



December, 2019

**Biannual
Report**



Social Monitoring Report

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

July'18 – Nov'19

[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 wash blocks, installation of safe drinking water points plays an important role in achieving the sustainable physical learning environment. Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) is solely responsible to provide the facilities of 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 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 constructed during PEDP-3. From the beginning of the project until November'2019 DPHE installed 388 new water points although no new Wash Blocks were constructed during this period. In this tenure, DPHE conducted major maintenance of 752 wash blocks.

The sole purpose of this screening is to identify any concern or issue related to the social safeguard due to the installation of water points and major maintenance of wash blocks from July'18 until November' 19. The screening is based on the social safeguard screening conducted during 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, restrict access to common properties, effect on places/objects of cultural/religious significance, provision of toilet for disabled student, accessibility of disabled student to toilets, provision of safe drinking water to children etc.s

The screening was conducted by DPHE officials at the Upazilla level which were duly verified in district level and compiled in DPHE headquarter. The social monitoring screening confirmed no social safeguard impacts on asset or livelihood for construction of DPHE components. Being an implementing agency DPHE would like to uphold this status in its ongoing and upcoming works related to infrastructure 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'18 to November'19. 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.

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 Wash 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.

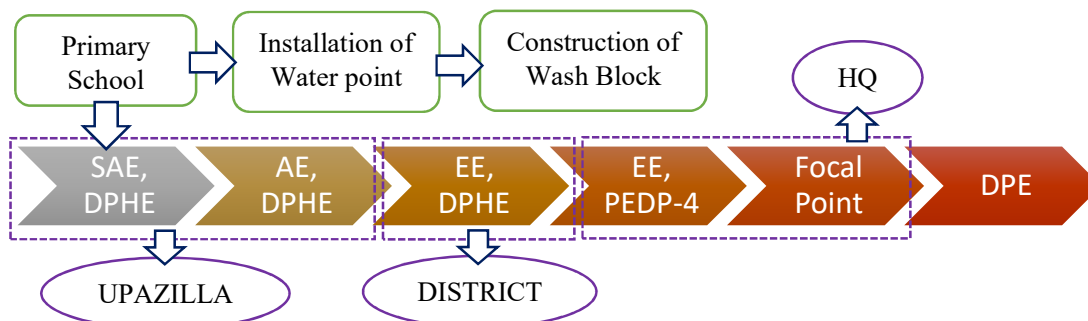


Fig. 1. Method of social safeguard screening



5. Role of DPHE in comprehensive monitoring

The subcomponents of PEDP-4 especially the infrastructural implementation are 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 construction 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 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. In order 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.

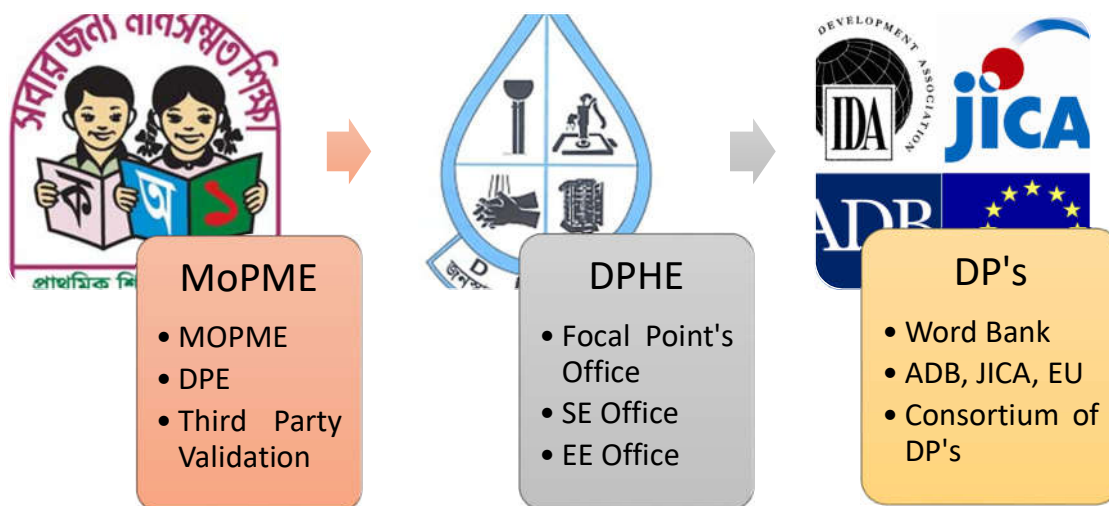


Fig. 2 Monitoring scheme in PEDP-4

DPHE district office arranges 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. 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.

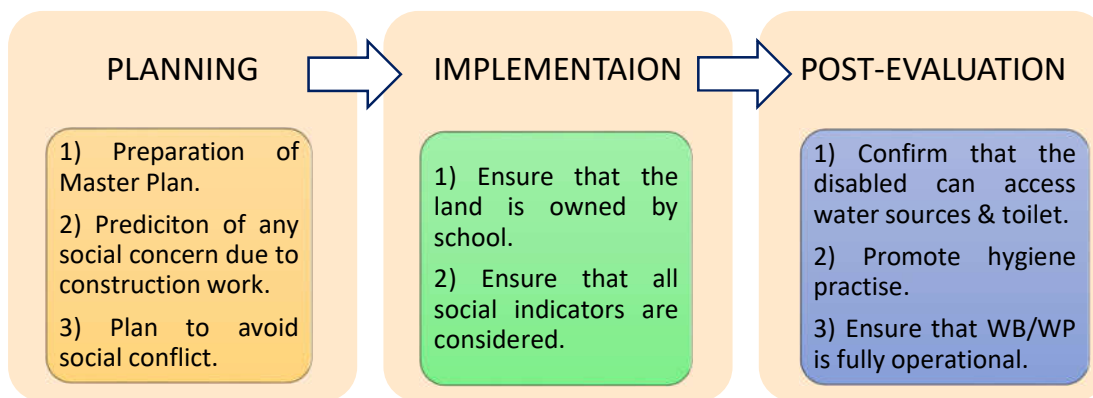


Fig. 3 Role of DPHE in social monitoring



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’18 – November’19)

DPHE handed over a total of 388 water points from the beginning of the project until November, 2019. Of them 270 tube wells were installed and handed over in 2019. In addition, DPHE completed the major maintenance of 752 wash blocks since the beginning of the project until November, 2019.



Most (598 nos.) of which were completed during January to November, 2019. 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 Progress of work under PEDP-4, DPHE

Installation/ Maintenance of	No. of water points/ wash blocks covered in screening			
	July'18 - Dec'18	Jan'19 - June'19	July'19 - November'19	Total
Water Sources	118	213	57	388
Wash Block	154	507	91	752

This report focuses on the construction work from the tenure of July'18 to November'19. During this period, although no new wash blocks have been constructed, major maintenance of 752 wash blocks have been conducted which were constructed during early period of PEDP-3 program. In this period, a total of 388 water points have been installed. 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 user especially young user which eventually increases the easy access to safe drinking water result in health benefit along with improved social safeguard.



7.2 Is there displacement of people due to land acquisition?

Since, DPHE did not construct any new wash block 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 388 water points were installed in the land owned by respective school.

Comment:

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

7.3 Is there any threat on cultural tradition/way of life

Installation of 388 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 school. Moreover, the habit of hand wash developed which had positive impact on the way of life. 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 wash block 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 and hygiene.

7.4 Do the installed water points provide safe drinking water?

During installation of water points, suitable water layers are generally selected based on geographic location and DPHE's experience. The screening of water points confirmed that none of the installed 388 tube well had the concern of excess arsenic (As), Iron (Fe) and Chloride (Cl). As mentioned above, arsenic, iron and chloride content were found below 50ppb, 10mg/l and 600mg/l (1000 mg/l in coastal belt) respectively during laboratory tests which is also within Bangladesh standard. 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.

Comment:

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



7.5 Are the installed water points accessible to indigenous people (IP) and small ethnic community (SEC)?

It is fact that installation of water sources and construction of wash blocks at the primary schools of Bangladesh is an involuntary resettlement under category ‘C’ of the approved social monitoring framework (SMF) of DPE based on ADB’s guideline for social monitoring. However, considering indigenous people (IP) and/or, small ethnic community (SEC) as beneficiaries, the project is under category ‘B’ and the screening on IP and SEC as beneficiaries is an important tool that can ensure their social safeguard.

Indigenous people (IP) and small ethnic community (SEC) in Bangladesh are located in some particular locations of Bangladesh such as southeastern, northwestern, northcentral and northeastern region. Although during the reporting tenure, no new wash blocks have been constructed, 388 new water points have been installed. Of these 388 new water points, 17 were installed in the designated zones where the habitats are either IP and/or, SEC. During the social screening of these 17 water points, there were no recorded issues where the IP/ SEC children were restricted from the access to safe drinking water.

Comment:

It was confirmed that all newly installed water points provide sufficiently safe drinking water to the IP and SEC.

7.6 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. Although DPHE did not construct any new wash block in the reporting tenure, there was no issue related to the access of disabled people in the wash blocks. However, out of 752 wash blocks which were screened for major maintenance, toilet for disabled people in 18 wash blocks were found to be kept as locked and key which is against the guideline for social safeguard.

Suggested mitigation measures:

Head master of all 18 screened schools confirmed that there were no disable student in those schools although DPHE officials discussed the importance of keeping the disabled toilets accessible to such students.

Comments:

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



8. Conclusions

This screening 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 social safeguard impacts on asset or livelihood for construction of DPHE components. 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

District: লাখাখালী
 Upazilla: পদ্ম জামনা
 Name of School: দক্ষিণ পশ্চিম হাফিজুল্লাহ সরকারি প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়
 School ID: 409011023
 School Type: GPS Type of Water Sources/WASH Block: 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.	✓				✓			✓			✓	
Any loss of Agricultural Land?		✓			✓			✓			✓	
Are the types of Water Points satisfactory?		✓		✓			✓				✓	
Is there displacement of people due to land acquisition?		✓			✓			✓			✓	
Is there any threat on cultural tradition/way of life?		✓			✓			✓			✓	
Are the Water Points installed?	✓				✓			✓	✓			
Was the Water quality tested?	✓				✓			✓	✓			
Do the installed water points provide safe drinking water?	✓				✓			✓	✓			
Is there any conflict with Water Supply right?		✓			✓			✓			✓	
Are there provisions of toilet for disabled students?	✓			✓			✓			✓		
Are the constructed toilets accessible for disable students?	✓			✓			✓			✓		


[Signature]
 Signature of SAE
 সিনিয়র সার্বজনীন স্বাস্থ্য কর্মকর্তা
 উপ-স্বাস্থ্য অফিসার
 স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তর
 পদ্ম জামনা, লাক্ষাখালী।

Signature of AE


[Signature]
 Signature of Executive Engineer
 (স্বাস্থ্য) সার্বজনীন স্বাস্থ্য কর্মকর্তা
 উপ-স্বাস্থ্য অফিসার
 স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তর
 পদ্ম জামনা, লাক্ষাখালী।



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 (DPHE)
Zonal Laboratory, Shahid Masuir Rahman Road, Jhenaidah.
Phone: 0451-61416, Fax: Email: wqmisc_jhenaidahzonallab@yahoo.com




Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Office of the Senior Chemist
Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)
Zonal Laboratory, Shahid Masuir Rahman Road, Jhenaidah.
Phone: 0451-61416, Fax: Email: wqmisc_jhenaidahzonallab@yahoo.com

Work order No. 697, date : 12/06/2019 Package No. Contactor : M/S. Malitha Enterprise, Jhenaidah.


Sl. No.	District	Upazilla	Village	ID	Type of School	Water Point		Name Of School	GPS Reading	Water Quality				Remarks	
						Type	Depth (M)			Sand	Clear	As (mg/L)	Fe (mg/L)		Cl
1	Jhenaidah	Shaikupa	Mathurapur	204050207	1	DTW (Sub-Mer.)	8	Mathurapur Govt Primary School	N: 23°41'44.7" E: 89°08'58.5"	Free	Clear	0.020	2.10	15	
2	Jhenaidah	Shaikupa	Khari Baria	204051302	1	DTW (Sub-Mer.)		Khari Baria Govt Primary School	N: 23°36'59.0" E: 89°14'02.8"	Free	Clear	0.020	2.60	10	
3	Jhenaidah	Shaikupa	Mingram	204051103	1	DTW (Sub-Mer.)		Mingram Govt Primary School	N: 23°37'02.5" E: 89°20'42.4"	Free	Clear	0.014	3.00	60	
4	Jhenaidah	Shaikupa	Bahir Royra	204051307	1	DTW (Sub-Mer.)		Bahir Royra Govt Primary School	N: 23°37'27.7" E: 89°14'24.7"	Free	Clear	0.002	2.30	15	
5	Jhenaidah	Shaikupa	Nadpara	204050606	1	DTW (Sub-Mer.)		Nadpara Govt Primary School	N: 23°42'49.9" E: 89°15'52.4"	Free	Clear	0.002	1.80	10	
6	Jhenaidah	Shaikupa	Kachua	204051404	1	DTW (Sub-Mer.)		Malmali Govt Primary School	N: 23°36'08.1" E: 89°12'47.2"	Free	Clear	0.001	1.60	15	
7	Jhenaidah	Shaikupa	Debtola	204050305	1	DTW (Sub-Mer.)		Debtola Govt Primary School	N: 23°40'45.4" E: 89°12'48.9"	Free	Clear	0.002	2.80	10	

Sample Collected by: 

Md. Moniruzzaman
Sample Analyzer
DPHE, Zonal Lab, Jhenaidah.

Sample Analyzed by: 

Md. Nazrul Islam
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DPHE, Zonal Lab, Jhenaidah.

Countersigned/Approved by: 

Md. Nazrul Islam
Junior Chemist
DPHE, Zonal Lab, Jhenaidah.