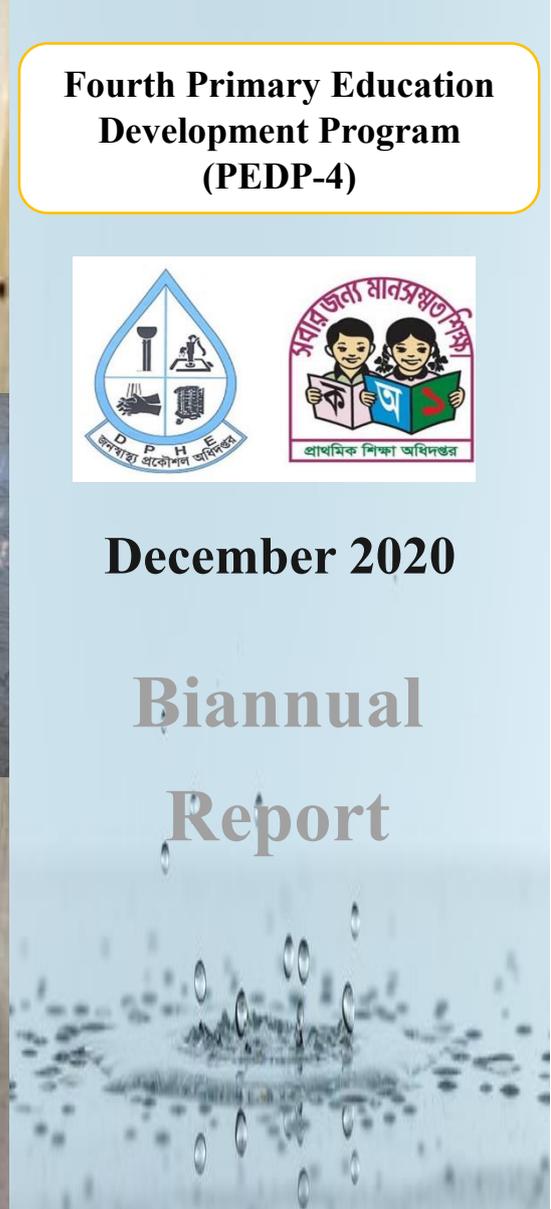


Fourth Primary Education
Development Program
(PEDP-4)



December 2020

Biannual
Report



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Social Monitoring Report

July 20 – November 20

[A report on WASH facilities and its social impact under PEDP-4]

Primary Education Unit, DPHE, Dhaka



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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
AusAID	:	Australian Agency for International Development
CIDA	:	Canadian International Development Agency
DFID	:	Department for International Development (of the United Kingdom)
DP	:	Development Partner
DPEO	:	District Primary Education Officer
DPE	:	Directorate of Primary Education
DPHE	:	Department of Public Health Engineering
DTW	:	Deep Tube Well
EFA	:	Education for All
EMF	:	Environmental Management Framework
EU	:	European Union
GOB	:	Government of Bangladesh
IDA	:	International Development Association
JARM	:	Joint Annual Review Mission
JCM	:	Joint Consultation Meeting
JICA	:	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LGD	:	Local Government Division
MIS	:	Management Information System
MLGRD&C	:	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
MoPME	:	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
MOU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
PEDP-4	:	Fourth Primary Education Development Program
SDTW	:	Semi Deep Tube Well
SEC	:	Small Ethnic Community
STW	:	Shallow Tube Well
SIDA	:	Swedish International Development Agency
TSP	:	Tube Well with Submersible Pump
UNICEF	:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WB	:	World Bank



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The prime objective of PEDP-4 is to ensure an efficient, inclusive and equitable primary education system through a child friendly physical learning environment. Infrastructural development in terms of construction of class rooms and two-storied wash blocks, installation of safe drinking water points play a significant role in achieving the sustainable physical learning and congenial environment. Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) is solely responsible to provide these facilities in the primary schools of Bangladesh. As per MoU signed in between DPE and DPHE in September 15, 2019, DPHE will install 15,000 new water points and construct 58,000 Wash Blocks in the primary schools of Bangladesh throughout the program tenure of 5 years. Furthermore, DPHE will conduct water quality tests of earlier installed 65,000 water points and major maintenance of wash blocks which were constructed under PEDP-3. From July'2020 until November'2020 DPHE installed 2145 new water points and 672 new Wash Blocks were constructed during this period. The DPHE officials tried their best to reach our target with maintaining the covid-19 safety issues within the time boundary. In this tenure, DPHE conducted major maintenance of 3200 wash blocks.

The sole purpose of this study is to identify any concern or issue related to the social safeguard due to the installation of water points, major maintenance of existing wash blocks and construction of new two storied wash blocks from July'20 until November'20. The study is based on the social safeguard screening conducted during pre-construction, construction and post implementation stages. The screening format is prepared after the approved SMF guidelines of DPE for PEDP-4. The screening included different social safeguard indicators such as displacement of people due to land acquisition, threat on cultural tradition/ way of life, restriction in access to common properties, effect on places/objects of cultural/religious significance, provision of toilet for disabled student, accessibility and easiness of disabled student to toilets, provision of safe drinking water to children etc.

The screening was conducted by DPHE officials at the Upazilla level which was duly verified in district level and compiled in DPHE headquarter. It is the fact that the pandemic COVID-19 situation slowed down the overall construction and implementation progress. However, the social monitoring screening confirmed no significant instances or issues that may hamper or influence the social safety during the reporting tenure. Being an implementing agency, DPHE would like to uphold this status in its ongoing and upcoming works related to infrastructural development.



1. Introduction

Child friendly physical learning environment is the prerequisite of an efficient, inclusive and equitable primary education system. The latter being the prime objective of PEDP-4, it is utmost important to ensure adequate infrastructure as well as improved water supply and sanitation facilities in the primary schools of Bangladesh on the basis of actual needs. This will not only help in improving the physical learning environment but also reduce the dropout rate through a gender friendly inclusive education system. Fourth Primary Education Development Program (PEDP-4) is the continuation of Government's approach in thriving the excellence of children through the fulfillment of several distinct milestones including construction of need based infrastructures for sanitation and water supply. The program is supported by significant contributions from Government as well as Development Partners (DPs). Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) under Local Government Division (LGD) of Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRD&C) is solely responsible to provide the facilities for quality water supply and sanitation in the primary schools of Bangladesh. As per MoU signed in between DPE and DPHE in September 15, 2019. DPHE will perform the following activities in the next five years with an aim to provide safe drinking water and sanitation services in the primary schools under PEDP-4.

- Install 15,000 new drinking water sources.
- Replace/repair drinking water sources (if necessary).
- Water quality testing of 65,000 water points installed earlier by DPHE.
- Construction of 58,000 new Wash Blocks.
- Major maintenance of wash blocks.
- Operation and maintenance (O/M) of water points.

2. Purpose of current report

The basic intent of this report is to identify and resolve any anticipated social safeguard issues related to the land use and impacts that may arise during the installation of water sources or construction of Wash Blocks in the primary schools of Bangladesh. This report will encompass and summarize the findings of the social screening conducted during the installation of water points and major maintenance of Wash Blocks in the primary schools of Bangladesh from the tenure of July'20 to November'20. During implementation of the project, social monitoring screening was conducted based on the Social Management Framework (SMF) of PEDP-4.



3. Indicators of social safeguard as per SMF under PEDP-4

This report covers different distinct social monitoring indicators based on the approved SMF of PEDP-4. Followings are some of major indicators (not limited though) which were considered.

- To investigate whether physical facilities in the school causes any adverse impact on indigenous people, as well as private land owners and public land users.
- To identify if the implementation of new infrastructures causes any threats on cultural tradition or way of life.
- To assess whether the access to common property resources and livelihood activities are severely restricted due to the installation of water sources and construction of Wash Blocks.
- To explore whether the places/objects of cultural and religious significance are affected due to the infrastructural development.
- To examine whether the Wash Blocks are accessible to disabled people and imparts separate private access to male teachers & boys and female teachers & girls.
- To ensure that the installed water sources provide safe and adequate water and does not create any social nuisance in terms of drainage congestion.
- To assure the safety issues for the officials and workers in the construction sites due to COVID'19 pandemic.

A thorough screening on the above indicators were carried out during the reporting tenure.

4. Methodology

With an aim to investigate the impact of infrastructural development on social safeguard, a through screening was carried out in the respective primary schools by the concerned sub-assistant engineers of DPHE. The screening results were duly verified by the respective assistant engineers and a database was prepared at Upazilla level. Executive engineers at district level compiled the verified database obtained from Upazilla level and sent them to DPHE Head Quarter at the MIS (Management Information System) unit, where the database was finally compiled and report was prepared under the supervision of focal point of PEDP-4.

Data for social safeguard screening during the installation of water sources and maintenance of existing Wash Blocks and construction of new two-storied was blocks have been collected from the schools through DPHE official sources using the structured format (copy enclosed in Appendix A of this report). Data collected from grass root level have been entered into 'Master Social Survey Outcome' Spreadsheet by DPHE MIS UNIT and kept structured for database and reporting. A flow diagram of the screening method is depicted in Fig. 1.

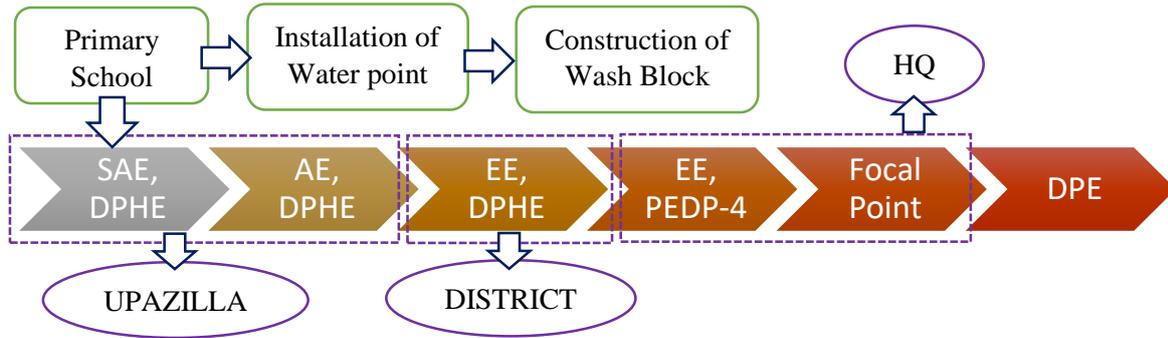


Fig. 1 Method of social safeguard screening

5. Role of DPHE in comprehensive monitoring

The subcomponents of PEDP-4 especially the infrastructural implementation is comprehensively monitored by several parties from commencement to operation. Fig.2 shows the monitoring scheme in PEDP-4 operated by different agencies. Being an implementing agency, DPHE is involved significantly from pre-construction to till post-construction monitoring. Role of DPHE is depicted in Fig.3. It can be noted that the defect liability period for installed water points and constructed wash blocks are 02 years and 01 year, respectively. This implies that contractor is responsible to rectify any sort of defects within this time frame counting from the date of handover of tube well and wash block. According to the order of Chief Engineer, DPHE (memo no. 1066, dated: 16/09/2013), the packages where the defects liability period is over, DPHE will still repair the tube wells within 72 hours of receiving information provided that the concerned school bears the expense of spare parts. In order to get a clear picture of ongoing and completed works, DPHE district office arranges monthly monitoring meeting with all concerned officers and staffs of that district. Executive Engineers thus address the issues of monitoring to the assistant/ sub assistant engineers monthly. Officers of concerned district used to visit the site frequently in order to monitor the ongoing and completed works and also focus on the social safeguard aspect. Visit from Focal Point’s Office and DPHE Head quarter happens frequently.

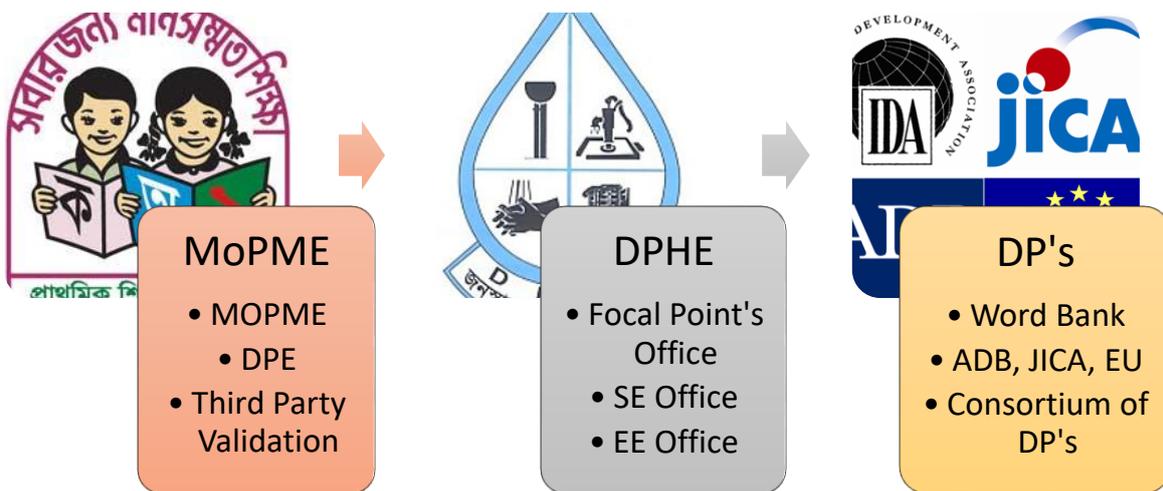


Fig. 2 Monitoring scheme in PEDP-4

DPHE district office arranges bi-lateral coordination meeting between DPHE (EE, AE, and SAE) and DPE officials (DPEO, UEO) in every 3 months. A glimpse of the co-ordination meeting is depicted in Fig. 4 which was organized by Assistant Engineer, DPHE, Tanore, Rajshahi district in November 2020. In this meeting, officers from department of primary education point out the necessity of monitoring of particular school which are immediately addressed by DPHE officials. In addition, mechanics of DPHE upazilla headquarters repair the tube wells in an urgent basis when they are called for doing so from the concerned school in order to ensure that the running water supply are fully operational.

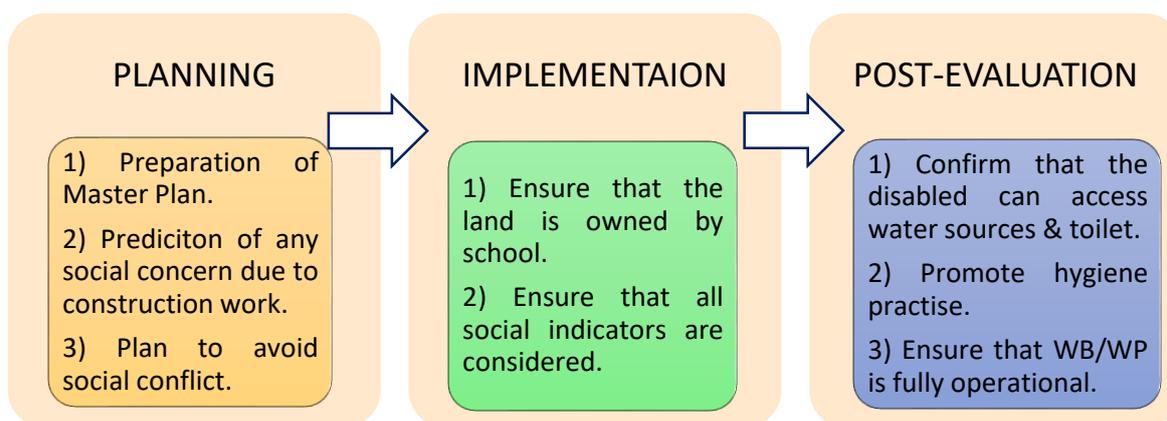


Fig. 3 Role of DPHE in social monitoring



Fig. 4 Co-ordination meeting between DPE & DPHE Officials

DPHE arranges caretaker training and provides MoPME approved ‘Maintenance Manual’ to the concerned schools during the handover of water points and wash blocks which covers post construction issues. Moreover, DPHE looks after the tube wells which have already passed the defect liability period of 02 (two) years. According to the order of Chief Engineer, DPHE (memo no. 1066, dated: 16/09/2013), the packages where the defects liability period is over, DPHE will still repair the tube



wells within 72 hours of receiving information provided that the concerned school bears the expense of spare parts.

6. Social safeguard screening by DPHE (July'2020 – November'2020)

DPHE handed over a total of 672 Wash blocks and 2145 water points during FY 2020-2021. All Of them were constructed, installed and handed over during the reporting tenure of July'2020 to November'2020. In addition, DPHE completed the construction of 672 new wash blocks and conducted major maintenance of 3889 wash blocks till date from the beginning of this project. Most of the maintenance works were carried out during July to November, 2020. All these works were monitored based on approved Social Monitoring Framework (SMF) for PEDP-4. Table-1 summarizes the list of DPHE implemented works where screening for social safeguard was carried out.

Table 1 Social Management Survey under PEDP-4, DPHE

Installation/ Maintenance	water points & wash blocks covered in survey			
	July'19 - December'19	Jan'20 - June'20	July'20- November'20	Total
Wash Block	-	-	672	672
Water Sources	57	183	2145	2385
Maintenance of Wash Block	91	598	3200	3889

This report focuses on the construction work from the tenure of July to November, 2020. Major maintenance of 3200 wash blocks which were constructed during PEDP-3 were carried out in the year 2020. In this period, a total of 2145 water points were installed. It is fact that due to the adverse impact of COVID-19, construction works under PEDP-4 slowed down. However, the status of the water points and wash blocks received through the monitoring survey is given in following subsections.

7. Outcomes of social safeguard screening

7.1 Influence of type of water point

Planning from the lessons learnt in PEDP-3

It is fact that, DPHE installed water points of different options such as Deep Tube Well (DTW), Shallow Tube Well (STW), Tara Tube well, Ring Well (RW), Pond Sand Filter (PSF), Rain Water Harvesting (RHW) in PEDP-3 based on the variation in geological formation, position of aquifer /water table, saline water intrusion etc. However, all those options have certain advantages as well as multiple



drawbacks. The common of which is the ease of availability of water from source and their familiarization and user friendliness to the young users.

In order to mitigate the concerns and to make the water sources more popular and user friendly, DPHE started installing Tube well with Submersible Pump (TSP) in all the primary schools under PEDP-4. This option has special features such as-

- Running water supply with storage facility.
- Multiple user can access at the same time.
- Promote hygiene practice through safe hand washing.

Comment:

Installation of tube well with submersible pump added values to its users especially young users which eventually increases the easy access to safe drinking water result in health benefit along with improved social safeguard.

7.2 Is there any discrepancy in the distribution of construction facilities?

Under PEDP-4 project, a total number of 58,000 wash blocks will be constructed. It is now at the initial stage of the project. Wash blocks and tube wells are now under construction. Right now, partial completion reports are available. From July'2020 to November'2020, 672 wash blocks were constructed, and total 2145 water points were installed, the distribution of which is shown in the following bar-chart (Fig.5 and Fig.6) based on the divisions. Overall, Highest number of wash blocks were constructed in the Dhaka division because this division covers maximum districts. Among the 672 wash blocks, 101 nos. were built in the Chattogram division which is the second in number among all the divisions. Although lowest number of wash blocks (61) were constructed in Barisal division, there is almost uniform proportion of distribution between Rajshahi and Sylhet division, as well as between Khulna and Mymensingh division.

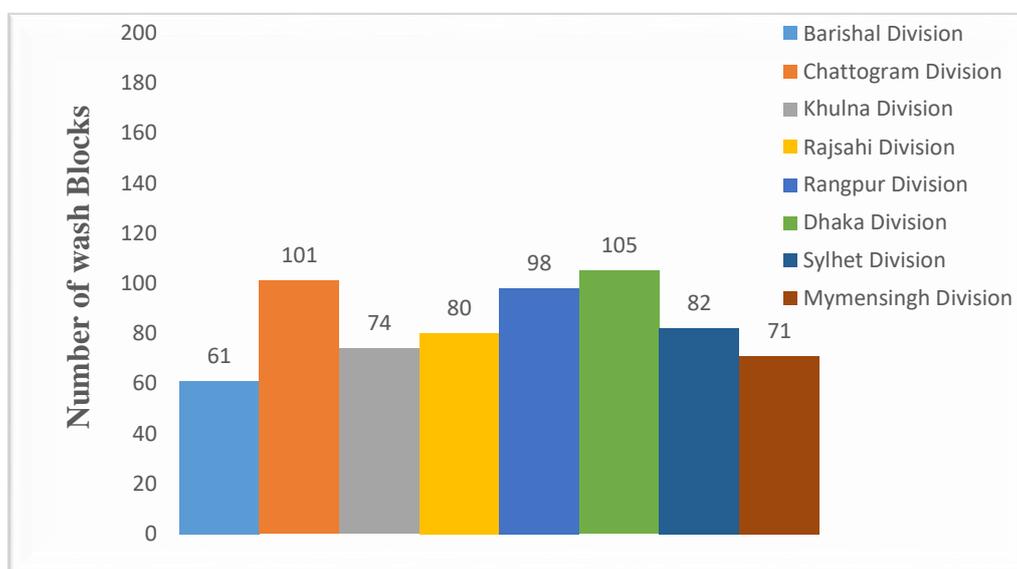


Fig. 5 Distribution of wash blocks



The number of wash blocks were distributed according to the proportion of people and districts covered by each division. Overall, the distribution is almost uniform based on people and land area covered and hence there is no discrepancy in the distributions.

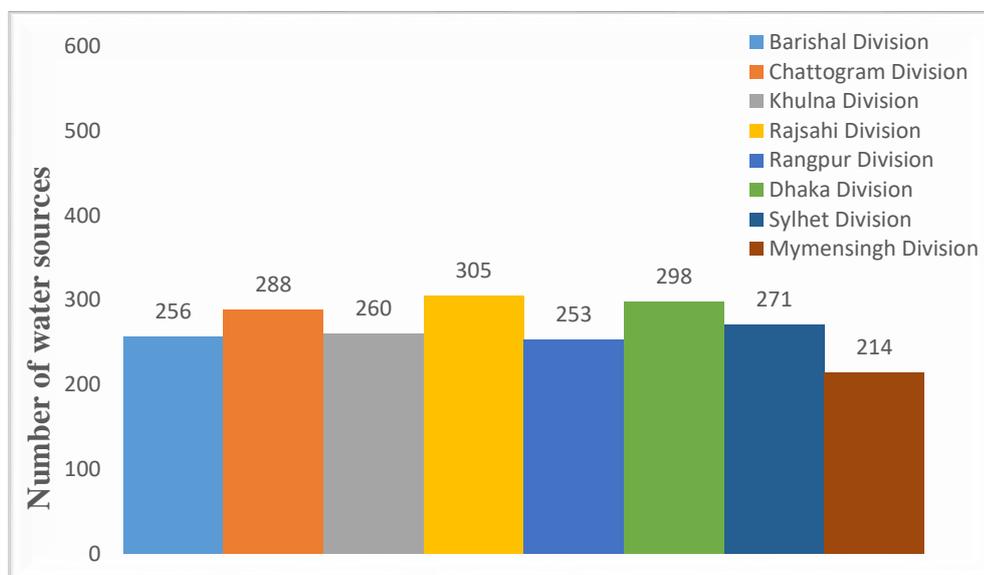


Fig. 6 Distribution of water sources

Among the 2145 water points, the highest number (305) was installed in the Rajshahi division and least proportion (214) was in the Mymensingh division. The distribution is almost uniform among the rest of the divisions.

7.3 Is there any discrimination in the distribution of facilities for ethnic communities?

Among the different divisions, Chittagong zone contains major ethnic communities. Among the total 288 water points installed in the Chittagong division, 52% of the tube wells were installed in the ethnic community driven areas (i.e. Hilly areas, Cox bazar etc.).

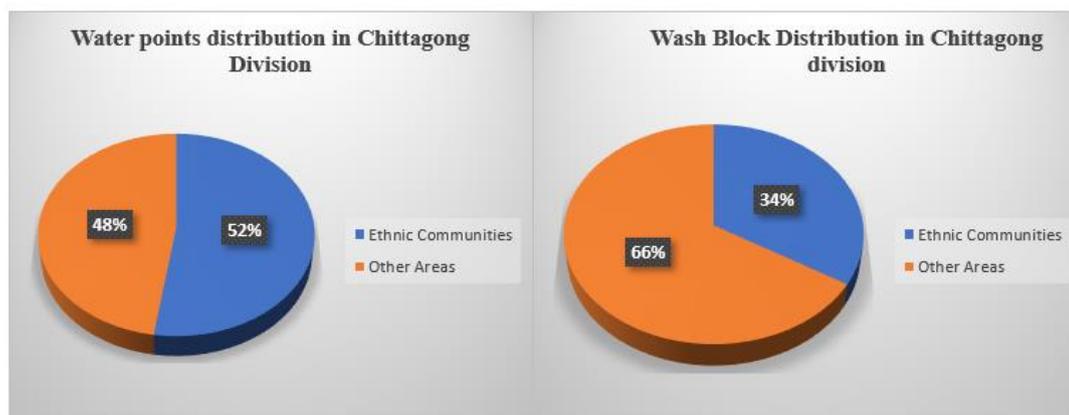


Fig. 7 Distribution of water sources and wash blocks in Chittagong Division



In case of wash-block construction, 34% was built for the ethnic communities. Therefore, special consideration and priority is given for the under-privileged people instead of discrepancy.

7.4 Is there displacement of people due to land acquisition?

Since, DPHE constructed 672 new wash blocks during the reporting tenure, no issues were encountered regarding displacement of people due to land acquisition. In addition, major maintenance of previously constructed wash blocks did not cause any dislocation. Furthermore, during planning and implementation of works related to the installation of water points, it was confirmed that all 2385 water points were installed in the land owned by respective school.

Comment:

The activity related to the installation of water points and construction of new wash block did not require any land acquisition. As such, no displacement of people as well as no adverse impact on livelihood happen.

7.5 Is there any threat on cultural tradition?

Installation of 2385 new water points having provision for running water supply brought a positive vibe in surrounding society as children could get easy access to safe drinking water. This ensured reduction of water borne diseases which eventually decreased the rate of absence of students from the school. The screening result confirmed that the installation of water points and major maintenance of wash blocks did not create any obstruction to the places/objects of cultural/religious significance.

Comment:

The activity related to the installation of water points and major maintenance of existing wash blocks and construction of new wash blocks did not create any threat on cultural tradition. In contrary, the activity improved the way of life as the facilities confirmed access to safe drinking water.

7.6 Is there any sign of improvement of way of life?

Along with the installation of tube well with submersible pump, DPHE constructed 5 outlet hand washing basins in all 2145 new water points with the provision of running water supply. A real time photo is depicted in Fig. 8. Construction of hand washing basin has a positive impact on the way of life as it improves the habit of hand washing among the children which is an essential part of our everyday life and a learning in the current COVID-19 context. The screening result confirmed that the installation of water points with provision for hand washing basin improved the way of life.

Comment:

The activity related to the installation of water points with hand washing basing improved the way of life as the facilities confirmed the access to safe drinking water and promote hygiene.



Fig. 8 Promoted hygiene through wash basin and water taps

7.7 Do the installed water points provide safe drinking water?

During installation of water points, suitable water layers are generally selected based on the geographic location and DPHE’s experience. From the screening of 2385 tube wells, it was found that 13 of them had the concern of excess arsenic (As) and/or, Iron (Fe) beyond the Bangladesh standard (arsenic, iron and chloride content below 50ppb, 5mg/l and 600mg/l respectively) of safe drinking water. For the rest of the cases arsenic, iron and chloride content were found satisfactory during laboratory tests. Fig. 9 shows the diagrammatic presentation of water quality test results. In addition, ample field tests were conducted in those schools during post monitoring phase by DPHE by using field kit which re-confirmed the DPHE laboratory test results. A sample copy of water test result is provided in Appendix-2.

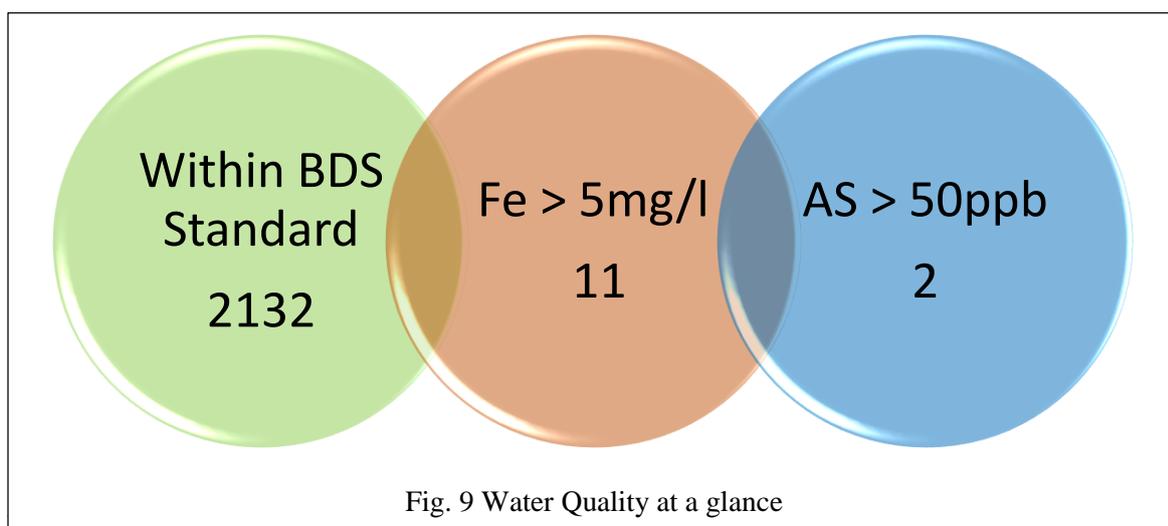


Fig. 9 Water Quality at a glance

Comment:

It was confirmed that all newly installed water points provide sufficiently safe drinking water which is one of the indicators of achieving improved learning environment.

7.8 Are the constructed toilets accessible for disable people?

The state-of-the-art design of wash block includes the provision for 1(one) toilet for disabled people. This special toilet has high commode along with hand rail facility. In addition, all the wash blocks have ramp provision which facilitates easy access for the disabled people (Fig. 10). DPHE constructed 672 new wash blocks in the reporting tenure. Moreover, out of 3889 wash blocks which were screened for major maintenance, toilet for disabled people in all wash blocks were found to be accessible for disabled student.



Fig. 10 Toilet for Disabled Children

Comments:

All disabled toilets were found to be operational and accessible during the post monitoring phase.

7.9 Is there any special safety issue taken during COVID'19 pandemic?

DPHE is under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (MLGRD&C), and follows the rules and regulations proclaimed by this ministry. On 7th May'2020, the MLGRD&C provided 12 special instructions on a basis of emergency for the safety considerations during corona pandemic (Attached in Appandix-3) vide memo No. 1629 on 07/05/2020

With these instructions, DPHE has already taken the measures for the following issues-

- i) The workers in construction sites maintained the safe distance (i.e. 1m) from each other. Before starting the site works, temperature of each worker was checked by thermal scanner.
- ii) Workers wear the mask, hand gloves, gumboot, helmet etc. and without these equipment's, no worker was permitted in the project works.
- iii) All the workers used hand sanitizer with at least an interval of 1 hr. and also washed their faces and hands with antiseptic soaps before taking meals and after using meals.

- iv) The officials from DPHE headquarter arrange cautionary meetings on covid-19 safety issues at district level with the Executive Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Sub-Assistant Engineer, and collect the updates from the construction sites about precautionary affairs through proper channel (Fig. 11).



Fig. 11 Meeting with the DPHE officials at different districts from Head Quarter

In addition to the district level, DPHE officials arranged meeting with School Head Masters at Upazilla level so as to make them informed about the safety issues for workers in the construction sites of schools as well as the special affairs due to corona pandemic.

8. Conclusions

This study investigates the social safeguard concerns during the implementation of water points and major maintenance of wash blocks based on the approved SMF guidelines for PEDP-4. The social monitoring screening confirmed no significant instances or issues that may hamper or influence the social safety during the reporting tenure. Being an implementing agency, DPHE would like to uphold this status in its ongoing and upcoming works related to infrastructure development.



Appendix-1: Social Screening Format

Social Screening Format for Wash Block/Water Sources

District: Jhalokathi
 Upazilla: Sadar u
 Name of School: Benkathi
 School ID: 503020109
 Type of WASH Block/Water Sources: TSP

Screening Questions	Base Line		Impact Without Intervention			Impact During Implementation			Impact after Implementation			Remarks
	Yes	No	+	-	N/A	+	-	N/A	+	-	N/A	
Is the land owned by school? If not, Put remarks.	Yes				N/A			N/A			N/A	
Any loss of Agricultural Land?		No			N/A			N/A			N/A	
Are the types of Water Points satisfactory?		No	-			+			+			
Is there displacement of people due to land acquisition?		No			N/A			N/A			N/A	
Is there any threat on cultural tradition/way of life?		No			N/A			N/A	+			
Are the Water Points installed?		No			N/A			N/A	+			
Was the Water quality tested?		No			N/A			N/A	+			
Do the installed water points provide safe drinking water?		No			N/A			N/A	+			
Is there any conflict with Water Supply right?		No			N/A			N/A			N/A	
Are there provisions of toilet for disabled students?		No			N/A			N/A			N/A	
Are the constructed toilets accessible for disable students?		No			N/A			N/A			N/A	

Signature of SAE
 20/9/20
 (সহকারী প্রকৌশলী)
 জল-স্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর
 ঢাকা

Signature of AE
 20/9/20
 মোঃ জিহাদুল হক খান
 সহকারী প্রকৌশলী
 জল-স্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর
 বাংলাদেশ সরকার, ঢাকা

Signature of Executive Engineer
 20/9/20
 মোঃ শাহীদুল আলম
 নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, জল-স্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর
 বাংলাদেশ সরকার, ঢাকা



Appendix-2: Sample Water Quality Test Report



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Office of the Senior Chemist,
Department of Public Health Engineering
Barisal Zonal Lab C&B Road, Barisal.
 Phone: 0431-2176153, E-mail: wqmsc_barisalzonalab@yahoo.com



Date: 19/07/2020.

Physical/Chemical/Bacteriological Analysis of Water Sample

Memo No: 46.03.0500.105.16.057.20-18

Sample ID: BAR2020070478 To BAR2020070507, Total: 30

Sent by: Executive Engineer, DPHE, Jhalokathi District, Jhalokathi.

Ref. Memo No: 46.03.4200.061.16.001.19-17 Date: 15/07/2020

Collection date: 03/07/2020-14/07/2020

LABORATORY TEST RESULTS:

Sample ID	District	Upazilla	Village	School ID	Type of school	water point		Name of School	GPS	Water Quality				Remarks	
						Typ e	Depth (m)			Sand	Clear	Fe(mg/l) LOO:0.1 BOD5: 0.3-1.00	As (mg/l) LOQ:0.001 BOD5: 0.05		Cl- (mg/l) BOD5: 150-R00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BAR2020070478	Jhalokathi	Sadar	Berkathi	503021109	1	1	Not Given	Berkathi GPS	22°41'17"N 90°14'17"E	No	Clear	0.426	<0.001	155	
BAR2020070479	Jhalokathi	Sadar	Chuchoy	503021108	1	1	Not Given	Chuchoyr GPS	22°40'58"N 90°15'20"E	No	Clear	1.709	0.00405	20	
BAR2020070480	Jhalokathi	Sadar	Orewil	503020705	1	1	Not Given	Dawn GPS	22°35'28"N 90°11'36"E	No	Clear	0.615	<0.001	85	
BAR2020070481	Jhalokathi	Sadar	Byadarapur	503020603	1	1	Not Given	Byadarapur GPS	22°38'02"N 90°10'17"E	No	Clear	0.293	<0.001	140	
BAR2020070482	Jhalokathi	Sadar	Kandargali	501020202	1	1	Not Given	Kandargas GPS	22°43'28"N 90°13'54"E	No	Clear	1.237	0.00373	20	
BAR2020070483	Jhalokathi	Sadar	Khadiykhira	503020305	1	1	Not Given	Nabagiem GPS	22°43'41"N 90°12'34"E	No	Clear	0.525	<0.001	120	
BAR2020070484	Jhalokathi	Sadar	Chemia	503020502	1	1	Not Given	Churnia GPS	22°41'03"N 90°12'02"E	No	Clear	0.942	<0.001	251	
BAR2020070485	Jhalokathi	Sadar	Ward-01	503026001	1	1	Not Given	Paschim Chandikathi Founshawa GPS	22°38'03"N 90°11'47"E	No	Clear	2.34	0.0027	150	


 (Shamsuddin Annad) Senior Chemist, DPHE


 Senior Chemist, DPHE

Appendix-3: Safety Issue guidelines due to Covid'19

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়
স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ
পাস-১ অধিশাখা।
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শেখ হাসিনার মূলনীতি
গ্রাম শহরের উন্নতি

স্মারক নং-৪৬.০০.০০০০.০৮৩.১২.০০২.১৭(অংশ-১)-১৬২৯

তারিখঃ ২৪ বৈশাখ ১৪২৭
০৭ মে ২০২০

বিষয়ঃ জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন প্রকল্পের কাজ সম্পাদনের জন্য অনুসরণীয় নির্দেশনা।

সূত্রঃ জনপ্রশাসন মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রজ্ঞাপন নং- ০৫.০০.০০০০.১৭৩.০৮.০১৪.০৭-১৩৫, তারিখ: ০৪ মে ২০২০।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রের পত্রের প্রেক্ষিতে নির্দেশক্রমে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন প্রকল্পের কাজ সম্পাদনের জন্য নিম্নবর্ণিত নির্দেশনা অনুসরণ করতে হবেঃ

- ০১) প্রকল্প এলাকায় করোনা ভাইরাস (কভিড-১৯) বিষয়ক স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয় কর্তৃক জারিকৃত নির্দেশনা সম্বলিত সাইনবোর্ড স্থাপন করতে হবে;
- ০২) স্বাস্থ্য বিধি অনুসরণ ও সামাজিক দূরত্ব রক্ষা করে প্রকল্পের কাজ সম্পাদন করতে হবে। প্রকল্প কাজে যে সকল শ্রমিক কাজ করবে তারা শারীরিকভাবে সুস্থ কি-না তা নির্ণয়ের জন্য ধার্মাল ক্লিনিকের মাধ্যমে তাদের শরীরের তাপমাত্রা পরীক্ষা করতে হবে;
- ০৩) ট্রাকে করে নির্মাণ সামগ্রী পরিবহন/সরবরাহের সময় ট্রাকের সামনে ব্যানারে জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন সূনির্দিষ্ট প্রকল্পের নাম উল্লেখ থাকতে হবে;
- ০৪) প্রকল্প কাজ সম্পাদনের জন্য শ্রমিকদের নির্দিষ্ট পোশাক পরিধান করতে হবে এবং প্রয়োজ্য ক্ষেত্রে মাস্ক, হ্যান্ডগ্লোভস, গামবুট, হেলমেট ব্যবহার করতে হবে;
- ০৫) প্রকল্প এলাকায় নির্মাণ শ্রমিকদের জন্য সাবান পানি দিয়ে হাত ধোয়ার ব্যবস্থা থাকতে হবে। প্রয়োজনে হ্যান্ড স্যানিটাইজার সরবরাহ করতে হবে;
- ০৬) চলমান প্রকল্প এলাকায় কার্যক্রম চলাকালীন কাজের বিবরণ সম্বলিত সাইনবোর্ড স্থাপন করতে হবে;
- ০৭) প্রকল্প কাজে নির্মাণ সংশ্লিষ্ট যন্ত্রপাতি ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে স্বাস্থ্য সুরক্ষার বিষয়টি নিশ্চিত করতে হবে;
- ০৮) প্রকল্প কাজে নিয়োজিত নির্মাণ শ্রমিকদের স্বাস্থ্য বিধি অনুসরণপূর্বক সামাজিক দূরত্ব বজায় রেখে নির্ধারিত নির্মাণ শেডে অবস্থান করতে হবে;
- ০৯) পাথর, সিমেন্ট বা অন্যান্য নির্মাণ সামগ্রী এক জেলা হতে অন্য জেলায় পরিবহনের প্রয়োজন হলে সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলা প্রশাসকগণকে অবহিত করতে হবে;
- ১০) প্রয়োজ্য ক্ষেত্রে প্রকল্পের কাজ চালানোর জন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলা প্রশাসক/উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসারের অনুমতি গ্রহণ করতে হবে;

অপর পৃষ্ঠায় দৃষ্টব্য-

-০২-

১১) উল্লিখিত নির্দেশনা যথাযথভাবে অনুসরণ করা হচ্ছে কিনা তা মাঠ পর্যায়ে তদারকির জন্য জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর একটি কমিটি গঠন করবে। কমিটি প্রতি মাসে স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ বরাবর প্রতিবেদন দাখিল করবে।

১২) ঈদ-উল-ফিতরের সরকারি ছুটিতে সকল কর্মকর্তা-কর্মচারীকে তার স্ব-স্ব কর্মস্থলে অবস্থান করতে হবে।

মো: খাইরুল ইসলাম
যুগ্মসচিব
ফোন: ৯৫৭৫৫৬২

প্রধান প্রকৌশলী
জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর
কাকরাইল, ঢাকা।

স্মারক নং-৪৬.০০.০০০০.০৮৩.১২.০০২.১৭(অংশ-১)- ১৬২৯/০১(০৮)

তারিখঃ ২৪ বৈশাখ ১৪২৭
০৭ মে ২০২০

অনুলিপিঃ (সদয় অবগতির জন্য)

১. অতিরিক্ত সচিব (পাস), স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।
২. বিভাগীয় কমিশনার (সকল), বিভাগ।
৩. মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়।
৪. জেলা প্রশাসক (সকল), জেলা।
৫. উপসচিব, বিধি-৪ শাখা, জনপ্রশাসন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৬. সিনিয়র সচিবের একান্ত সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।
৭. কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রামার, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।
৮. অফিস কপি।

মো: খাইরুল ইসলাম
যুগ্মসচিব

Appendix-4: WASH Block Case Study

CASE STUDY-01:

Project	Fourth Primary Education Development Program (PEDP-4)
Name of School	Islampur Sardarpara Akramuzzaman Govt. Primary School
District	Jamalpur
Upazilla	Islampur
Handed Over Date	November, 2020
Caretaker Training	November, 2020
Monitoring from DPHE Local Office	Frequently during construction and twice after construction
Post Construction Monitoring from Focal Point's Office	December, 2020

Wash Blocks was constructed in the above-mentioned school during July, 2020 to November, 2020. After the wash block was handed over on November, 2020 to SMC, Care taker training and hygiene education was provided by the Sub-Assistant Engineer Md. Rakibur Rahman, DPHE. At the time of handover to SMC, Sub-Assistant Engineer took initiative in giving caretaker training to the school. During caretaker training, following issues were covered:

- i. Proper Use of Wash Block
- ii. Hygiene Practice
- iii. Cleanliness and maintenance aspect
- iv. Emergency Contact to DPHE Local Office shortly



Fig. 12 Inspection of Wash block in presence of school authority

The post monitoring visit by SAE shows that the school is following the maintenance scheme properly.

Appendix-5: Tube Well Case Study

CASE STUDY-02:

Project	Fourth Primary Education Development Program (PEDP-4)
Name of School	Berkathi Government Primary School
District	Jhalkathi
Upazilla	Jhalkathi Sadar
Handed Over Date	July,2020
Caretaker Training	July,2020
Monitoring from DPHE Local Office	Frequently during construction and twice after construction
Post Construction Monitoring from Focal Point's Office	August, 2020

Tube well was installed in the above-mentioned school on July,2020. At the time of installation of the tubewell, local DPHE Sub-Assistant engineer Mr. Amit Karmokar, mechanics along with school SMC were present. Figure below shows this fact during lowering of the said tube well.

During handover to SMC, Sub-Assistant Engineer, Jhalkathi Sadar took initiative in giving caretaker training to the school. During caretaker training, following issues were covered:

- i. Cleanliness & maintenance aspect
- ii. Drainage of Water
- iii. Emergency contact to DPHE local office shortly



Fig. 13 Lowering of Tube well in presence of school authority

During post evaluation phase in the findings were found satisfactory and the water source was found functional.

Appendix-6: Different stages from construction to finishing of wash block



Footing casting



Hand over of wash block



Slab casting



Interior of toilet



Finished view of Wash Block



Toilet for disabled children

Appendix-7: Co-ordination meeting between DPHE HQ and district officials



Attached

