০৫:৪০ PM

Date: 26/01/2018

COMMUNICATION AND PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

ইমাজেদ মন্ডি সেন্টার বেহিলা আইসিস রেসপন্স প্রক্রেট (ই এম সি আর পি)

একত্রে গণ্য মন্ডি সেন্টার বেহিলা আইসিস রেসপন্স প্রক্রেট (ই এম সি আর পি) এর
এক বিশেষত্ব হল বঙ্গালী মেম্বার সহায়তামূলক জিও

ইউনিট: ইমাজেদ মন্ডি
মাসকো: মাওলানা
উপস্থিত: ৩০ জন
কেন্দ্র: বঙ্গালী মেম্বার

আপেক্ষাকৃতভাবে হাজির (১০ জন ও ২০ জন)

ক্রমিক সং.	নাম	বয়স	পুংসং	বঙ্গালী	স্বাক্ষর
১	মুহাম্মদ মাহমুদ	৬৩	পুংসং	বঙ্গালী	[স্বাক্ষর]
২	মো: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	৪০	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
৩	মো: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	৪০	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
৪	মো: মিজান হোসেন	৪০	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
৫	মো: মজিবুর উদ্দিন	২৮	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
৬	মো: আনান উদ্দিন	২২	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
৭	মো: আব্দুল কাদের	৬৩	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
৮	মো: মুহাম্মদ হক	২৭	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
৯	মো: সাহু আনান	২০	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
১০	মো: আমজাদ হক	৪৮	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
১১	মো: মোহাম্মদ আলম	৬৫	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
১২	মো: মুব্বিন আলম	৫৫	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
১৩	মো: বনির আলম	৫৫	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
১৪	মো: আব্দুল কাদের	৬৮	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
১৫	মো: আব্দুল মজিব	৪৫	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
১৬	মো: মোহাম্মদ আলম	৫৫	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
১৭	মো: কবির মিয়া	৬৫	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
১৮	মো: মজিব আলম	৬৫	"	"	[স্বাক্ষর]
১৯					
২০					

Figure: Attendance of consultation meeting for W9-03

EMCRP/1498

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

Time: 01:30 PM Date: 22/11/2019

COMMUNICATION AND PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

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

কনসাল্টেটর নাম: মুহিতুজ্জামান শাহেদ, অফিসিয়াল প্রিন্ট: [Signature]
তারিখ: ২২/১১/২০১৯

কনসাল্টেটর নাম: [Signature]
তারিখ: ২২/১১/২০১৯

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের তালিকা (পরিচয় ও বয়স)

ক্রমিক সং.	নাম	বয়স	পুং/মহি	গ্রাম	বাসস্থান
০১	রাহিমুল হক	৬৪		গুরুপুত্র	গুরুপুত্র
০২	মিলু	৩৬		"	মিলু
০৩	ইমামুল হক	৭০		"	ইমামুল হক
০৪	আবদুল হক	৪৫		"	আবদুল হক
০৫	মুহিতুজ্জামান	৩৮		"	মুহিতুজ্জামান
০৬	মুহিতুজ্জামান	৬০		"	মুহিতুজ্জামান
০৭	আবদুল হক	৫০		"	আবদুল হক
০৮	মুহিতুজ্জামান	৫০		মুহিতুজ্জামান	মুহিতুজ্জামান
০৯	মিলু	৪৮		মুহিতুজ্জামান	মিলু
১০	মিলু	৪২		"	মিলু
১১	আবদুল হক	৬২		মুহিতুজ্জামান	আবদুল হক
১২	আবদুল হক	৫৫		মুহিতুজ্জামান	আবদুল হক
১৩	আবদুল হক	৭৫		"	আবদুল হক
১৪	আবদুল হক	৫৪		"	আবদুল হক
১৫	মিলু	৫৫		"	মিলু
১৬	আবদুল হক	২৩		"	আবদুল হক
১৭	আবদুল হক	৪৬		"	আবদুল হক
১৮	আবদুল হক	৬৭		"	আবদুল হক
১৯	আবদুল হক	২৮		"	আবদুল হক

Figure: Attendance of consultation meeting for W9-4