



# Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

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Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 07-Jun-2020 | Report No: PIDISDSA29300



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country Bangladesh	Project ID P173748	Project Name Second Additional Financing to Reaching Out of School Children Project	Parent Project ID (if any) P131394
Parent Project Name BD: Reaching Out of School Children II	Region SOUTH ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date 01-Jul-2020	Estimated Board Date 31-Aug-2020
Practice Area (Lead) Education	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) People's Republic of Bangladesh	Implementing Agency Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME)

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The key project development objective is to improve equitable access, retention and completion in quality primary education for out-of-school children in selected under-served areas.

Components

- Increasing equitable access
- Enhancing education quality
- Improving project management and capacity
- Establishing effective M&E
- Provide safe and equitable learning opportunities to children and youth of DRP in Cox's Bazar District

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**

**SUMMARY**

<b>Total Project Cost</b>	6.50
<b>Total Financing</b>	6.50
<b>of which IBRD/IDA</b>	6.50
<b>Financing Gap</b>	0.00

**DETAILS**

**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	6.50
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IDA Credit	6.50
Environmental Assessment Category	
B-Partial Assessment	
'Have the Safeguards oversight and clearance function been transferred to the Practice Manager?' No	
Decision	

Other Decision (as needed)

Not Applicable

**B. Introduction and Context**

Country Context

**1. Bangladesh has made rapid social and economic progress in recent decades, reaching lower-middle income status by 2015.** Gross domestic product (GDP) growth averaged close to 6 percent annually since 2000 and, according to official estimates, accelerated to over 8 percent in FY19. Strong labor market gains contributed to a sharp decline in poverty, with the national poverty rate falling from 48.9 to 24.3 percent between 2000 and 2016, while extreme poverty declined from 34.3 to 12.9 percent.<sup>1</sup> However, the pace of poverty reduction slowed in recent years even as growth accelerated, particularly in urban areas and in the west of the country. Similarly, the progress on shared prosperity slowed between 2010 and 2016 after a decade of improvements, with annual consumption growth of the bottom 40 percent trailing that of the overall population (1.2 versus 1.6 percent). Bangladesh entered the COVID-19 crisis with a relatively strong macroeconomic position. Garment exports and remittances narrowed the external deficit in recent years and international reserves were adequate at the end of April 2020 at US\$ 32.9 billion, equivalent to six months of imports. While tax collections are amongst the lowest in the world, under-execution of the budget has contained the fiscal deficit, which has been below 5 percent of GDP since FY01. As a result, public debt is low and stood at 33.7 percent of GDP at the end of FY19. A key economic vulnerability is in the banking sector where the non-performing loan (NPL) ratio is high at 9.3 percent of outstanding loans in December 2019, and is underestimated considering significant under-provisioning, regulatory forbearance, and gaps in the legal framework.

**2. Growth declined sharply as the COVID-19 pandemic brought about major disruptions to economic activity.** In the first half of FY20 (July to December), growth decelerated as slower global trade and deteriorating external competitiveness lowered exports and tighter access to finance constrained private investment growth. With declining ready-made garment (RMG) orders, exports declined by 5.8

<sup>1</sup> Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2000/01 through 2016/17.

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percent (y-o-y) during this period. A sharp contraction in capital goods imports (3.4 percent, y-o-y) suggests private investment also declined. Growth during the first half of the year was primarily supported by remittance-fueled private consumption. The initial phase of the pandemic in early 2020 disrupted the supply of intermediate goods from China, reducing manufacturing output. As the pandemic intensified abroad, export orders from Europe and the United States declined precipitously and an estimated US\$ 3.2 billion in RMG orders were cancelled or suspended.<sup>2</sup> The government implemented a national shutdown from March 26 to May 30 to control an accelerating domestic outbreak of the virus. Control measures resulted in a sudden stop of many components of the service and industrial sectors. Remittance inflows declined by 23.6 percent year-over-year in April 2020 and exports declined by 82.9 percent in the same period. In FY19, inflation remained modest at an average of 5.5 percent, primarily driven by a rise in non-food prices. Demand for food surged with precautionary purchases ahead of the national lockdown but has eased more recently as government food distribution programs were implemented. Overall inflation reached 5.4 percent y-o-y by the end of May 2020.

**3. COVID-19 has darkened the economic outlook through domestic economic disruptions, declining exports and remittances, and rising stress in the financial sector.** FY20 GDP growth is projected in a range between 1.6 percent and a downside scenario of 1.0 percent. The downside forecast is based on a situation in which (i) lockdown measures are extended and mobility remains significantly constrained and (ii) the global outlook deteriorates further. In FY21, growth is projected between 1.0 and -3.0 percent. In the downside scenario, a second round of infections and a prolonged global recession would result in the realization of some contingent liabilities, especially from the financial sector. The extended national shutdown is likely to depress economic activity across all sectors in the last quarter of FY20, and varying levels of control measures are likely to continue in FY21. Private consumption, the main engine of growth, is expected to slow and declining remittance inflows reduce household income. The unprecedented uncertainties related to COVID-19 are likely to further dampen private investment. The decline in exports is expected to persist, as developed market recessions depress demand for ready-made garments, Bangladesh's primary export. A shortage of intermediate inputs is expected to lower industrial production, while labor shortages could adversely impact all sectors. Transportation disruptions are expected to dampen agricultural growth, particularly production of perishable products like dairy, poultry, and vegetables. The recovery is expected to be very gradual, with ongoing economic disruptions and increasing fragilities in the banking system. In the medium term, a gradual recovery in growth is expected, with some increase in export demand and higher public spending.

**4. Bangladesh is extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change.** The Global Climate Risk Index ranks Bangladesh as the world's seventh most affected country over the period 1999-2018.<sup>3</sup> Rising temperatures leading to more intense and unpredictable rainfalls during the monsoon season and a higher probability of catastrophic cyclones are expected to result in increased tidal inundation. It is estimated that a one-meter rise in sea levels would submerge 18 percent of arable land in coastal areas<sup>4</sup>. Recent studies estimate that by 2050 Bangladesh could have 13.3 million internal climate migrants<sup>5</sup>. Additional rural-urban migration would have significant consequences for air and water pollution and unsustainable consumption of natural resources, while putting additional pressure on urban labor markets. Addressing climate risks is increasingly becoming urgent to ensure sustainable economic

<sup>2</sup> Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), as of May 22, 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Germanwatch (2020) *Global Climate Risk Index 2020*

<sup>4</sup> UNFCC (2007) *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*

<sup>5</sup> World Bank (2018) *Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration*



development of the country.

#### Sectoral and Institutional Context

1. The Reaching Out-of-School Children Project II (ROSC II) was approved by the World Bank Board on October 02, 2012 and became effective on January 30, 2013. It is financed by an IDA Credit of US\$130 million through Investment Project Financing (IPF) and counterpart funding of US\$7.5 million from Government of Bangladesh (GoB). Building upon the original ROSC Project (2004-2012), the ROSC II Project is providing a second chance primary education to out-of-school children in targeted rural upazilas (sub-districts) of the country through learning centers (LCs). The project also provides alternative education to the out of school children of urban Slums in 8 city corporations and also pre-vocational education to dropped out over aged youth.

2. Since August 2017, more than 700,000 people crossed into Bangladesh from Myanmar, with the majority settled in a large congested camp, along with other camps across Cox's Bazar District in Chittagong division. Some are living amongst host communities. They join around 300,000 people displaced from Myanmar in previous years. This influx is placing an immense strain on the existing infrastructure and on an already resource-constrained social service delivery system and the environment. The large influx of Displaced Rohingya Populations (DRP) outnumbers the host community in the affected localities (Upazilas), including significant exposure to natural and health risks and potential conflict with the host communities. Given the uncertainty and expected delays in repatriation, the Government of Bangladesh will continue to deliver humanitarian aid directly and through United Nations (UN) agencies and local/international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for supply of food, health and nutrition services, sanitation, water and other essential services.

3. ROSCII is also providing pre-vocational training and enterprise development support to the dropped-out youth of the Host Community in Cox's Bazar who had been badly affected due to influx of Displaced Rohingya Populations (DRP). Financed through an Additional Financing from the Regional Refugee Window of IDA, ROSCII is also providing learning center based informal education to the DRP children and adolescents including teacher training and textbook development and printing and maintaining a safe learning center environment. ROSCII partners with Save The Children for host community support and with UNICEF for providing education support to the DRP children inside the refugee camps.

4. With a population of 2.5 million, the education sector of Cox's Bazar has been one of lowest performing in the country. Primary education net enrolment rate of Cox's Bazar is the lowest in the country. The net enrolment rate in Cox's Bazar is 72.6% for boys and 69.1% for girls compared to the national average of 98%. The dropout rate in primary education is the highest in the country. The dropout rate in primary education is 39.6% for boys and 22.8% for girls, compared to the national average of 14.2% and 11.1% respectively. An estimated 28.5% children of primary school age and 36.1% children of secondary school age remain out of school, and 9.4% of children aged 10-14 years are child workers in Cox's Bazar. This estimate of child worker is an undermined statement as informal employment of the children remains unrecognized.

5. On the other hand, around 55% (370,000) of the DRP population, originating from the Rakhine state of Myanmar are under 18 years of age. The Rakhine state of Myanmar has low rates in terms of early childhood education (5.4%), primary school enrolment (71-76%), and secondary school enrolment (31-32%). BRAC, an international NGO, estimates that as many as 73% of DRP have no literacy skills. Immediate access to safe and equitable learning opportunities to all crisis-affected children and youth in the region



is required. Moreover, around 65,000 youth in entire Cox's Bazar area are in need for job related skills training and relevant support.

6. The GoB and partners have been providing humanitarian services delivered both through the existing government system in the district and through new temporary structures in and near displaced settlements. But providing learning services to the affected communities (both DRP and host) in Cox's Bazar requires expanded capacities of education service delivery, strengthening systems, special training for teachers and local administration to support all crisis affected children capably, management attention, personnel and resources. The education centric response strategy described in the Joint Response Plan (JRP) of GoB estimates around 625,000 children and youth (aged 3-24 years) are in need of access to learning opportunities, for which USD 46.5 million funding is required. There is also a need to harmonize with ongoing and planned development support by other partners, including the main UN agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF), partnerships (GPE, Education Cannot Wait), bi-laterals and NGOs active in Cox's Bazar.

7. The ROSC II Project is being implemented by the ROSC Unit (ROSCU) under the Directorate of Primary Education (DPE) of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME).

### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

#### Original PDO

The key project development objective is to improve equitable access, retention and completion in quality primary education for out-of-school children in selected under-served areas.

#### Current PDO

Same as original PDO.

#### Key Results

1. The Project has five components: (i) increasing equitable access to primary education; (ii) improving retention in and completion of primary education cycle; (iii) enhancing project implementation capacity through mobilization of communities and partner agencies; (iv) establishing an effective monitoring and evaluation system; and (v) providing safe and equitable learning opportunities to children and adolescents of DRP in Cox's Bazar District. The Project was approved by the World Bank Board of Executive Directors on October 02, 2012 and the additional financing of US\$25 million to support informal education of DRP children was approved on September 17, 2018. The closing date of the Project is December 31, 2020.

2. The proposed AF does not require changes in the PDO, the PDO indicators, and the Results Framework of the project. No changes will take place in the implementation arrangements or in the M&E mechanism. The AF will only provide additional financing to fill the funding gap caused by the currency exchange rate changes. If adjusted, the project will be able to complete the following activities that are **already included in the original project design**:

a. *Urban Slum Children's Education*: This activity provides second-chance primary education through



accelerated model to dropped-out children aged 8-14 years in 8 city corporations of the country. This activity was scheduled to be completed as remaining around 39,000 grade V learners were supposed to complete their Primary Education Completion Examination (PECE) by December 2020.

- b. *Pre-Vocational Training and Enterprise Development Support*: This activity supports out-of-school youth and adolescents of the country by providing pre-vocational training and enterprise development support through three months long training curriculum in market demand driven trades. Since January 2018, ROSC II has been supporting the crisis-affected youth of the host community of Cox's Bazar through this activity. This activity was also scheduled to be completed by December 2020 with total EOP target 25,000. However, due to funding gap crisis the fate of around 7,500 trainees in this already crisis-affected host community has been uncertain.
3. The proposed Extension will allow the project to complete the fifth component for which no additional financing is required.

#### D. Project Description

1. This is (i) an additional financing (AF) of USD 6.5 million for the Bangladesh Reaching Out-of-School Children Project II (ROSC II, P131394) and (ii) an extension of six (06) months for completion of project activities revising the project closing date to June 30, 2021 from current closing date of December 31, 2020. The revised closing date will be applicable to both original project (P131394) and previous additional financing (P167870). The proposed additional financing of US\$6.5 million of the original project will address the funding gap resulting from exchange rate fluctuation between XDR and USD. The project was on track to complete scheduled activities with this funding gap addressed. But the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the country-wide lockdown led to the temporary suspension of project activities. Consequently, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) requested for an extension of the project closing date by six months to June 30, 2020.

2. The ROSC II project (the Parent Project) has been providing second chance primary education to out-of-school children in targeted rural upazillas (sub-districts) of the country through learning centers (LCs) since January 2013. The project also provides alternative education to the out-of-school children of urban slums in 8 city corporations and pre-vocational training (PVT) to dropped-out youth of the country including crisis affected youth of host community of Cox's Bazar district. Since April 2019, the project has been supporting primary-aged children of the Displaced Rohingya Population (DRP) who have crossed into Bangladesh from Myanmar in August 2017 and have been living in refugee camps in Cox's Bazar.

3. The Project has five components: (i) increasing equitable access to primary education; (ii) improving retention in and completion of primary education cycle; (iii) enhancing project implementation capacity through mobilization of communities and partner agencies; (iv) establishing an effective monitoring and evaluation system; and (v) providing safe and equitable learning opportunities to children and adolescents of DRP in Cox's Bazar District. The Project was approved by the World Bank Board of Executive Directors on October 02, 2012 and the additional financing of US\$25 million to support informal education of DRP children was approved on September 17, 2018. The closing date of the Project is December 31, 2020.

4. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve equitable access, retention and completion in quality primary education for out-of-school children in selected underserved areas.



5. The progress towards the PDO and the overall implementation of the project are currently rated as Moderately Satisfactory. The PDO indicator targets are either on track to be achieved or have surpassed the end-of-project (EoP) targets. The number of out-of-school children supported under the project has reached 690,000 (93 percent of the EoP target), the total number of student-years supported is 1,678,177 (notably surpassed target); the percentage of female students enrolled in Learning Centers (LCs) is 49 percent (target 50 percent); average grade retention rate is 73 percent (target achieved); and the share of disadvantaged students in total enrollment is 87 percent (surpassed target). ROSC II students participated in Primary Education Completion Examinations (PECE) in years 2014, 2015, 2017 and 2018 in addition to participating in systematic learning assessments conducted by DPE. Their pass rate in the 2018 PECE was 84%. Since September 2019, there has been significant progress on the new PDO indicators that had been added as part of the first additional financing. Accordingly, there are 112,000 primary-age DRP children have been supported by the project in 1,239 learning centers (LCs) managed by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) with the EoP target of 150,000.

6. The rural component of the original project was phased out in December 2019. The remaining activities under the ROSCII project are: (i) Completion of Primary Cycle of around 39,000 children in urban slum LCs in 10 city corporations; (ii) around 7500 trainees (out of 8500) to complete PVT and enterprise development training in crisis affected the host community; and (iii) an impact assessment of the project. The proposed AF will be required for completing the remaining activities. Due to COVID-19 related countrywide lockdown, the proposed extension of six months will ensure completion of the PVT and enterprise development training program for the target host community youth and completion of the impact assessment of the project.

7. The proposed AF will only provide additional financing to fill the funding gap caused by the currency exchange rate changes. The following activities will be completed through the AF and the Extension: (i) Urban Slum Children's Education; Pre-Vocational Training and Enterprise Development Support: This activity supports out-of-school youth and adolescents of the country by providing pre-vocational training and enterprise development support. The proposed Extension will allow the project to complete the fifth component for which no additional financing is required.

## **E. Implementation**

### **Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

The Project is being implemented by the ROSC Unit (ROSCU) under the Directorate of Primary Education (DPE) of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME). UNICEF, Save the Children, a renowned International NGO, is partnering Pre-Vocational Education and Urban Slum Learning Centers. LGED is managing the MIS cell for the ROSC-II implementation. It is being financed by an IDA Credit of US\$130 million through Investment Project Financing (IPF), IDA Grant equivalent to US\$25 million and counterpart funding of US\$7.5 million from Government of Bangladesh (GoB). The institutional arrangement will remain unchanged for the proposed AF.



**F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

The proposed second AF will fill the financing gap for implementation of the activities of original ROSC II project. These activities are being implemented in 148 upazilas of the country including 48 upazilas those were under the first ROSC. 100 new upazilas have been selected based on the human opportunity index (HOI), which combines the school participation rate among basic school aged children and the distribution of schooling opportunity in each upazilas. It is also extended to selected urban slums on a pilot basis. Since the environmental and social safeguard measures worked well for the first ROSC, the same instruments were updated for ROSC-II. The main safeguard concern for ROSC-II, as was the case for ROSC, is the availability of safe drinking water and sanitation facility. The ROSC II is operating in areas with concentration of small ethnic communities (SEC) with some distinct characteristics commonly known as tribal peoples. Some of these SECs may have characteristics of indigenous peoples as laid down in the Bank OP 4.10 on indigenous peoples. The AF only plans to ensure health protocols in response to the COVID-19 outbreak in all project activities across the country with particular attention to the Rohingya camps in Cox’s Bazaar District.

**G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

Md. Akhtaruzzaman, Social Specialist  
Md Istiak Sobhan, Environmental Specialist

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**SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	This AF to the original credit will only reflect the adjustment of funding gap for implementation of ROSC II planned activities. It is assessed that the existing safeguard policies will prevail and to look after environmental and social issues. The project is not creating any significant or long-term adverse impact on the environment. The typical environmental issues related to project activities are drinking water pollution, poor sanitation system, inadequate lighting and ventilation, drainage congestion/water logging, accumulation of solid and medical wastes (used PPE relating to COVID-19 protection) and unhygienic surrounding environment. The social issues include inclusion and participation, gender mainstreaming and gender-



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based violence (GBV) and related grievances. These impacts and risk can be mitigated through implementation of appropriate environmental management plan, social management plans as suggested in the Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and Social Inclusion and Management Framework (SIMF) of the parent project. Also, the Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are applicable for the project.

The overall safeguard performance rating for the parent project (ROSC II) has been rated satisfactory for the activities taken in 2019. To ensure safe drinking water and healthy sanitation system, the LC and training venues should be ensured with safe drinking water sources and water sealed hygienic latrines. All the LCs and training premises funded under the AF will be subjected to an environmental and social screening during selection in order to prevent any significant negative environmental and social impacts.

Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	No private entities will be involved as implementing agency.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project does not involve any conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The activities under the AF will not affect any forest area. The Learning Centers are all in rented in premises.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The activities of the project will not involve any pesticide application and no environmental and health risks are anticipated from the project.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	There is no possibility of any adverse impacts on archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural resources resulting from project activities.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	The project area includes the Chattogram Hill Tract (CHT) region that has presence of small tribes, ethnic sects and communities resembling the characteristics of vulnerable indigenous peoples under the criteria set out in para 4 of this policy. The project is not affecting any of these indigenous



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communities, rather they are included in sharing the project benefits through special LCs established in rented premises on a free will basis and operated for their children, girls and boys. They were consulted in establishing the LCs following the requirements of this policy. Teaching activities operated in the special LCs in CHT region have already been completed in 2018. No other activities remain to accomplish there under the present AF.

Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12

No

The project will not finance any infrastructure requiring land acquisition or displacement of people. LCs have been placed in rental premises.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37

No

The project does not finance any dams.

Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50

No

The project activities do not impact any river, canal, lake, or similar body of water that forms a boundary between, or any river or body of surface water that flows through, two or more states or any bay, gulf, strait, or channel bounded by two or more states.

Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60

No

The subprojects will not fall into any disputed area.

## KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The program supports mainly three types of activities which may trigger environmental and social issues. These are: i) Establishment of LCs, ii) Maintenance of LCs; and iii) Water supply and sanitation provision. The project is not financing any new construction/renovation of LCs under this AF. LCs are housed in a rental room under a contractual agreement with house owner for definite period of time. Since the project is not supporting construction of latrines or installation of any drinking water source, supply of safe drinking water and the provision of hygienic sanitation are the two vital challenges of the program.

The project activities do not experience any large scale, significant or irreversible environmental impact. The ROSC II project was reviewed during preparation and designated as environmental Category B which is appropriate and consistent with the provisions of OP/BP 4.01. All the LCs funded under the ROSC II were subjected to an environmental and social screening during selection in order to prevent any significant negative environmental or social impacts. The environmental and social monitoring process reflected in the project's Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and Social Impact Management Framework (SIMF), which allow for the application of appropriate mitigating measures to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, or to reduce them to acceptable limits, as required.



No private land acquisition or displacement of people from public lands or any adverse impacts on livelihoods have been associated with any of the project activities or likely to associate in the remaining project period. The AF will not finance any new construction/renovation of LCs to provide the above mentioned facilities. LCs are housed in a rental room under a contractual agreement with house owner for definite period of time. Special attention is emphasized to ensure safe drinking water supply to the LCs. Upon screening of the upazilas, if Indigenous People are found in the project areas then site-specific IP Plans are prepared and disclosed according to the guidance provided in the SIMF.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: The typical environmental and social impacts related to the establishment of LC and water supply and sanitation issues are drinking water pollution, poor sanitation system, inadequate lighting and ventilation, drainage congestion/water logging and unhygienic surrounding environment. The project is not expected to create any significant or long-term adverse impact, if adequate attention is given during the LC venue/site selection and O&M phase to assess and mitigate risks.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.  
Not Applicable

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The implementing agency has prepared an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and a Social Impact Management Framework (SIMF) for the proposed program. The EMF and SIMF have explained the procedure for the environmental and social screening, consultation, supervision, mitigation measures and monitoring procedures. Both the World Bank policy guideline and the government environmental rules were considered in preparing the EMF. The SIMF has been prepared for ensuring inclusion of vulnerable communities including the small ethnic communities in the CHT and in the mainland across the country. The SIMF was updated during the first AF for Rohingya component for gender inclusion, gender based violence and strengthening GRM in project area across the country.

The implementing agency has a dedicated Environmental and Social Safeguards Focal Person at Assistant Director Level who is responsible for ensuring the completion of environmental and social screening/assessments during LC selection. S/He supervises the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Small Ethnic Community Development Plan (SECDP) and ensures budgetary provision for conducting capacity building of the CMC/NGO in EMP/SECDP implementation. The implementing agency hires short term environment consultant for four months in a year who is responsible for conducting environmental screening/assessments during LC selection and preparation of half yearly environmental monitoring report on the implementation status and quality of the EMP which is shared with Bank. CMC and NGOs will be involved in EMP/SECDP implementation. The implementing agency under a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) undertakes annual water quality testing of the program-funded drinking water sources for the LCs. Regular Third Party Monitoring is conducted for ensuring proper implementation of the EMP/SECDP.

ROSCII has a built-in compliance monitoring system which is expected to generate information on LC venues complying with environmental and social safeguards such as water supply, sanitation facilities, ventilation and drainage system. ROSCU uses this information to prepare the half yearly progress report on environmental management and submits to the World Bank for review during the implementation support missions. The World Bank reviews the screening report, environmental management plan, monitoring reports on random basis and will carry out field visit to cross-check.



The ROSC project has a unique Management Information System (MIS) and a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The environmental mitigation and monitoring information along with the third party monitoring information will be incorporated in existing EMIS. The EMIS also feeds in information from the GRM activities. Five grievance cases were registered with the ROSC II GRM and addressed as of December 2019 including one in the year 2016 and four in the year 2018. No complaints were reported during the years 2017 and 2019.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

DPE (ROSCU) implements the ROSC II project with support of partner agencies and through mobilization of communities. Community Mobilizers (CMs) from Partner Organizations (POs) support establishment of LCs and their operations during the first year of LC establishment. On behalf of DPE, a consultant carried out the field visit of the existing ROSC I project sites as part of the EMF preparation. The consultant reviewed the existing documents in field, location of learning centers, water supply and sanitation facilities, discussed with all relevant stakeholders and took their opinion how to improve the environmental practices in ROSC II. The EMF and SIMF were disclosed by DPE in their website for public before project appraisal; the updated EMF and SIMF based on appraisal have also been -disclosed. In addition, the World Bank has published this document its external website.

**B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)**

**Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other**

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

**Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework**

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
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"In country" Disclosure

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)**

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## CONTACT POINT

### World Bank

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### Borrower/Client/Recipient

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### Implementing Agencies



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**APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s):	Syed Rashed Al-Zayed Peter Darvas T. M. Asaduzzaman
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**Approved By**

Safeguards Advisor:		
Practice Manager/Manager:		
Country Director:		

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