Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)

Host and FDMN Enhancement of Lives through
Infrastructure Improvement Project (HELP)




ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING REPORT (ESSR)

Of the Sub-project:

Construction of Dholghat Para Government Primary School (Cyclone Shelter)
(1 no. Cyclone Shelter under the Package)
Under the Package
Construction of 1 no Cyclone Shelters and Capacity Enhancement of 36 nos. existing shelters under Cox's Bazar District

Under the Package No. HELP-COX/CS-1

Funded by:

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

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Contents

ACRONYMS

BOQ	Bill of Quantities
BPDB	Bangladesh Power Development Board
D&SC	Design and Supervision Consultant
DoE	Department of Environment
DRP	Displaced Rohingya people
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
EA	Environmental Assessment
EC	Electrical Conductivity
E-I-C	Engineer-in-Charge
EMCRP	Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FDMN	Forcibly Displaced Myanmar National
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management
GBV	Gender Based violence
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HBB	Herring Bone Bond
HELP	Host and FDMN Enhancement of Lives through Infrastructure Improvement Project
IEFs	Important Environmental Features
ISCG	Inter Sector Coordination Group
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWM	Institute of Water Modeling
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MPSC	Multi-purpose Community and Service Center
MoLGRD&C	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
MoRTB	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
MoPEMR	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources
NDRCC	National Disaster Response Coordination Center
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RHD	Roads and Highways Department
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
UNHCR	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WB	World Bank

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Since 2017, Bangladesh has been hosting nearly one million Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMNs)/Displaced Rohingya Population (DRP) who fled violence in Myanmar. Most of this population resides in 33 densely populated camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf upazilas of Cox's Bazar district. At the same time, approximately 30,000 have been voluntarily relocated to Bhasan Char, an isolated island in Noakhali District. This unprecedented humanitarian influx has placed immense pressure on the host communities, infrastructure, essential services, and the surrounding environment in a region already characterized by socio-economic vulnerabilities.

The FDMNs now outnumber host populations in affected areas by a ratio of approximately 2:1, contributing to crowding in local markets, overburdening social service systems, escalating environmental degradation, and heightening risks during disasters. In response to these complex challenges, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), with support from the World Bank, has initiated the Host and FDMN Enhancement of Lives through Infrastructure Improvement Project **(HELP)**. The project aims to improve access to basic services and enhance disaster and climate resilience of DRP (Displaced Rohingya Population) and host communities. HELP builds on lessons learned from the ongoing **Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP) and its additional financing**, which have been supporting emergency response, resilient infrastructure, and institutional strengthening in Cox's Bazar since 2019.

HELP proposes a multi-sectoral development approach focusing on critical needs such as water supply, sanitation, renewable energy, shelter upgrades, solid and fecal waste management, and the improvement of road connectivity. The project also emphasizes disaster risk reduction, climate-resilient infrastructure and institutional capacity building. It targets the high-priority gaps identified through annual needs assessments and field consultations, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including female-headed households, persons with disabilities, and those residing in disaster-prone areas.

The project scope encompasses a range of integrated infrastructure interventions aimed at improving resilience, accessibility, and service delivery for both the DRP and host communities. Key activities include the construction of new multi-purpose disaster shelters to provide enhanced protection during natural calamities, as well as the improvement and repair of existing shelters to ensure they meet disaster-resilience standards. The project also involves the development of road communication infrastructure, including the construction and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, and culverts to improve connectivity and access to essential services. In addition, various community-level facilities will be developed or upgraded, such as internal roads, drainage systems, hat-bazar (local markets), footpaths, firefighting systems, lightning protection devices, and solar-powered street lighting contributing to safer and more inclusive living environments.

The project is jointly implemented by four government agencies LGED, DPHE, RHD, and BPDB under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C), the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB), and the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MoPEMR). The project comprises four components, covering resilient water and sanitation services, climate-resilient infrastructure and energy, institutional capacity strengthening, and emergency response. Under Component 2, LGED is undertaking key infrastructure development including rural

roads, bridges and multipurpose disaster/cyclone shelters to ensure improved connectivity and disaster preparedness.

The objective of the Project is to improve access to basic services and enhance disaster and climate resilience of the FDMN and host communities through:

- Supporting improved access to basic services, climate-resilient infrastructure, and disaster and emergency response services;
- Improving Road interventions for easy access to essential services;
- Reducing vulnerability to accidental fire;
- strengthening disaster preparedness and response through construction of multipurpose disaster shelters, provision of key equipment, and disaster risk management trainings at the community level;
- Improving Renewable and sustainable energy infrastructure in camps and for host community;
- Strengthening the GoB's capacity to provide essential services and address the needs of the host communities and the DRP, including risks to disasters and climate change;
- Reducing poverty in the project area

1.2 Rationale of Site Selection for disaster shelters under the project

LGED developed a needs assessment of the entire coastal area including the district of Cox's Bazar, intending to improve the coverage of accessible multipurpose disaster shelters by 2025, under a World Bank funded project titled 'Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP)'. This analysis shows that 7,124 multipurpose shelters will be needed by 2025 to improve the disaster resilience of the population across all fourteen coastal districts. LGED, with support from the World Bank, constructed 352 new shelters and rehabilitated 459 existing shelters under the ECRRP project, and subsequently implemented the construction and rehabilitation of about 1,000 multipurpose disaster shelters across several coastal districts under the Multipurpose Disaster Shelter Project (MDSP), which has now been completed. The sites for these shelters had been selected based on the needs of local communities and their opinions, prevailing socio-economic conditions, and availability of land in the areas (within a government school boundary). As the shelters are to be used as primary schools, land sufficiency for other facilities (e.g., playground) within the school boundary and available funding have always been considered while selecting the best option among the five different building options developed under the project ECRRP. All these shelter construction options are fully aligned with the directives given in the 'Cyclone Shelter Construction, Maintenance and Management Policy 2011' of Bangladesh Government.

As the construction of targeted numbers of multipurpose disaster shelters across the coastal districts is a phased implementation process expected to be carried out under different projects or programs of the Bangladesh government, every single site for rehabilitation or construction of shelter is selected on a priority basis, considering the need for rational distribution and availability of other means in the areas. However, the MDSP implemented a significant number of multipurpose disaster shelters in different upazilas of Cox's Bazar District. To meet the overwhelming requirement of providing adequate shelter facilities for the large number of host communities during disasters, the HELP Project has undertaken interventions to enhance capacity and extend the vertical reach of existing

multipurpose disaster shelters, as well as to construct new school-cum-cyclone shelters in suitable locations within suitable school premises that have adequate land, stable structures, and community management capacity.

1.3 Background of the Sub-project

The Host and FDMN Enhancement of Lives through Infrastructure Improvement Project (HELP) aims to improve access to essential services and strengthen disaster resilience for both host communities and Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMNs) in Cox's Bazar District. The district is highly vulnerable to cyclones, tidal surges, saltwater intrusion, and other natural hazards, which pose significant risks to lives, livelihoods, and community assets. Many existing shelters are insufficient in number or capacity, leaving communities exposed during major disaster events. To address these challenges, the HELP Project includes targeted investments for the construction of new climate-resilient school-cum-cyclone shelters, which will function as safe evacuation centers during emergencies and as educational facilities during normal periods. These reinforced structures are designed to enhance community safety, support disaster preparedness, and promote inclusive service coverage for vulnerable populations.

The proposed new cyclone shelter under Package No. HELP-COX/CS-1 will be constructed in Moheshkhali Upazila of Cox's Bazar District. The site has been selected based on disaster vulnerability, population exposure, accessibility, and community needs. This new facility will provide a safe refuge during cyclonic events while serving as a multipurpose educational building for the surrounding community throughout non-disaster periods. The shelter will be designed following national building codes and World Bank guidelines, with a planned emergency accommodation capacity of approximately 1,300 persons and 200 livestock. In extreme situations, the structure can temporarily accommodate up to 3,000 individuals for short durations, though with limited space. The building will incorporate disaster-resilient design features to ensure structural stability, safety, and continuity of essential services.

This Environmental and Social Screening Report (ESSR) has been prepared to assess the potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the new construction of the proposed cyclone shelter under Moheshkhali Upazila. The report provides a preliminary assessment of the local biophysical and socio-economic environment, identifies anticipated risks, and outlines required mitigation measures. It serves as an essential tool to guide environmentally and socially responsible project implementation in accordance with national regulations and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

1.4 Location of the Subproject site

The proposed school-cum-multipurpose cyclone shelter will be constructed in Moheshkhali Upazila of Cox's Bazar District, one of the most cyclone-prone coastal regions of Bangladesh. Moheshkhali is particularly exposed to cyclones, tidal surges, saline intrusion, and localized flooding due to its island geography and proximity to the Bay of Bengal, making the construction of a dedicated disaster-resilient shelter critical for ensuring community safety.

The selected subproject site is located within the premises of an existing Government Primary School (GPS), which allows the infrastructure to serve a dual-purpose functioning as a regular educational facility during non-disaster periods and as a safe evacuation shelter during cyclones and other emergencies. The site was identified considering disaster vulnerability, population exposure, accessibility for surrounding communities, availability of sufficient land within the school compound, and the need to strengthen local disaster preparedness. The detailed location information for the proposed shelter is presented in Table 1.4.1, while the geographic location of the subproject area is shown in Figure 1.4.1.

The proposed shelter will be designed as a multipurpose, climate-resilient facility, capable of accommodating a large number of people during storm or cyclone events while operating as a standard primary school during normal times. Its structural features, layout, and access arrangements will be developed in accordance with national building codes and World Bank guidelines to ensure safety, inclusiveness, and disaster resilience.

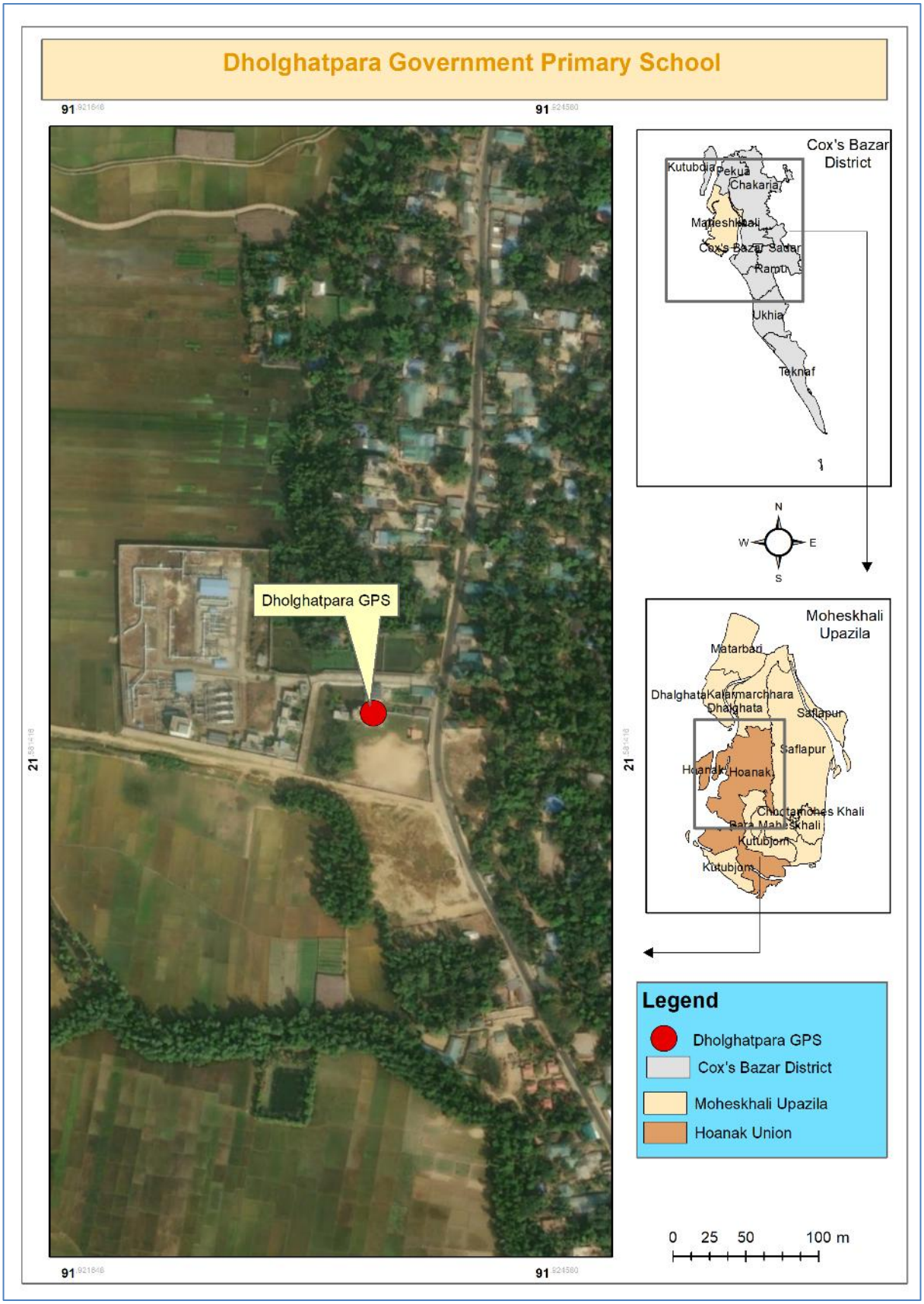

Figure 1.4.1: Map with the project location

Table 1.4.1: Location Details of the Sub-project

Sl no	Name of Shelter	District	Upazila	Union	Village	Ward no.	GPS Position	Land Area	Distance from Upazila HQ	Nearby Major Road
1	Dholghat para-GPS	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Hoanak	Mohorakata	8	N 21.58164083702, E 91.92344277	100 decimals	06 km	Gorokghata to Janata Bazar Road, East side

Source: Field Survey, 2025

1.5 Description of sub-project/component interventions

The proposed school-cum-multipurpose cyclone shelter under this package is a newly constructed, designed to function as a primary school during normal conditions and as a cyclone and disaster shelter during emergency events. The building has been planned in accordance with approved architectural and structural designs, with careful consideration given to disaster resilience, climate adaptability, and inclusive access for all users. The structure is designed as a multi-storied building, incorporating dedicated spaces for academic activities, emergency sheltering, sanitation, storage, and essential services. The layout ensures clear functional zoning, gender segregation during emergencies, and smooth vertical and horizontal circulation to support safe evacuation and shelter management.

Total premises area is 1287 sqm (31.8 decimals). The floor layout is divided into several rooms and service areas, efficiently arranged along two sides of a central corridor.

Table 1.5.1: Floor layout details

Floor	Room / Area	Approx. Size / Capacity	Purpose / Function
Ground floor	Total Premises Area	1287 sq.m (31.8 decimals)	Overall site boundary area
	Ground Floor Building Area	284 sq.m (7 decimals)	Built-up ground floor footprint
	Graded ramp	Ramp slope 1:12	Universal access for all users
	Left & Right-Side Entrances	Standard-width access points	Additional access/circulation movement

	Central Staircase	Standard reinforced concrete stair	Vertical access to the 1st floor
	Multipurpose Open Hall	120 sq.m	Indoor play/activity area for students; temporary accommodation for evacuees
	Male Shower Block	4 rooms × 2.03 sq.m each	Shower facilities for male users during regular use and emergencies
	Female Shower Block	4 rooms × 2.03 sq.m each	Shower facilities for female users during regular use and emergencies
	Male Toilet Block	3 toilets (1.73 sq.m each), Urinal (2.03 sq.m), Wash basin (3 sq.m), Store (3.3 sq.m)	Sanitary facilities for male students and evacuees
	Female Toilet Block	3 toilets (1.73 sq.m each), Wash basin (3 sq.m), School store (3.5 sq.m)	Sanitary facilities and storage for female users
	Circulation Space	Integrated corridors around hall & blocks	Smooth movement between hall, toilets, showers, and staircase
	Front Open Area / Playground	Large open yard within premises	School playground; temporary livestock shelter during disasters
	Site Drainage & Walkways	Sloped edges and defined walkways	Drainage management and safe movement during floods/cyclones
	Structural Grid / Columns	Building grid ~37.0 m × 31.1 m	Structural support and layout definition
1st floor	Two Classrooms (Left & Right Wings)	5.9 m × 8.0 m each	Regular classrooms; shelter rooms for elderly & disabled males (left) and elderly & disabled females (right)
	Male Toilet Block	3 toilets, 1 urinal room, 1 disabled-friendly toilet	Sanitary facility for male students and male shelter occupants, inclusive of persons with disabilities
	Female Toilet Block	3 toilets, wash basin area, 1 disabled-friendly toilet	Sanitary facility for female students and female shelter occupants, inclusive of persons with disabilities
	Multipurpose Store Room	2.4 m × 4.7 m	Storage for school materials and emergency shelter items (bedding, kits, cleaning supplies)
	Head Teacher's Room	3.6 m × 4.7 m	Administrative room; private, protected shelter space for pregnant women during emergencies
	Central Staircase	Standard reinforced concrete stair	Vertical access to the ground floor and upper floors
	Corridor (Southern Side)	2.8 m wide	Main circulation path; wide movement area for high occupancy, stretchers, and mobility-challenged persons
2nd floor	Total Floor Area	296.3 sq.m	Overall, second-floor area is for academic and emergency use

	Classroom - Left Side	5.9 m × 8.0 m	Regular classroom during school periods; male shelter room during disasters
	Classroom - Right Side	5.9 m × 8.0 m	Regular classroom serves as a female shelter room during emergencies
	Male Toilet Block	1.18m×1.5m each, 3 cubicles + wash basin area	Sanitation for male shelter users and students
	Female Toilet Block	1.33m×1.5m each, 3 cubicles + wash basin area	Sanitation for female shelter users and students
	Kitchen Room	2.4 m × 4.8 m	Tea or light meal preparation during normal time and Food preparation and basic cooking during prolonged emergencies
	Emergency Store (beside the kitchen)	2.2m×1.5m, Small storage space	Storage of dry food, first aid kits, and emergency supplies
	Sick Bed cum Medicine Store (Female Side)	2.2m×1.5m, Small dedicated room	Resting space for women, adolescent girls, and storage of essential medicines
	Teachers' Room/ Shelters (Central)	3.6m×4.8m	Staff room during school hours; designated shelter for vulnerable individuals (pregnant women, lactating mothers, caretakers)
3rd floor	Total Floor Area	290.6 sq.m	Overall, third-floor area for academic and emergency shelter use
	Classroom - Left Side	5.9 m × 8.0 m	Regular classroom; male shelter room during emergencies
	Classroom - Right Side	5.9 m × 8.0 m	Regular classroom; female shelter room during emergencies
	Male Toilet Block	1.18m×1.5m each, 3 cubicles + wash area	Sanitation facilities for male shelter occupants and students
	Female Toilet Block	1.33m×1.5m each, 3 cubicles + wash area	Sanitation for female shelter occupants and students
	Electrical Equipment Room	2.2 m × 1.5 m	Houses' electrical systems ensure safe management of power supply during school and emergency operations
	Multipurpose Store Room (Male Side)	2.4 m × 4.7 m	Storage for emergency supplies, teaching materials, or shelter equipment
	Shelter Store Room (Female Side)	2.2 m × 1.5 m	Storage for emergency goods such as dry food, first-aid kits, women's/children's essentials
	Laboratory / Shelter Room (Central)	3.6 m × 4.7 m	Science laboratory during school hours; additional shelter/medical support room during disasters
	Central Staircase	3.1 m × 4.9 m	Safe and efficient vertical circulation between all floors
	Front Corridor	2.8 m wide	Supports movement, orderly evacuation, relief distribution, and emergency response activities
Rooftop	Total Roof Area	290.6 sq.m	Overall rooftop space for evacuation, refuge, and emergency use

	Temporary Shelter Space - Left Side	Open area	Safe gathering space for evacuees; overflow shelter when lower floors are full; elevated refuge during storm surge/flooding
	Temporary Shelter Space - Right Side	Open area	Same as left side; provides gender-segregated or family-based open shelter space
	Water Tanks (3 units)	2000 liters each	Ensures a continuous water supply for drinking, sanitation, and emergency use
	Filter Tank	Small tank near the staircase	Basic purification to keep water safe during extended sheltering
	Electrical Equipment Room	3.5 m × 2.2 m	Storage of backup power systems, electrical control panels, and essential emergency components
	Central Staircase	3.1 m × 4.9 m	Safe vertical access between floors; supports rapid evacuation to the roof during rising flood levels
	Open Circulation Space	Remaining open area	Movement of evacuees, relief distribution, placement of temporary bedding, and emergency responder access

1.6 Livelihood Pattern of Catchment Area

The catchment area around the proposed school-cum-cyclone shelter in Moheshkhali Upazila, Cox's Bazar District, is mainly rural, with the region's coastline and island terrain having a significant impact on livelihoods. Nearly 80% of household income comes from agriculture and fishing, which dominate the local economy, according to field observations and community consultations. Rice farming, the production of betel leaves, vegetable gardening, small-scale animal husbandry, capture fisheries, and aquaculture are all major sources of income for communities. They are more susceptible to cyclones, tidal surges, salt intrusion, and erratic weather patterns due to their heavy reliance on climate-sensitive livelihoods.

Approximately 10% of people work in service-related fields, such as teaching, local administration, non-governmental organizations, and other formal or semi-formal jobs. Although they make up a smaller portion of the community, these jobs offer a comparatively steady income. Approximately 4% of livelihoods are made up of small-scale business activities, which usually include grocery shops, fish trading, local market stalls, and transportation-related services

An additional 4% of the population works as day laborers, supporting construction activities, agricultural activities, and other temporary jobs that are frequently marked by unstable incomes. Other livelihood categories, such as tailoring, handicrafts, small informal services, or seasonal jobs, account for the remaining 2% of households. These activities are limited in scale but contribute to household income diversification.

2. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

2.1 Methodology and Approach

Public participation and community consultation have been taken up as an integral part of environmental and social assessment process of the project. As part of the environmental and social impact assessment, participatory public consultation was conducted at the proposed cyclone shelter site by the PIU and field-level staff, in collaboration with local stakeholders such as School Teachers, School Management Committee (SMC) Members, guardians of students, and representatives from the local community. The consultation session was held in an informed, inclusive, and participatory manner, ensuring the active involvement of diverse community members across different age groups, professions, and social backgrounds.

During the discussion, participants shared valuable insights and raised concerns related to environmental impacts, construction safety, student security, labor management, and access issues that may arise during the pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases. The meeting also provided a platform to introduce the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and explain its accessibility and role in addressing community concerns. Stakeholders actively contributed recommendations for minimizing potential disturbances during construction and enhancing the overall functionality of the proposed school cum shelter. This consultation has not only enriched the screening process but also enhanced community awareness and ownership toward the project's objectives and compliance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).


Figure 2.1.1 Consultation events taking place at sites

However, public consultation is a living process as the types of problems/ difficulties, involved parties or stakeholders and mode of settlement or resolution processes are more likely to differ with time. Thus, consultation with different parties or stakeholders will be continued throughout the sub-projects' implementation period and records of resolutions, whatsoever and wherever possible, will be kept in writing at the site and made available on any enquiries or requests by all parties concerned.

2.2 Issues and Recommendations raised by the Participants in regards to component interventions

The consultation session was conducted on 25 September 2025 within the premises of the school under the subproject. This session was facilitated in a warm, participatory, and informed manner by representatives from the PIU and local-level staff, with the active participation of School Teachers, School Management Committee (SMC) Members, guardians of students, and local community representatives. The participants expressed their appreciation for the initiative and shared a number of practical issues and valuable suggestions, which have been duly considered for incorporation into the design, cost estimation, and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

During the consultation, the discussion focused on the environmental and social implications of the proposed capacity enhancement of the school-cum-cyclone shelter. The participants emphasized issues such as student safety, maintenance of access to education during construction, management of construction waste, and minimization of dust and noise. They also recommended the engagement of local laborers and maintaining adequate sanitation and safety measures at the worksite.

The community members expressed strong support for the proposed subproject, recognizing its importance in enhancing disaster resilience and providing a safe refuge during cyclones and other emergencies. They emphasized the need for construction activities to be carried out in a way that does not disrupt regular schooling or affect local livelihoods. During the consultation, participants were also briefed on the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including its structure, access procedures, and response process, ensuring that all stakeholders understand how to raise concerns throughout the project cycle. Overall, the community welcomed the initiative, noting that the new school-cum-cyclone shelter will significantly improve both educational facilities and community safety in the area.

Table 2.2.1: Consultation Meetings Summary

Sl no	Name of Shelter	School Code No.	District	Upazila	Union	Date	Venue	Main Participant Groups	No. of Participants
1	Dhalghat Para GPS	99412080703	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Hoanak	25 September, 2025	Dhalghat Para GPS office room	School Teachers, School Management Committee (SMC) Members, guardians of students, and local community representatives.	21

Some key issues discussed during the consultation are summarized in Table 2.2.2 below, reflecting participants' inputs relevant to the specific components of the proposed intervention. The consultation meeting summary, attendance sheet and photographs from the meeting are provided in Table 2.2.1, Annexure-01, and Annexure-02, respectively.

Table 2.2.2: Issues and Recommendations raised by the Participants

Component's name under HELP-COX/CS-1	Issues raised and discussed	Recommendations and Comments
Construction of 1 Cyclone Shelter and Capacity Enhancement of 36 nos. existing shelters under Cox's Bazar District (This ESSR covers only the one cyclone shelter proposed for new construction.)	•Community members, teachers, and School Management Committee (SMC) representatives welcomed the construction of the new school-cum-cyclone shelter, emphasizing the need for safe and resilient infrastructure in the area. •They highlighted that existing school facilities are limited or vulnerable, with inadequate structural safety, sanitation, and water supply. •Overcrowding during cyclone events is a concern, particularly for women, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities. •Separate toilets for boys and girls are currently insufficient and should be included in the new design. •Availability of clean drinking water and hand-washing facilities is limited, and proper provision is expected in the new shelter. •Participants raised safety concerns related to ongoing school activities during construction and requested careful planning to minimize disruption. •Teachers emphasized the importance of timely completion to ensure minimal interruption of classes. •The local community recommended engaging local laborers as much as possible, including women, for non-technical works. •They also stressed the importance of maintaining safe access for students and nearby residents during construction. •Construction waste should be properly managed and not dumped within the school premises or nearby waterbody. •Stakeholders expressed interest in proper maintenance of the newly constructed shelter to ensure its long-term functionality and safety.	•Representatives participating in the consultation expressed support for the new shelter, noting that it will provide both a quality educational facility and a safe cyclone shelter during emergencies. •Construction works will be carried out within the school premises while ensuring that the structural stability of the main building is not compromised. •Proper fencing, signage, and temporary access pathways will be established to maintain safety and prevent injuries to students, teachers, and community members. •The shelter design will include improved WASH facilities, with separate toilets for male and female students and adequate drinking water systems. •All construction debris will be properly managed, with waste disposed of in designated locations away from school areas, ponds, and canals. •Priority will be given to employing local laborers; however, skilled workers may be engaged from outside as required. •Safety training and awareness programs will be conducted for all construction workers. •Noise- and dust-control measures will be implemented to minimize disturbance to school activities and nearby residents. •The construction schedule will be planned to align, where feasible, with school holidays or after-school hours to reduce disruption. •The local community has committed to providing ongoing cooperation, supervision, and feedback during construction and post-construction phases to ensure the long-term sustainability and functionality of the shelter.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SURVEY AND SCREENING

3.1. Objective of the Survey and Screening

The primary purpose of the survey and screening is to identify potential risks and impacts associated with the respective sub-project, assess their significance, and propose appropriate mitigation and

management measures to ensure compliance with the ESF, as well as the project's ES compliance documents. The screening process also considers the cumulative and residual impacts of the intervention within the context of the local physical, biological, and socio-economic environment.

To achieve a comprehensive understanding of the environmental and social baseline and the potential implications of the proposed works, detailed field investigations were conducted in and across the sub-project site within the Project Influence Area (PIA). The screening process included direct observation, stakeholder consultations and the use of the Environmental and Social Screening Format (ESSF), aligned with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) developed for the HELP project.

Screening results, impact identification, and mitigation guidance have been summarized and compiled in **Appendix 1**, with site-specific details and supporting documentation. This integrated approach ensures early identification of risks and supports the development of appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures for sustainable project implementation.

The subsequent sections present the findings of the environmental and social screening, including important features and establishments within the Project Influence Area (PIA), as well as potential environmental and social impacts that may arise due to the proposed interventions. The construction of the new school-cum-cyclone shelter will involve piling, foundation works, and other substantial construction activities, which may result in localized environmental and social impacts. These impacts are expected to be largely confined within approximately a 500-meter radius of the project site, affecting immediate surroundings such as the school premises and nearby community areas. The screening exercise was conducted within this influence zone to identify and assess potential issues, including community and student safety, site access, construction-related nuisances such as noise, dust, and vibration, as well as management of construction waste and materials. This Environmental and Social Screening has been carried out in accordance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), with particular attention to the relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) to ensure environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and compliance throughout the project implementation.

3.2 Important features/establishments around the PIA

The proposed Cyclone Shelter sub-project has undergone a thorough review to identify Environmental and Social resources and baseline conditions, potential environmental and socio-economic risks that may arise during construction and future operation. To accurately assess these concerns, a Project Influence Area (PIA) with a 0.5-kilometer radius surrounding the proposed shelter site was considered during the screening process. Each issue was evaluated on a case-by-case basis without generalization, ensuring site-specific factors were properly addressed. Sensitive environmental and social findings, if any, were carefully noted, and appropriate mitigation or minimization measures were recommended to manage these risks throughout the project lifecycle. In addition, opportunities for enhancing both environmental and social conditions, as well as incorporating monitoring initiatives, have been outlined and integrated into the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and its corresponding budget. The contractor's role in addressing identified impacts has been clearly defined, and all assessments and proposed interventions were conducted in full compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the HELP project.

The initial screening process is conducted through direct involvement of PIU in the influence area of the proposed component, which allows for raising significant questions and ideas towards participants. In combination with both the field walk-through and inputs of the audience, a register of existing features is formed. The following table describes the important Surrounding features under the Project Influence Area.

Table 3.2.1: Surrounding features and nearby waterbody within the Project Influence Area

Sl no.		Nearby water bodies	North	South	East	West
1	Dhalghat Para GPS	A khal is located at 350m west. A chora located at 70m south.	Household (30m), Graveyard (150m),	Dhalghat para bazar (210m), Dhalghat Para Hoynak madrasa (320m)	Moheskhali-Matarbari road (20m), Tazbidul Quran hefjokhana and madrasa (120m), Graveyard (50m), Shop (30m),	GTCL Gas pipeline valve station (50m), Salt field (500m west)

Field survey, 2025

3.3 Major Findings

The Environmental and Social Screening provides an integrated overview of the site-specific environmental and social conditions of the proposed new school-cum-cyclone shelter. These findings offer valuable insights into the interaction between the planned construction activities and the surrounding biophysical and socio-economic environment. While the site has been selected to suit the purpose of a multipurpose disaster shelter, the nature, magnitude, and extent of potential impacts will depend on factors such as topography, ecological sensitivity, surrounding land use, and local community reliance on natural and built resources.

The Environmental and Social Screening indicates that while some general environmental impacts, such as temporary noise and dust generation, vegetation clearance, and construction-related disturbances, are expected during construction, these impacts are localized, short-term, and manageable through the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. Specific observations at the proposed site show that the shelter will be constructed within the premises of an existing Government Primary School (GPS), which allows the building to function as a multipurpose facility serving as an educational center during normal periods and as a safe refuge during disasters.

The proposed school-cum-cyclone shelter will be constructed within the existing premises, on land that is already owned and used by the institution with appropriate legal documentation. Thus, no acquisition of land is required for this institution. Moreover, the survey has found that no economic or physical displacement, whether temporary or permanent, is required for the same.

Minor site-specific issues identified include temporary access restrictions, noise during working hours, and storage of construction materials near school boundaries. These are short-term and can be effectively mitigated through good construction practices, active community engagement, and strict adherence to site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs).

This screening survey also confirms that none of the sites is located in or near any ecologically sensitive areas in Moheskhali. The school is connected by well-defined access road; therefore, people in the surrounding areas would be able to take refuge in this school-cum-shelter building during emergencies without affecting nearby properties or ongoing economic activities, such as fish farms, agricultural lands, or small-scale industries.

The screening also highlighted potential direct and indirect risks that may arise if not properly managed. Findings indicate that with the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, risks under ESS1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts), as well as related standards including ESS2 (Labor and Working Conditions), ESS4 (Community Health and Safety), and ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure), are expected to be manageable.

A summary of the key environmental and social issues identified during the screening, along with associated potential impacts, is presented in Table 3.3.1. These findings provide essential input for developing context-specific mitigation strategies and highlight areas that require enhanced monitoring and community engagement throughout project implementation. None of the planned activities fall under the Environmental and Social exclusion list specified in the project ESMF.

Table 3.3.1: Concerning environmental and social issues relating to proposed subproject and influence area

Environmental and Social Standard	Key Environmental & Social Findings	Anticipated Impacts / Concerns
ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	• The proposed school-cum-multipurpose disaster shelter at Dhalghatpara GPS is a new four-storied structure with a functional rooftop, designed to operate as an educational facility in normal conditions and as a cyclone/emergency shelter during disasters. • The building follows the approved standard design for new construction under the HELP Project, incorporating dedicated classroom/shelter rooms, teachers' room, emergency stores, sickbeds/medicine room, ICT/lab space, gender-segregated toilets, kitchens, and essential service facilities. • The proposed site lies within the existing school boundary, ensuring that the construction takes place on government-owned land with no requirement for land acquisition, resettlement, or	• Temporary noise, dust generation, and vibration impacts during piling and structural works. • Increased movement of construction vehicles and materials, causing potential traffic disruption near the Moheshkhali–Matarbari Road. • Risk of accidental injury to the school-children from construction activities, material transport and storage, vehicle movement, etc. and disturbance by the workers and project officials. • Temporary restriction of access for students, teachers, and community members during peak construction periods. • Safety concerns related to deep excavation, piling, and proximity

	displacement of households or economic activities. • Piling, deep excavation, and foundation construction will be required for the new building, although activities are expected to remain confined within the school premises. • Surrounding features include households, graveyards, educational institutions, a bazar, a major road, and a GTCL gas pipeline valve station indicating the need for cautious construction management to avoid community disturbance and ensure safety. • Environmental and social risks are moderate and site-specific, primarily associated with construction-phase activities such as noise, dust, vibration from piling, access disruption, material storage, and worker-community interaction. • The new design integrates resilience and safety features including disability-friendly access ramps, improved WASH facilities, safe rooftop refuge area, water storage and filtration units, ensuring inclusiveness and improved disaster preparedness.	to households, roadside shops, and the GTCL valve station. • Potential waste mismanagement, waterlogging, or disruption to nearby khal/chora if construction runoff is not properly controlled. • Risks associated with labor influx although expected to be limited requiring proper codes of conduct, supervision, and community engagement. • Short-term disturbance to the school environment during class hours, including noise and dust.
ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions	• Construction of the new four-storied school-cum-multipurpose disaster shelter (including piling, foundation works, superstructure erection, masonry, finishing, and rooftop facilities) will require a mix of skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers. • Labor will mostly be sourced locally, but certain specialized tasks (piling operations, structural reinforcement, shuttering, masonry, electrical/solar installation) may bring small numbers of external workers. • No child labor or forced labor is expected, as the project follows national labor laws and World Bank ESS2 guidelines.	• Occupational health and safety (OHS) risks to workers during high-risk construction activities (piling, excavation, reinforcement, formwork, lifting operations, concrete casting) if proper safety protocols and PPE are not consistently applied. • Risk of child labor or underage workers attempting to join the site from surrounding communities.

	• Contractors will be required to provide PPE, safety orientation, drinking water, sanitation facilities, and safe working conditions. • A designated labor camp or temporary worker accommodation may be required, and it must be managed with proper waste disposal, lighting, water supply and sanitation, and security measures. • Schools will remain operational during construction, meaning workers will be in close proximity to children, teachers and local community requiring strict labor management and access control. • A project-level GRM will be available. Contractors are required to maintain accurate labor records, attendance sheets, and wage documentation.	• Lacking or improper facilities for workers, such as reliable and safe drinking water, male and female toilets, cooking/dining facilities, etc. not only affects labor's personal health and hygiene, but also affects their productivity and mental peacefulness. • Community health and safety concerns due to interaction between workers and local community, requiring controlled movement and fencing of construction zones. • Worker–student interface risks, including inappropriate behavior, unauthorized access to school areas, or safety risks for children if fencing and monitoring are not adequate. • Labor-induced pressure on local resources, including water sources, shops, and public facilities, particularly if external workers are accommodated nearby. • Risks of workplace accidents-falls, slips, improper PPE use, exposure to dust/noise, and injury from reinforcement and concrete works. • Social tensions, privacy concerns, or inappropriate interactions if worker behavior is not well managed. • Heat stress risks for workers due to coastal climate conditions in Cox's Bazar, especially during rooftop and outdoor works. • Grievances related to wages, working hours, and worker treatment if proper labor management is not enforced.
ESS3:	• The new construction involves piling, foundation excavation, concrete works,	• Air pollution from dust, material handling, unpaved movement

Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	brick masonry, plumbing, electrical installation, solar installation, and finishing works that require significant use of natural resources (water, sand, aggregates, bricks, cement, steel). • The site is located within an active rural settlement with households, a bazar, madrasa, access road, and nearby water bodies including a khal (350m west) and a chora (70m south). • Construction activities will generate various types of waste, including excavated soil, packaging materials, concrete debris, wooden shuttering waste, and domestic waste from workers. • Sand, aggregates, and bricks transported to the site may cause dust emissions if not properly covered. • Diesel-run construction machinery and generators will be used during piling, excavation, material lifting, and concrete casting. • Potential contamination of nearby waterbodies exists if material stockpiles or waste are not properly managed. • Use of groundwater or supply for construction needs requires careful management to avoid over-extraction. • Provision of separate male and female toilets may generate faecal sludge and wastewater. •Piling and drilling activities have the potential to generate noticeable noise and ground vibrations, which may temporarily affect nearby structures and residents. Although the surrounding buildings including households, shops, the madrasa, and school facilities are at a safe distance. • Installation of 1000-liter rooftop tanks and solar panels will improve long-term resource efficiency through rainwater harvesting and renewable energy use.	areas, and emissions from machinery and generators may affect nearby households, school activities, and madrasa students. • Noise and vibration impacts during piling and excavation may disturb the surrounding community and create discomfort for children, elderly persons, and teachers. • Improper disposal of excavated soil and construction waste could block drainage channels, reduce school safety, or affect nearby chora/khal if not managed properly. • Fuel and lubricant leakage from machinery poses risks of soil contamination. • Over-extraction of water for construction may cause temporary stress on local water sources if not responsibly managed. • Generation of hazardous waste such as used oil, chemical containers, and paint residues requires controlled handling to avoid environmental harm. • Occupational and community exposure to hazardous substances if paints, chemicals, or fuels are mishandled. • Uncovered transport of sand and aggregates may increase dust levels along access roads and disturb nearby residents and schoolchildren. • Temporary disruption of school activities due to noise and air pollution, especially during reinforcement works. • Risk of increased waste generation due to the presence of

		laborers and inadequate waste collection arrangements. • Potential impacts include improper disposal of sewage leading to contamination of nearby areas, bad odors affecting workers and nearby school activities. • Long-term benefits of rainwater harvesting and solar energy may not be achieved if systems are poorly installed or maintained.
ESS4: Community Health and Safety	.•The proposed school-cum-cyclone shelter involves full new construction with activities such as site clearing, earth excavation, piling, drilling, masonry works, material storage, and installation of utility systems. • The site is located within an active community setting in Mohorkata village, Hoanak Union, with households approximately 30 m north, a bazar 210 m south, Moheskhali–Matarbari road 20 m east, and GTCL gas pipeline valve station 50 m west. • The presence of a khal (350 m west) and chora (70 m south) indicates moderate hydrological sensitivity and the need to prevent runoff contamination. • Construction will occur within existing premises where students, teachers, and nearby residents remain active. • Piling and drilling activities may generate vibration, noise, and safety risks to nearby structures and people. • Construction vehicles and material transport will increase traffic on the Moheskhali–Matarbari road. • Temporary labor influx may occur, requiring controlled access to avoid community interaction risks and ensure safety. • Community members expressed expectations for safe construction practices, clear demarcation, dust control,	• Increased risk of accidents involving students, teachers, and community members due to the movement of construction vehicles and the lifting of materials for 3rd-floor works. • Noise, dust, and vibration may disturb academic activities and nearby residents. • Risk of accidental falls, slips, or injuries if children enter construction areas without proper barricades. • Safety risks for community members if the site is not properly fenced, signposted, and guarded. • Blockage or disturbance of internal access pathways, causing inconvenience for students, guardians, and pedestrians. • Risk of falling objects or structural instability during construction works. • Increased risk of communicable diseases if workers are not properly screened or managed, especially in school environments. • Community concerns regarding worker-community interaction, especially around children and women. • Potential public health concerns if laborers lack proper sanitation

	and avoidance of material dumping near road and water bodies. • Construction materials (sand, bricks, cement, rods) will need to be stored within the limited space of the school/shelter area. • Temporary labor presence within school grounds may increase community sensitivity and safety concerns.	facilities or waste is not managed properly. • Fire, electrical, or accident hazards if construction zones are not adequately fenced and signposted. • Issues relating to SEA/SH may arise, if strong oversight on labors recruitment and management, and controlled measures on community interactions and access, are lacking.
ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	• The proposed intervention will be implemented within the premises of existing school cum cyclone shelter owned by the government. The construction activities will utilize the existing structure and boundary. Construction materials, labor shed and temporary storage areas will be confined within the existing compound. • Illegal encroachment by people or activities has not been found in the schools' premises.	• No land acquisition or physical/economic displacement will be required. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or formal tenancy agreement should be signed with the landowner in cases where private or community land is temporarily required for storing construction materials or setting up labor camps.
ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	• The proposed construction site is located within the existing premises of Dhalghat Para Government Primary School at Mohorkata village, Hoanak Union, Moheshkhali Upazila. • The surrounding area is semi-urban with households, a bazar, madrasa, graveyard, salt fields, and road network; no ecologically sensitive habitats (protected areas, wetlands, forests) are located within the 500 m influence zone. • A khal (approx. 350 m west) and a chora (70 m south) are the nearest natural features, used mainly for local drainage and small-scale fishing activities. • Vegetation at the site consists of small trees, shrubs, boundary vegetation, and scattered plantation species commonly found on school premises; no protected or rare species were identified.	• Minor disturbance to small vegetation or ornamental plants during material storage or construction activities. • Temporary disturbance to local birds, small reptiles, and insects due to noise, frequent movement of vehicles, and human activity. • Risk of sediment runoff from excavation works reaching the nearby chora during rainfall events, potentially affecting water quality and small aquatic organisms. • Improper disposal of construction waste may obstruct natural drainage channels or pollute the surrounding land and water bodies.

	• No wildlife movement or breeding habitat of conservation significance was observed at the site or its immediate surroundings. • Construction materials, if not properly stored, may encroach on vegetated areas or natural water channels. • Excavation and construction runoff may carry sediments toward the chora if unmanaged. • Temporary disturbance to vegetation and surface soil may occur within school premises where materials will be stored.	• Poor storage of sand, aggregate, and chemicals may lead to soil contamination or localized habitat disturbance. • Night-time construction lights may disrupt natural behavior of small fauna.
ESS7: Indigenous Peoples	No Indigenous or Small Ethnic Communities found in project influence area.	Not applicable.
ESS8: Cultural Heritage	No known cultural or archaeological sites identified within project site.	Not applicable.
ESS9: Financial Intermediaries	Not applicable as project does not involve financial intermediaries.	Not applicable.
ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	• Consultations were conducted in September 2025 at the proposed school site with teachers, School Management Committee members, guardians, and community representatives. • Key stakeholders include school authorities, teachers, students, SMC members, nearby households, shop owners, local community leaders, and Union Parishad representatives. • Initial community consultation indicates strong support for construction of new school cum cyclone shelter, as the shelter serve critical roles during cyclones and tidal surges. • Communities expressed concerns regarding construction-time disturbances such as noise, dust, student safety, and movement restrictions. They also expressed expectations regarding uninterrupted school functioning, safe construction practices, timely information sharing, and access pathways.	•Temporary disturbance to community activities due to construction-related noise, dust, and movement of materials near residences, shops, and religious establishments. • Concerns related to student safety, temporary access restrictions, or construction nuisances may escalate if not addressed through regular stakeholder engagement. •Increased interaction between external laborers and the surrounding community, leading to concerns about safety, privacy, and potential social tension. • Risk of incomplete information flow if regular communication with School Management Committees (SMCs), teachers, and community members is not maintained.

	• No significant community resistance was observed; • Existing grievance redress systems in local administration are functional. Participants were briefed about the project, environmental and social risks, and the three-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (local / PIU / PSC levels).	• If grievances are not managed properly, it may result in delays, community tension, or a lack of cooperation. • Limited disclosure of project activities and mitigation measures may create uncertainty or misinformation among stakeholders. • Children's safety may be impaired if guardians, teachers and contractor's staff remain indifferent about the safety issues and measures.

The construction works are limited in scale and confined within the school boundary. However, ensuring the safety of surrounding communities, students, teachers and staff, as well as maintaining access to essential services during the construction phase, remains very important. In line with good environmental and social practices, and consistent with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS4 and ESS6), construction activities should not obstruct community access routes, school entrances, or nearby public facilities. During construction, safety arrangements must be ensured so that local residents, students and pedestrians can move safely without disruption.

Furthermore, to minimize environmental degradation and offset potential negative impacts, a comprehensive set of site-specific mitigation measures will be adopted in addition to standard construction practices. These will follow the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the relevant national codes of practice (incl. NBC'2020), ensuring compliance with the requirements outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

3.4 Climate Change Impact

3.4.1 General Consideration

Cox's Bazar is one of the coastal districts of Bangladesh and is prone to the effects of climate change due to its geo-morphological siting and climate induced effects. The hilly tracts of Cox's Bazar could foster further environmental crisis brought on by indiscriminate deforestation and diminishing groundwater reservoirs, which have been taken place in recent months as the Rohingya crisis evolved. A recent study conducted by the World Bank has found that Cox's Bazar will be the worst-hit district in South Asia by 2050 if greenhouse gas emissions continue unabated, as average temperatures rise and rainfall patterns become disruptive.

The hilly region of the country, especially the part in Cox's Bazar is characteristically of muddy or soil structure, not of any rocky formation and the stability comes from the roots of the trees. Denudation of trees from hilltops in order for the huge settlement of Rohingya people has already increased the vulnerability to the risk of hill collapse by destabilizing the terrain. Also, the vigorous monsoons make

the area prone to landslides, and there is always the lurking threat of cyclones and thunderstorms across the area.

Together with the above-mentioned hazardous situation, the availability of potable water from shallow tube wells that pump water up from about 120 feet has already reached to a critical level. Averting the problem requires new tube wells to be plumbing deeper into the poorly mapped aquifer but going deeper than 300-500 feet in some places may cause salt water to contaminate freshwater resources, which could be disastrous for both refugees and residents.

3.4.2 Site Specific Consideration

The sub-project area is not adjacent to the sea. The cyclone has a higher impact in the area and intensity of precipitation has been seen to have increased in the past few years. Salinity and the occurrence of cyclonic storm surge were not reported in the vicinity of the subproject. Temperature was reported to be increased, and Thunderstorm is found to have the highest impact in the area. Thunderstorms have been observed creating more damage than before, but no casualty was reported. Flash flood in or around the site is not observed, but the area experiences waterlogging issues during the monsoon, which for several structures have been suggested to include in the design.

Site specific climate change impacts are often not so easy to measure or deduce plausibly. In contrast, the site is confined to a narrow strip of roadways only, and associated mitigation or offsetting measures are really hard to plot on the same tiny impact areas. However, an overall set of measures is often considered in practical aspect.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

4.1 General

The anticipated environmental and social impacts of the proposed sub-project are primarily construction-related and considered to be temporary, site-specific, and manageable. These impacts can be effectively addressed through the adoption of good engineering practices, good housekeeping, better *in-situ* construction materials management, standard environmental controls, and adherence to World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS1–ESS10), especially those related to health, safety protocols, and pollution prevention.

Contractors must adhere to implement the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) as part of their contractual obligations during the construction of the new four-storied school-cum-multipurpose cyclone shelter. Given that the subproject involves full-scale construction, including piling, foundation works, structural frame development, and installation of essential facilities, contractors are required to ensure rigorous environmental protection and community safety throughout all phases of the work. Effective dust suppression measures, including regular water spraying (at least twice daily or more during dry/windy conditions), must be implemented to reduce air quality impacts around the school and adjacent settlements. Proper handling, storage, and disposal of solid and construction waste must be ensured to prevent environmental contamination, blockages of access routes, or disturbances to nearby households, the madrasa, and local shops. Noise and vibration, particularly during piling and drilling operations, must be minimized through controlled work schedules and the use of appropriate equipment. Clear site demarcation, fencing, warning signage, and restricted access areas are essential to protect students, teachers, and surrounding community members from construction-related hazards.

The contractor must organize and manage the construction site in a structured manner to ensure safe and efficient operations within the school premises. This includes proper arrangement of material storage areas, temporary toilet facilities for workers, and designated waste collection and disposal points. All such facilities must be located in appropriate positions within the site to avoid interference with ongoing school activities and to ensure safety of students, teachers, and workers The detailed site layout plan for these facilities is provided in Annex-3. Managing construction workers with providing all applicable health, safety and wellbeing facilities including fair and equal wages, separate toilets for male and female workers, safe drinking water, cooking/dining facilities, maintaining work schedule and safety at all work places, etc. is a mandatory obligation of the Contractor. All workers along with other project personnel must adhere to the Codes of Conducts set by the Contractor and participate in regular, comprehensive training programs in order to avoid health and safety risks, hazards and pollution, unwanted social and personal conflicts, and any risks related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH).

The proposed Dhalghat Para GPS cyclone shelter-cum-school, located within the existing school premises at Mohorakata village under Hoanak Union of Moheshkhali Upazila, is surrounded by a mix of rural and semi-urban environmental features. The surrounding landscape predominantly comprises homestead areas, scattered vegetation, agricultural fields, and natural water bodies, including a khal approximately 350 meters to the west and a chora about 70 meters to the south. The vicinity also includes several community-sensitive receptors such as community center located within 30 meters, Dhalghat Para Bazar at around 210 meters, educational institutions like Dhalghat Para Hoynak Madrasa at 320 meters, and Tazbidul Quran Hefjokhana and Madrasa about 120 meters from the site. Other sensitive structures include nearby graveyards, local shops, and the GTCL gas pipeline valve station situated within 50 meters to the west. Due to the close proximity of these community establishments and water bodies, the construction of the new shelter may pose potential short-term impacts such as dust generation, noise disturbance, temporary access limitations, and safety risks for students, nearby households, and pedestrians. Without proper safeguards, construction activities may also affect the local environment and community facilities within a radius of 100-300 meters. Therefore, appropriate environmental and social management measures must be implemented to minimize disturbance and ensure safe, uninterrupted community movement during the construction phase.

There is little buffer between construction work and regular school operations in the school, which raises the possibility of unintentional interaction, restricted access, and crowding close to temporary work zones. Students may be exposed to noise levels, air pollution from construction materials, and reduced mobility during school hours. Teachers may also face difficulty maintaining a conducive learning environment due to noise interference and frequent disturbances. Therefore, in order to effectively manage risks, this sensitive site needs stringent control measures, such as fencing off work areas, limiting vehicle movement during school hours, providing safe temporary walkways, minimizing noise-generating activities during class time, and maintaining constant communication with school authorities.

The contractor should incorporate proactive measures to ensure schooling continues safely and with minimal disruption during construction. A clear communication mechanism will be established with the School Management Committee (SMC), teachers, parents, and the Upazila Education Office to jointly agree on the construction schedule and mitigation arrangements. A concise Construction Schedule Summary will be prepared for the proposed site, specifying periods to avoid heavy or noisy activities, particularly during examinations and prioritizing major works during vacations and weekends. High-risk activities such as piling, lifting, concreting, or dismantling will be strictly limited to times when children are not present. These requirements will be formally integrated into the bid and contract documents. In addition, a site-specific "School Continuity Plan" will be developed in collaboration with the SMC and school authority. This plan may include shifting classes to unused school blocks or nearby schools, adopting a morning/afternoon double-shift system, establishing temporary semi-permanent learning sheds or tents within safe zones of the compound, or using community facilities such as community centers or mosques during off-hours.

Furthermore, any activity that may cause adverse environmental or social impacts during the construction phase must be closely monitored and immediately addressed through appropriate mitigation and management actions in line with the ESMP and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). The contractor, with supervision from the implementing agency and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), must ensure strict compliance with occupational health and safety protocols, environmental safeguards, and community safety requirements throughout the construction period.

In addition, all site workers, engineers, and Contractor's staffs must receive training on occupational health and safety (OHS), good practice construction works, code of conduct, labor management procedure, emergency response, and environmental best practices and relevant awareness building sessions will also be conducted, and records of all those training and awareness building sessions will be kept on-site as part of effective management and monitoring of safeguard works. With all the required efforts, once the overall effects of this proposed construction work are minimized to the least level and controlled efficiently, it will turn into a welcoming and beneficial project for the local communities.

The sub-project specific mitigation and monitoring measures have been outlined in the respective ESMP in Appendix-2, which guides pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases. With proper implementation of these measures, the proposed infrastructure intervention is expected to deliver long-term social and economic benefits to the host communities, with minimal residual environmental impact.

4.2 Cost of Environmental and Social Enhancement Works in BOQ

In consideration of the aforementioned environmental impacts and their mitigation measures for the proposed construction activities, a set of items are included in the BOQ for every sub-project. The estimated cost to implement the ESMP is shown in Appendix-3.

5. CONTRACTOR AND LABOR MANAGEMENT

Most of the workers for this subproject will come from the local community, who share a common socio-economic, cultural, religious, and demographic background. Based on consultations with local stakeholders, it is anticipated that only a small portion of skilled labor may need to be hired from

outside the project area, depending on availability. Therefore, the likelihood of internal conflicts among workers is expected to be minimal. It is estimated that approximately 20 laborers will be engaged during the construction phase, comprising 4 skilled (25%) and 16 unskilled (75%) workers, generating around 10,800 active working man-days (as detailed in Table- 5.1).

Although female participation in rural construction work is traditionally low, higher involvement of women is expected in this sub-project. Nonetheless, if female participation remains limited, the contractor must still conduct mandatory GBV (Gender-Based Violence) awareness training for all workers prior to the commencement of construction to mitigate risks of harassment, discrimination, or hostile behavior at the worksite.

The contractor's area will include the working zone surrounding the construction site, materials stacking and storage area, labor shed, and office space ideally located within or adjacent to the proposed Sub project location premises/boundaries for better coordination and monitoring. Contractor will be strictly instructed to maintain cleanliness at the worksite by ensuring waste, debris and dust are regularly cleared and that all bulk construction materials such as sand, stone chips, and steel are stored properly and covered with plastic sheets to prevent environmental degradation.

Experiences from ongoing LGED projects in Cox's Bazar indicate a shortage of skilled labor, which has contributed to delays in some cases. In this sub-project, LGED anticipates that general and non-technical labor will be sufficiently available locally, with only specific technical expertise needing to be sourced from outside if required. It is expected that the scale of labor influx will remain manageable and will not pose significant risks of social tension or GBV during the construction period.

Table 5.1: Subproject-wise number of labor and total active working days

Sl no	Package Number	Name of Subproject	Total Space of proposed Construction (Square meters)	Tentative per day labor (No)	Days	Total active working days
01	HELP-COX/CS-1	Construction of 1 Cyclone Shelter and Capacity Enhancement of 36 nos. existing shelters under Cox's Bazar District (This ESSR covers only the one cyclone shelter proposed for new construction.)	1,287	20	540	10,800
Grand Total =				20	540	10,800

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

In accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the HELP project, a robust and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to address project-related grievances from host communities, workers and other stakeholders. A structured and inclusive Grievance Mechanism (GM) has been established to ensure timely and effective resolution of complaints arising from project activities in the host communities. Since LGED is the Implementing Agency (IA), the grievance redress structure has been designed to operate across three levels local

(Upazila), Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Project Steering Committee (PSC) to address concerns efficiently and equitably.

Local Level GRC

At the local level, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) is formed in each Upazila where LGED has subproject activities. The GRC is chaired by the Upazila Engineer from LGED (or a nominated official by the Project Director if required), serving as the Convener. The Environmental Specialist and/or Social Specialist from the PIU, depending on the nature of the complaint, act as the Member-Secretary and remain common across all local GRCs under LGED. The committee also includes an Environmental and/or Social Specialist from the Supervision Firm appointed by LGED, a representative from the respective Union Parishad (preferably female if the complainant is female), and a community representative such as a teacher, NGO staff member, or a local individual nominated by the complainant. Specialists for these roles are expected to be hired within 3 to 6 months of project effectiveness. All grievances at the local level must be heard and resolved within 10 working days of receipt. Complaints related to LGED activities will be received at the office of the respective Upazila Engineer.

PIU-level GRC

If a complaint cannot be resolved at the local level, it is escalated to the PIU-level GRC. The Project Director of LGED chairs this committee and includes the Social and Environmental Specialists from the PIU as Member-Secretaries. It also includes a local government representative either the same individual from the local level hearing or another as appropriate (must be female if the complainant is female) and a community representative, preferably the same individual who participated at the local level. The PIU-level GRC is responsible for reviewing unresolved grievances and delivering a decision within 15 working days. In addition, the Social or Environmental Specialist at the PIU, with assistance from the local GRC's Member-Secretary, will conduct regular visits to subproject sites to engage with communities and affected persons, and to document any new concerns, suggestions, or complaints in the GRM register.

PSC-level GRC

For grievances that remain unresolved at the PIU level, the matter is further referred to the PSC-level GRC, which represents the final tier of grievance resolution. This committee is led by a representative of the Secretary from the relevant ministry, serving as the Convener, with the Project Director of LGED acting as the Member-Secretary. The PSC-level GRC is required to make a final decision on such grievances within a maximum of four weeks. Any resolution reached at any level of the grievance process that is agreed upon by the aggrieved party is considered binding on LGED and will be implemented accordingly.

This multi-tiered GM structure under LGED ensures that all grievances from host community members are addressed in a fair, inclusive, and transparent manner. It fosters accountability and trust in project implementation while upholding the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10) on stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

7. MONITORING MECHANISM FOR ESMP IMPLEMENTATION

Monitoring is a critical component under the Host and FDMN Enhancement of Lives through Infrastructure Improvement Project (HELP) to ensure that environmental and social mitigation and enhancement measures outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) are effectively implemented and that their intended benefits are realized over time. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the HELP Project provides a detailed monitoring mechanism, assigning responsibilities to all relevant parties directly involved in or overseeing the construction and implementation of sub-projects.

Several tiers of monitoring responsibilities have been established under the HELP Project. At the implementation level, contractors are required to ensure that environmental and social risks are effectively minimized throughout the construction period. This includes implementing adequate Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) measures for both workers and surrounding host communities. Contractors must assign site managers and safeguard supervisors (or equivalent personnel) to supervise daily implementation of the ESMP. These personnel are responsible for ensuring environmental protection both on and off-site and for preventing damage or nuisance to individuals, public and private property, and surrounding features or institutions. Pollution, noise, and other detrimental effects arising from construction operations must be strictly controlled. In addition to implementing the ESMP, contractors are also responsible for preparing and executing specific management plans, such as drainage management, traffic management, and emergency preparedness and response, where required. Proper implementation of these plans, along with timely site decommissioning and restoration, must be ensured.

The first tier of supervision is led by the Design and Supervision Consultant (D&SC) firm. Once the contractors are mobilized, safeguard consultants from the D&SC and the Resident Engineer are tasked with ensuring contractor compliance with the ESMP and with the application of good engineering practices at the site. This includes strict enforcement of OHS measures. The D&SC is responsible for preparing regular monitoring reports based on field-level supervision and findings.

At the second tier, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will play a key role in overall monitoring. The PIU will have dedicated environmental and social safeguard specialists who will conduct frequent field visits to assess ESMP implementation. These specialists, in coordination with the Executive Engineer's Office in Cox's Bazar district and Upazila Engineers' Office in the respective upazila, will ensure strong site-level oversight. The PIU safeguard team will also ensure that all contractor staff and other relevant personnel receive adequate initial and ongoing training on environmental and social safeguards. Moreover, the PIU will verify proper site cleaning and reclamation upon completion of construction and recommend necessary corrective or punitive measures if any non-compliance is observed.

At the highest tier, the Ministerial Project Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by the Senior Secretary/Secretary of the Local Government Division (LGD), Ministry of LGRD&C, will provide strategic oversight of monitoring activities. In collaboration with the PIU, the PSC will ensure that environmental and social safeguard training is provided to all relevant project staff and that implementation at the field level aligns with national policies and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). This structured multi-tiered monitoring approach under the HELP project will help ensure that the construction of the newly proposed school cum cyclone shelter at Dhalghat Para GPS in Moheshkhali is carried out in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. It will also ensure that all construction activities remain compliant with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and aligned with broader sustainable development objectives.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall conclusion is that if the mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures are fully implemented, there will be no significant negative environmental or social impacts related to the selection, design, construction, and operation of the proposed sub-project. In fact, the recommended mitigation and enhancement measures will lead to significant benefits, improving both the environmental quality and the social well-being of the local communities. The project will enhance disaster resilience, improve safety, and expand access to secure shelter facilities for the host community of Moheshkhali. By constructing a new school-cum-cyclone shelter at Dhalghat Para GPS, the project will provide a structurally robust, multi-purpose facility that supports both daily educational needs and emergency shelter requirements. This new infrastructure will offer a safe, inclusive, and climate-resilient refuge for students and nearby residents during cyclones and storm surges, thereby strengthening community preparedness and long-term resilience. This multifunctional use will enhance the overall quality of life, promote social cohesion, and strengthen community preparedness in the surrounding areas.

Overall, the screening study can be summarized as follows:

- The proposed new construction of cyclone shelters cum school buildings will bring substantial social and community benefits by enhancing resilience against disasters, improving access to safe education infrastructure, and providing emergency refuge for host communities.
- Although minor and short-term environmental impacts such as dust generation, vibration, noise, and construction waste are expected during the construction phase, these can be effectively managed through the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- The subprojects will also create local employment opportunities, as labor will be hired primarily from surrounding communities, leading to short-term economic benefits.
- A detailed ESMP has been prepared, outlining site-specific mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures to ensure that construction and operation activities remain compliant with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) and national regulations.
- The estimated ESMP implementation cost has been included in Appendix-3, which may vary depending on market conditions or project schedule adjustments.

Implementation of this subproject will have significant positive outcomes for host communities by ensuring safe and disaster-resilient infrastructure within existing school premises. The enhanced facilities will serve as secure shelters during cyclones and other natural disasters, while also improving the learning environment and access to education in normal periods. These interventions will strengthen community resilience, safety, and social cohesion. So, strong recommendation should be put in place to implement the sub-project within shortest possible period of time, and with great care and efficiency.

Annexure-01: Attendance sheet of consultation meetings for the sub-project

Host and FDMN Enhancement of Lives through Infrastructure Improvement Project (HELP)
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Public Consultation Participants List

Focus Group Discussion

সময়: 2:30 Pm　　　　তারিখ: ২৫/০৯/২৫

উপ-প্রকল্প/কমপোনেন্ট এর নাম: construction of 1 no cyclone shelter and 36 nos- Existing shelter.

মত বিনিময় স্থান: ছিলখালী বাজার সরকারী স্কুল

ইউনিয়ন: হোয়ানক　ওয়ার্ড নং: ০৬　ডাকঘর: হোয়ানক　উপজেলা: মহেশখালী　জেলা: কক্সবাজার

সাব প্যাকেজ নং:

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের হাজিরা (পরিচয় ও স্বাক্ষর)

ক্রঃ নং	নাম	বয়স	পুরুষ/নারী	গ্রাম	স্বাক্ষর / টিপসই
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	মোহাম্মদ জাকারিয়া	৫৪	|	"	মোহাম্মদ জাকারিয়া
	[illegible]	৪২	"	"	[signature]
	নুরুল ইসলাম	৪৪	"	"	নুরুল ইসলাম
	মো: [illegible]	৫০	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	৬৫	"	[illegible]	
	মোঃ আবু বক্কর ছিদ্দিক	৫৩	Male	[illegible]	[signature]
	[illegible] উদ্দিন	৭৮	"	[illegible]	[signature]
	আনোয়ার	২০	"	ঐ	[illegible]
	[illegible] হোসেন	৭০	"	ঐ	
	কবির	৭৫	"	ঐ	— KABIR
	মো: হোসেন	৬০	"	ঐ	মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
	মো: ফরিদ	৭২	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	জমির উদ্দিন	৫২			[illegible]
	[illegible]				[signature]
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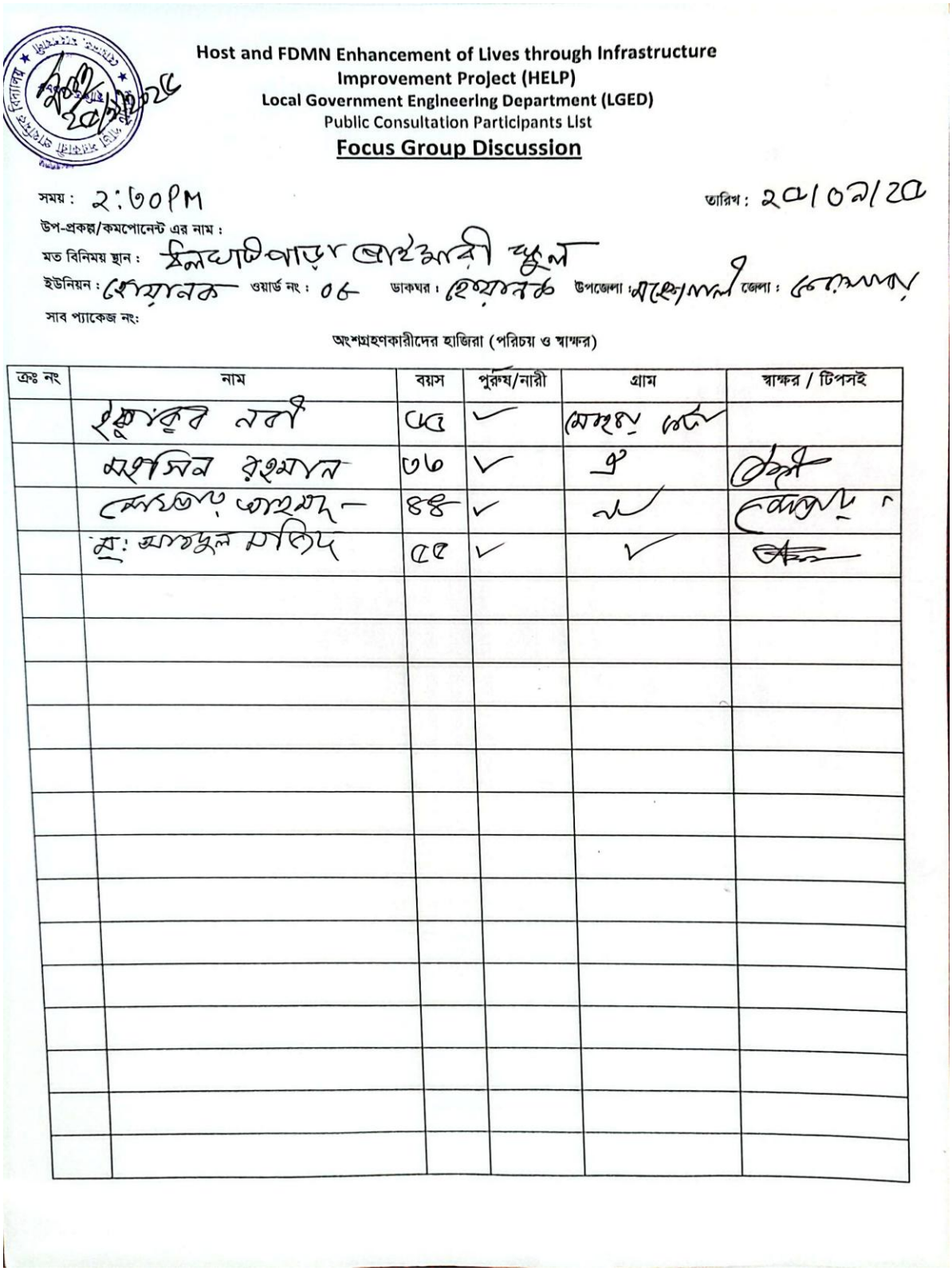


Host and FDMN Enhancement of Lives through Infrastructure Improvement Project (HELP)
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Public Consultation Participants List

Focus Group Discussion

সময়: 2:00PM তারিখ: 20/07/20

উপ-প্রকল্প/কমপোনেন্ট এর নাম:

মত বিনিময় স্থান: টিলাপাড়া বাইমারী স্কুল

ইউনিয়ন: হোয়ানক ওয়ার্ড নং: 06 ডাকঘর: হোয়ানক উপজেলা: মহেশখালী জেলা: কক্সবাজার

সাব প্যাকেজ নং:

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের হাজিরা (পরিচয় ও স্বাক্ষর)

ক্রঃ নং	নাম	বয়স	পুরুষ/নারী	গ্রাম	স্বাক্ষর / টিপসই
	হুজুর কবির	৫৫	✓	মহেশখালী	
	মহসিন রহমান	৩৬	✓	ঐ	
	মোহাম্মদ আহমদ	৪৪	✓	ঐ	
	মুঃ আব্দুল মতিন	৫৫	✓	✓	

Figure: Attendance of consultation meeting with local community

Annexure-02: Consultation and proposed location picture






Figure: Consultation meeting with School Teachers, School Management Committee (SMC) Members, guardians of students, and local community representatives.

Appendix-1: Filled in Environmental Screening Form (New construction of Dholghatpara GPS)

Environmental and Social Screening Form

Sub-Project Description Form: (Dholghat Para GPS)

Name of Sub-Project: Construction of 1 no Cyclone Shelters and Capacity Enhancement of 36 nos existing Shelter under. (This ESSR covers only the one cyclone shelter proposed for new construction.)

Package no: HELP-COX/CS-1

Implementing Agency/Agencies: Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Estimated construction period duration: 24 months
Estimated Operation and Maintenance period (life of sub-project):
District: Cox's Bazar **Sub-District**: Moheskhali **Union**: Hoanak

Completed environmental and social screening forms are given below

Section A: Sub-Project Overview

Description of sub-project/component interventions:
The proposed disaster-resilient school-cum-cyclone shelter is a new construction planned to ensure improved functionality, enhanced safety, and greater resilience during cyclonic events and other emergencies. The facility is designed as a multi-storied structure that will serve dual purposes, functioning as a fully operational primary school during regular periods and transforming into a safe cyclone shelter during disasters. The new construction aims to provide increased accommodation capacity, upgraded WASH and safety features, and a structurally robust design capable of withstanding high-impact climatic and disaster risks. This integrated approach will support both educational needs and community protection in the project area.

Ground Floor
The cyclone shelter covers about 1287 sq.m, with the ground floor occupying 284 sq.m. It includes a main entrance with a 1:12 ramp, side entrances, and a central staircase. A 120 sq m multipurpose hall serves as both an indoor activity area and a temporary shelter. Male and female toilet and shower blocks are located on the left and right sides, each with three toilets, four showers, and washbasin areas, along with small storage rooms. Outdoor space functions as a playground and temporary livestock shelter, with proper drainage and accessible walkways.

First Floor
Total area is 311 sqm. Designed for both school and emergency use, the floor includes two large classrooms (left for elderly/disabled males, right for elderly/disabled females during emergencies). Central male and female toilet blocks include three cubicles, a urinal (male), and disabled-friendly toilets. A central 2.4 × 4.7 m store room supports both academic and emergency storage. A Head Teacher's Room (3.6 × 4.7 m) doubles as a protected space for pregnant women. A 2.8 m-wide corridor allows smooth movement and stretcher access.

Second Floor
Total area: 296.3 sq.m. It includes two classrooms for normal teaching and male/female shelter rooms during disasters. Central toilets for each gender are provided. The male side contains a

kitchen (2.4 × 4.8 m) and emergency store, while the female side includes a sick-bed/medicine store. A central Teachers' Room serves as an additional protected shelter. A continuous 2.8 m corridor ensures easy evacuation.

Third Floor

Area: 290.6 sq.m. It includes two classrooms that convert into male and female shelter rooms. Central facilities include male and female toilet blocks, storage rooms, an electrical room, and a 3.6 × 4.7 m lab/shelter room. A 3.1 × 4.9 m staircase ensures safe movement, and a 2.8 m corridor supports evacuation flow.

Rooftop

Area: 290.6 sq.m. Open shelter spaces are provided on both sides for overflow or elevated refuge. The central zone includes six 2000-L water tanks, a filter tank, and a 3.5 × 2.2 m electrical room for emergency utilities. The central staircase offers rapid access during floods. Open areas support temporary bedding and relief distribution.

Sub-project Location:

Division	**Chittagong**
District	**Cox's Bazar**
Upazila	**Moheskhali**
Union	**Hoanak**
Village	**Mohorakata**
GPS Position	**N 21.58164083702, E 91.92344277**
Distance from Upazila HQ	**5 km**
Nearby Major Road	**Yousuf Ali Road (LGED)**
Nearby River/ Canal	**Kohelia River**
North side	**Pekua**
South side	**Bay of Bengal**
East side	**Chakaria**
West side	**Bay of Bengal**

Land ownership

The subproject will be implemented within the existing school boundary and the land ownership of the proposed site is bestowed upon the school itself.

Expected construction period: 24 (Twenty-four Months)

Description of project intervention area and project influence area with schematic diagram (where relevant, indicate distance to sensitive environmental areas and historical or socio cultural assets): Please also explain any analysis on alternative location was conducted:

Project intervention area will be confined within the school boundary, but influence area should consider nearly half a kilometer radius around the proposed site. The proposed school-cum-cyclone shelter will be constructed within an existing school compound covering approximately 100 decimals of land. The school premises include a two-storied academic building located along the northern boundary, which is currently used for regular classroom activities. On the western side of this existing building, a wash block is situated, serving students and staff.

Along the eastern boundary of the school compound, the Gorokghata–Janata Bazar road runs adjacent to the site, providing easy access for students, teachers, and community members. The overall surroundings exhibit a semi-urban rural setting, with the proposed intervention area offering adequate space for safe construction activities, movement, and future operation of the new school-cum-cyclone shelter.

There is a natural chora about 70 meters to the south and a khal about 350 meters to the west, both of which act as local drainage channels. On the northern side, there are community center around 30 meters distant and a graveyard about 150 meters away. Dhalghatpara Hoynak Madrasa is around 320 meters away from the project site, whereas Dhalghatpara Bazar is about 210 meters away to the south. The Moheskhali-Matarbari road, which is located around 20 meters from the school's perimeter on the eastern side, offers direct access to the location. This side also has a number of other features, such as the Tazbidul Quran Hefjokhana and Madrasa at about 120 meters, a shop at about 30 meters, and a graveyard at about 50 meters. The GTCL gas pipeline valve station is located approximately 50 meters to the west, and large salt fields that constitute significant local economic activity are located about 500 meters to the west. No structures, trees and livelihood will be affected by this construction activity. No mentionable eco concerned establishment, neither any socio cultural site is located nearby.

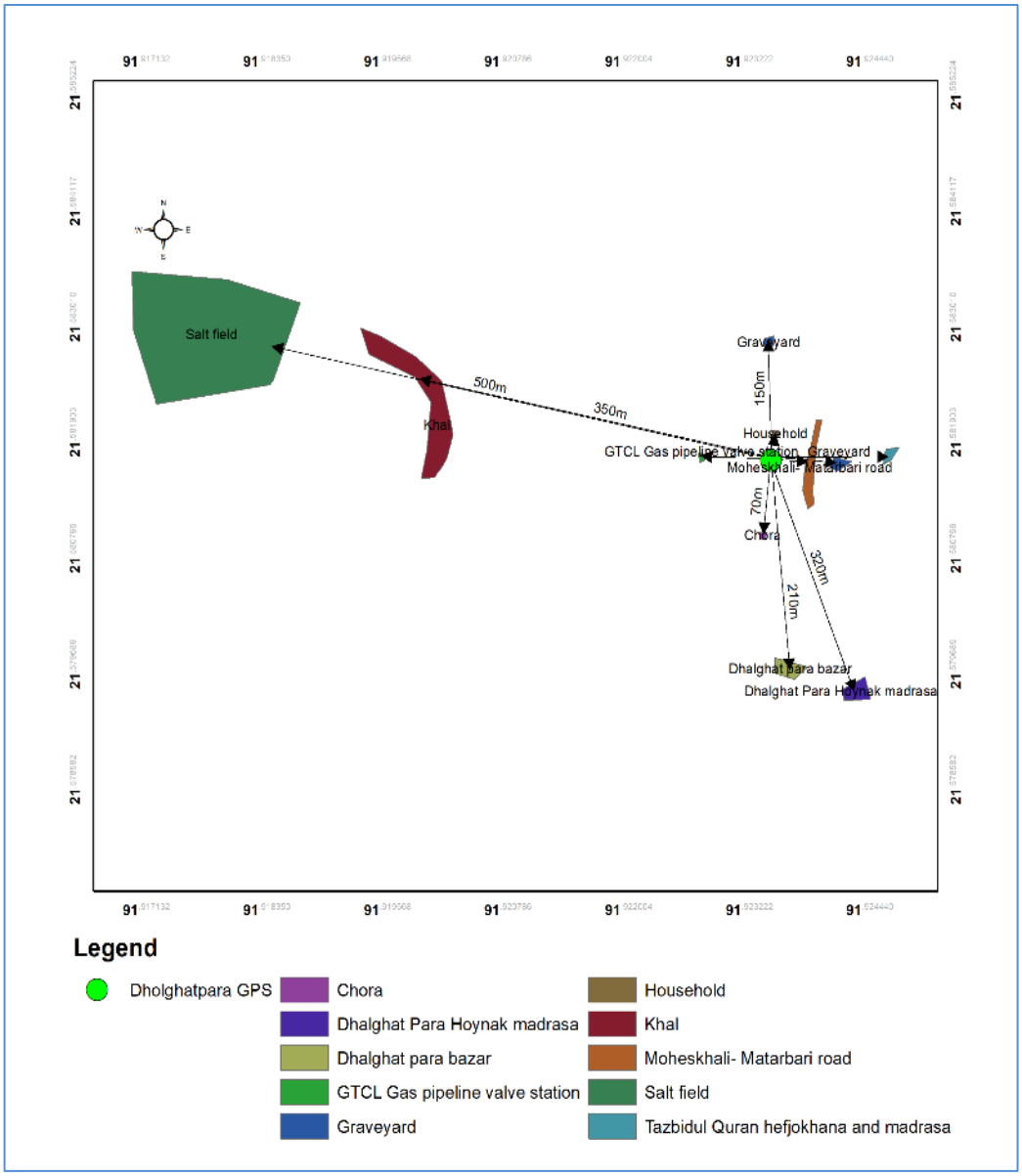
Section B: Environmental Screening

***B.1*: Environmental feature of sub-project location**

Description of cultural properties (if applicable, including distance from site):

A graveyard is located approximately 150 meters to the north of the site. Another graveyard is situated about 50 meters to the east. Additionally, two religious institutions, Dhalghat Para Hoynak Madrasa (around 320 meters to the south) and Tazbidul Quran Hefjokhana and Madrasa (approximately 120 meters to the east) are located near the project area. No archaeological sites, heritage structures, or historically protected monuments were identified within the screening area.

There are no sensitive environmental, cultural, or archaeological sites within the catchment area of this sub-project. A diagram showing the major features around and apparent distances (in parentheses) from the proposed construction site is given below.



Location of environmentally important and sensitive areas:

There are no environmentally important or sensitive areas found in the areas, except some dense and matured vegetation around the site. It will not be affected by the construction works, as the activities will be carried out within the existing school boundary and necessary preventive and mitigation measures will be followed during the entire construction period.

(1) potential impacts on remaining forests in/around camps Yes/No

N/A (This activity will be confined within the existing school boundary)

(2) Other issues:

No more mentionable issues raised.

Baseline air quality and noise levels:

Dust:

Ambient air quality data was not readily available, but quality is apparently good due to the appearance of rural vegetative settings around. Dust is slightly generated through movement of vehicles such as Bus, truck, motor cycle, auto rickshaw, tempo, trolley, tractor etc. over the road surface which causes air pollution.

Conducting works at dry season and moving large quantity of materials may create dusts and increase in the concentration of vehicle-related pollutants which will affect people who live and work near the sites. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.

Noise:

Noise in the Sub-project area is not a major concern because noise level is within the tolerance limit. Vehicles such as Bus, truck, motor cycle, auto rickshaw, tempo, trolley, tractor etc move on the road surface adjacent to sub-project throughout the day and night generate noise but within tolerable limit in most cases.

Baseline soil quality:

The Sub-project area is located mainly in red, alluvial, muddy and sandy soil. The soils developing from the weathered sandstones tend to be sandy to clay loams. Presence of Organic matter content in the soil is moderate.

Landslide potential (high/medium/low, with explanation): N/A (the sub-project will be constructed on a plain land and within an existing school boundary)

Baseline surface water and groundwater quality (FE, TDS, fecal coliform, pH):

There is a natural chora about 70 meters to the south and a khal about 350 meters to the west, both of which act as local drainage channels. Local fish species are reported to be found in the water bodies. Surface water bodies are sweet and useable for domestic purpose but need treatment in case of using for drinking purpose.

Ground water table varies from 800-900 feet and it is the main source of potable water in the Sub-project area as it is free from contaminants. Shallower aquifers having depth around 80- 90 feet surrounding the Sub-project area are full of saline, iron & arsenic [DPHE, 2015, BADC website, Field Survey, 2016].

Groundwater quality: pH-5.17 to 8.51, DO-2.26 to 8.14mg/l, TDS-23.40 to 320 mg/l, EC -25.7 to 681µs/cm, Fe-0.5 to 7.0 mg/l and As-Nil (IWM Study Report, 2019)

Status of wildlife movement:

N/A (None of the information was found about the wildlife movement in or across the area)

State of forestation:

Patches of vegetation containing large and matured trees on the west and south side of the proposed construction areas are located within 100m radial distance.

Summary of water balance analysis (For water supply scheme only):

N/A

B.2: Pre construction Phase

Information on Ancillary Facilities (e.g. status of access road or any other facility required for sub-project to be viable): Gorokghata to Janata Bazar Road, East side of the sub-project. It is possible to carry the construction materials on the road to the construction site.
Requirement of accommodation or service amenities (toilet, water supply, electricity) to support the workforce during construction: No tube-well is currently available within the school premises. Existing water supply facilities inside the school building are limited and are designated exclusively for student use; In order to make a sustainable solution to this problem even at a disaster period, five numbers of tube wells will be installed as part of the construction works, and out of those five, one tube well will be installed first to meet the basic water supply requirement for the labors as well as for the students. The cost of installation of the tube wells are included into the civil works item, therefore is not repeated in ESMP budget. Electricity is available in the school. Toilet facilities are available within the school boundary for students. But it is insufficient and should not be used by the workers/contractor's staffs during the construction period. Two toilets will be constructed along with the construction of labor camp- one for male and another for female. These temporary toilet facilities will be located on the south side of the proposed site, adjacent to the labor camp area.
Possible location of labor camps: On the south side of the school boundary could be used for setting up a temporary labor camp.
Requirement and type of raw materials (e.g. sand, stone, wood, etc.): i) Bricks, ii) Sand iii) cement iv) aggregates v) metals vi) water vii) concretes vii) Bamboo & wood from mobilized materials by other electro-mechanical equipment and viii) clay are the most common type of building material used in construction.
Identification of access road for transportation (Yes/No): Yes, About 20ft. wide BC road named Gorokghata to Janata Bazar Road is the main way for transportation of raw materials. It is located on east side of adjacent sub-project.
Location identification for raw material storage: On the South-east side within the existing school boundary. Material storage area must be well fenced and materials will be covered with tarpaulins.
Possible composition and quantities of wastes (Solids wastes, demolition materials, sludge from old latrines, etc.): Earth/ mud, plastics, brick chips, cement dusts, and dust from bricks can be found during preconstruction time which can be identified as solid wastes. Also, brick chips, cement, sand, bamboo stalks, remnants of tin and other leftover pre-construction materials can be found after the construction of labor camp, latrines and kitchen. Negligible amount of bio and non-biodegradable Solid waste (incl. food waste, plastics, polythene, paper, etc.) may be produced from the use of working labors engaged in construction works of labor camp and associate facilities. Altogether amount of those produced wastes in a single day is nearly 50 kg during the

pre-construction phase.

B.3: Construction Phase

Type and quantity of waste generated (e.g. Solids wastes, liquid wastes, etc.):

Solid waste: During the construction of the proposed new school-cum-cyclone shelter, various types of solid waste are expected to be generated, primarily from construction and workforce-related activities. Solid wastes will mainly include excavated soil from foundation works, excess construction materials such as sand, cement bags, bricks, concrete debris, steel off-cuts, timber formwork, and packaging materials. The quantity of construction waste is expected to be moderate and temporary, and no large-scale demolition materials will be generated as the project involves new construction.

Small amounts of domestic solid waste (e.g., food remnants, plastic bottles, paper) will be generated by construction workers.

Liquid waste: In addition, wastewater and sludge may be produced from temporary toilets installed for workers; however, no sludge from old latrines will be generated as no existing sanitation facilities will be demolished or disturbed. Minor quantities of used oil or lubricants from machinery maintenance may be generated and will be handled in accordance with environmental and safety guidelines.

Quantity: It is difficult to give exact figures of construction waste produced on a typical construction site. However, in order to approximate the quantity, it is estimated that nearly 3-4 kg of waste would be generated each working day, which are mainly construction wastes. Some plastic, paper and organic waste will be generated from the use of workers, though a very negligible amount- half a kilogram a day maximum.

A specific waste disposal and collection zone will be designated on the south side of the proposed site. This area will be used for segregation, temporary storage, and management of construction waste before final disposal at approved locations.

Type and quantity of raw materials used (wood, bricks, cement, water, etc.):

Type: i) Bricks ii) Sand iii) Cement iv) Aggregates v) Reinforcing steel (rod and metal fittings) vi) Ready-mix or cast-in-situ concrete vii) Water viii) Limited quantity of wood, bamboo, and shuttering materials for formwork ix) Minor electro-mechanical components such as wires, switches, fixtures, and plumbing materials.

Quantity It is difficult to give an exact figure of raw materials to be used on a typical construction site. It varies with the daily type, schedule and quantity of works.

Approx. area (in square meters) of vegetation and soil in the right-of-way, borrow pits, waste dumps, and equipment yards:

The proposed construction footprint for the school-cum-cyclone shelter subproject under this package will be located entirely within the existing school premises. The intervention involves the construction of a new multi-storied school-cum-cyclone shelter building, and no demolition of

existing school structures is planned. The subproject will require approximately 289.54 square meters of land, which will be utilized from the existing school compound. As such, no additional land acquisition or horizontal expansion beyond the school boundary will be required.

In addition to the main building construction, a limited portion of the school compound will be temporarily used for construction-related activities, including storage of construction materials, placement of machinery and equipment, installation of temporary worker toilet facilities, waste collection and segregation areas, and internal circulation routes for construction works. The siting and management of these temporary facilities will be carefully planned to avoid disruption to regular school activities, ensure student and community safety, and minimize impacts on nearby sensitive features within and around the school premises.

Possibility of stagnant water bodies in borrow pits, quarries, etc., encouraging for mosquito breeding and other disease vectors: (High/Medium/Low with explanation)

Low: No borrow pit or quarries will be required to dig out during the construction period in or around/ adjacent to the sub-project area. During the construction period, one or two water reservoirs may be constructed due to construction activities. But all those will completely be demolished and cleared out once the construction period is over.

Disturbance or modification of existing drainage channels (rivers, canals) or surface water bodies (wetlands, marshes): (High/Medium/Low with description)

Low, The proposed new school-cum-cyclone shelter will be constructed entirely within the existing school premises and will not require any diversion, filling, or modification of nearby rivers, canals, or surface water bodies.
Although a natural chora about 70 meters to the south and a khal about 350 meters to the west, both of which act as local drainage channels, no construction activities are planned within these water bodies or their natural flow paths. The project design includes proper site drainage arrangements to manage stormwater runoff without discharging sediments into adjacent surface water features. Construction activities will be carefully managed to prevent blockage of natural drainage routes, and all materials and wastes will be stored away from water bodies.

Destruction or damage of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems or endangered species directly or by induced development: (High/Medium/Low with description)

Low: The site is free from any aquatic ecosystems or habitats of endangered species. There are some terrestrial flora species around the project site, which will not be affected by the works. Life cycle or movement of some terrestrial living species (fauna) (i.e. Insects - ant, bees, earthworm, reptiles, birds etc.) might be disturbed for the time being, but with very less impact indeed. So, overall potential effect is very low or absent for this specific sub project.

Activities that can lead to landslides, slumps, slips and other mass movements in road cuts:
The soil in the proposed site is already compacted and developed and the area is largely flat, so there is almost no chance to trigger the landslide or any type of mass movement of soil for the said construction works.

Erosion of lands below the roadbed receiving concentrated outflow carried by covered or open drains: (High/Medium/Low with description)
N/A

Describe possible traffic movement impacts on (unwanted) light, noise and air pollution:
No traffic movement impact on light is anticipated, but low effects of noise and air pollution may appear resulting from the movement of vehicles carrying construction materials.

High = Likely to cause long-term impacts or over large area (>1sqkm); Medium = Likely to cause temporary damage or over moderate area (0.5 to 1sqkm); Low = Likely to cause little, short-term damage and over small area (<0.5sqkm)

B.4: Operation Phase

Activities leading to health hazards and interference of plant growth adjacent to roads by dust raised and blown by vehicles: During the operation phase of this subproject, small amount of dust and exhaust gas might be produced by the vehicles bound to this school and while passing over the adjacent road; the quantity of exhaustion is expected to be bit high only for a small period of time, when a disaster hit the area and relief distribution work is intensified for the sheltered people. So, causing any health hazards and interference of plant growth is not very likely to happen by such activities for quite a short duration.
Chance of long-term or semi-permanent destruction of soils: **(High/Medium/Low with description)** There is no chance of activities during the operation period, which can lead to any long-term or semi-permanent destruction of soils.
Possibility of odor and water, soil quality impacts from SWM and FSM disposal system: **(High/Medium/Low with description)** Low. The proposed school cum disaster shelter will be equipped with full facilities for conducting classes and sheltering disaster affected people, including separate toilets (sanitary) for male and female persons, water supply and filtration, storage and other facilities. No fecal sludge will be produced for transferring to any disposal system during the operation period. A very small amount of solid waste consisting of mainly paper, plastic, polythene, and organic substances is likely to be produced in a typical school-day and higher amount of wastes including organic kitchen wastes will be produced during the disaster period. All these wastes will be stored in covered plastic bins temporarily and later will be disposed of in a designated place away from the school site and any water bodies, and covered with layers of soil in a periodic manner so that no odor, water and soil quality impacts are generated. Plastic, polythene and other non-biodegradable wastes must be separated from the organic/ biodegradable wastes before disposing off underneath the soil and SMC should be made aware of this separation and disposal procedure.
Possibility of stagnant water bodies in borrow pits, quarries, etc., encouraging for mosquito breeding and other disease vectors: (High/Medium/Low with explanation) There is no possibility for creating borrow-pits, quarries, etc. during the operation phase.
Likely direct and indirect impacts on economic development in the project areas by the sub-project: During the operation phase, this climate-resilient multi-purpose disaster shelter cum primary school will improve the socioeconomic condition of the population of the catchment area by providing

better education, paving the way to access to further development and better occupational choices, which would eventually give access to broader economic development in both personal and societal level and improved living conditions. Further, this facility will have improved capacity to fight the grave disaster scenario and will play a strong pivotal role in saving people from becoming dead, vulnerable and impoverished, and ultimately help them rebound their own situation by returning to the workforce within shortest time period after the disasters, which certainly will have a huge positive impact in economic development of the project areas and the country as a whole.
Extent of disturbance or modification of existing drainage channels (rivers, canals) or surface water bodies (wetlands, marshes): (High/Medium/Low with description) No existing drainage channels or surface water bodies are present within the sub-project boundary area, and no extent of disturbance or modification during the operation period is anticipated.
Extent of destruction or damage of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems or endangered species directly or by induced development: (High/Medium/Low with description) There is no protected area in or around the sub-project site, and no known areas of ecological interest. In fact, none of the usual activities taken place in a school site during the operation phase is likely to potentially destruct or damage any terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems or so.
Activities leading to landslides, slumps, slips and other mass movements in road cuts: **N/A**
Erosion of lands below the roadbed receiving concentrated outflow carried by covered or open drains: (High/Medium/Low with explanation) **N/A**
Describe possible traffic movement impacts on (unwanted) light, noise and air pollution: The proposed site is located inside the locality. A BC road connects the sites with main road. During the operation period, traffic congestion is not expected. However, if not properly maintained and supervised, low effects of noise and air pollution will be occurred primarily because of the noise and emission from vehicular movement and loose soil being dispersed around during the dry weather, and accidents may occur due to bad condition of the access roads and unsafe driving through it.

High = Likely to cause long-term impacts or over large area (>1sqkm); Medium = Likely to cause temporary damage or over moderate area (0.5 to 1sqkm); Low = Likely to cause little, short-term damage and over small area (<0.5sqkm)

Section C: Social Screening

C.1 General Labor Influx Screening

Key Screening questions	Aspects to Consider
Will the project potentially involve an influx of workers to the project location, and will the influx be considered significant for the local community?	**How many foreign and local workers will be needed for the remaining period of the project, with what skill set?** Answer: The project will not require any foreign workers during the construction period. The contractor is expected to recruit both skilled and unskilled labor primarily from the local community. For

Key Screening questions	Aspects to Consider
	the construction of the proposed school-cum-cyclone shelter, approximately 10 skilled workers and 20 unskilled workers will be required. Skilled workers, such as masons, carpenters, bar benders, and electricians, will be engaged from nearby areas based on the technical requirements of the construction activities. Since the subproject is located within a host community area where sufficient local labor is available, priority will be given to local hiring. This approach will help generate employment opportunities, support local livelihoods, and foster a sense of ownership and cooperation among community members throughout the project implementation period. ✓ **Can the project hire workers from the local workforce?** Answer: Yes, the project can hire workers from the local workforce. Both skilled and unskilled laborers will be recruited from nearby communities. The availability of local workers is sufficient to meet the project's labor demands. ✓ **What is the size and skill level of the existing local workforce?** Answer: Based on consultations with local stakeholders, most of the required workforce both skilled and unskilled is available within the project area. However, if specialized skills are needed for specific technical activities, the contractors may need to hire a limited number of skilled workers from outside the immediate locality. Overall, the local workforce is capable of supporting the construction activities under the project. ✓ **If the skill level of the local workforce does not match the needs of the project, can they be trained within a reasonable timeframe to meet project requirements?** Answer: Unskilled labor is readily available in the project area. If the skill level of the local workforce does not fully meet project requirements, the contractors can provide on-the-job training to upgrade their skills within a reasonable timeframe. This approach will enable the project to utilize local labor effectively while enhancing their technical capacity for construction activities. ✓ **How will the workers be accommodated? Will they commute or reside on site or outside of the camp? If so, what size of camp will be required?** Answer: Most of the workforce will be hired from the local

Key Screening questions	Aspects to Consider
	community, and they will commute daily from their own homes; therefore, they will not require accommodation at the construction site. However, skilled workers who may be sourced from outside the project area will require temporary accommodation near the site. Contractors will establish temporary labor sheds to house these external workers. The size of the labor camp will depend on the number of outside skilled workers needed, but it will be designed to comply with Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) guidelines to ensure proper living conditions, sanitation, and worker safety.
Is the project located in a rural or remote area?	✓ **What is the size of local population in the project area?** Answer: The size of the local population in the project area is approximately 16000 people, including both male and female residents. This estimate is based on information collected during community consultation meetings held at the subproject site. ✓ **What is the size of the host Rohingya community?** Answer: N/A ✓ **Is the project located / being carried out in an area that is not usually frequented by outsiders?** ✓ Answer: No. The proposed sub-project is located in an area that is regularly frequented by outsiders. The school is situated near Gorokghata to Janata Bazar road, which is actively used by local residents, traders, students, and daily commuters from surrounding villages. The presence of nearby shops, mosque, madrasa, and households indicates regular movement and interaction of people within the area. Therefore, the site is not isolated and experiences continuous access and use by both the local community and visitors. ✓ **What is the frequency and extent of contact between the local community and outsiders?** Answer: Daily ✓ **Are there sensitive environmental conditions that need to be considered?** Answer: Yes, there are sensitive environmental conditions that need to be carefully considered during the implementation of the project. The construction activities may also generate significant dust, noise, debris, and vibrations, which could impact nearby mosques, market areas, ponds, and residential structures within

Key Screening questions	Aspects to Consider
	close proximity**,** pedestrians, and other sensitive establishments located within close vicinity to the site. To minimize potential impacts, the construction site must be properly fenced to contain dust dispersion and reduce noise pollution, thereby safeguarding students, teachers, nearby residents, and pedestrians. Dust suppression measures, such as regular water spraying (at least twice daily), should be implemented throughout during construction periods. High-noise activities should be scheduled during less sensitive hours to minimize disturbance to school activities and surrounding community members, including nearby mosque users. All machinery and equipment should be properly maintained to control noise emissions. Careful management of debris during the construction period is essential to prevent contamination of nearby ponds, surrounding soil, and adjacent areas within the school premises. In addition, construction materials and waste should be handled and stored in designated areas to avoid environmental pollution and ensure overall site safety.
Based on the socioeconomic, cultural, religious and demographic qualities of the local community, Rohingya population and the incoming workers, is there a possibility that their presence or interaction with the local community could create adverse impacts?	✓ **Is it likely that the incoming workers and the local community come from a shared socio-economic, cultural, religious or demographic background?** Answer: Most of the workforce is expected to come from the local host community. A small percentage of skilled workers may be hired from outside the project area if required. The local workforce and the incoming workers generally share a common socio-economic, cultural, religious, and demographic background, which is expected to support smooth integration at the work sites. Since this subproject is located in the host community area and will not involve Rohingya workers, the risk of conflict due to cultural or social differences is considered low. However, contractors must still take precautionary measures, such as awareness training on social behavior, code of conduct enforcement, and community engagement, to prevent misunderstandings and ensure a harmonious working environment. ✓ **What is the level of existing resources, and will the incoming workers use or create competition for these resources?** Answer: The existing local resources, such as water supply, food, basic health services, and transportation facilities, are limited compared to the size of the local population. Although workers

Key Screening questions	Aspects to Consider
	will be hired from the local community, a small number of incoming skilled workers from outside may create additional pressure on local resources**.** This could lead to a temporary increase in the demand for basic commodities and may cause price hikes in local markets during the construction period. ✓ **What is the expected duration of the incoming workers' presence in the community?** Answer: Two years, but it may be extended. ✓ **Given the characteristics of the local community, are there any specific adverse impacts that may be anticipated?** Answer: Yes, considering the characteristics of the local community, some specific adverse impacts may be anticipated during the construction phase. These include: • **Temporary price hikes** in local markets due to increased demand for goods and services from workers. • **Pressure on water supply and sanitation facilities**, particularly if labor camps are not properly managed. • **Movement disruption** for local vehicles and pedestrians around the construction sites due to road blockages and heavy machinery operation. However, no significant **religious or cultural barriers** are anticipated, as both the local community and the incoming workforce largely share a similar socio-cultural background.
Consultation with Community People	✓ **Has the project authority and contractors conducted any consultation meetings with the community people and Rohingya population?** Answer: The project authority has already conducted several consultation meetings with the local community during the environmental and social screening stage. Community opinions, concerns, and suggestions were received with great respect and consideration. After the finalization of the contractor, additional consultation meetings will be organized by the contractor in coordination with the project authority to ensure continued community engagement and address any new concerns during the construction phase. ✓ **Are local people aware about the labors?**

Key Screening questions	Aspects to Consider
	Answer: Local community members are well aware of the engagement of local laborers in the project activities. However, they currently have limited knowledge regarding the potential involvement of outside skilled workers. ✓ **Has the project authority involved the local community with the project?** Answer: Yes, the project authority has actively involved the local community throughout the site selection and screening stages. Several formal consultation meetings and informal discussions were conducted at the proposed location and with the local community. Community members shared their views, concerns, and expectations, which were carefully considered.

Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas

Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		People's access to communal facilities and services will not be affected by the project.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		No scope to change site location.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		No
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [√] No [ ] Yes If yes, approximately how many? N/A				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [√] No [ ] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [√] No [ ] Yes				
During Screening, project authority will conduct consultation with the primary and secondary stakeholders and provide their observations in the following sections (13 to 18)				
13: Who are the stakeholders of the project? **Answer:** The stakeholders of the proposed school-cum-cyclone shelter subproject include a wide range of individuals and institutions associated with the school and its surrounding community. They are: • Local community members of and surrounding catchment areas				

- Students, teachers, and school management committee (SMC) of Dholghatpara GPS
- Parents and guardians of the students
- Nearby households located within the influence area
- Shopkeepers and traders from nearby Bazar and adjacent shops
- Religious leaders and users of the nearby mosque and madrasa
- Local elected representatives (Ward Councillors)
- Local administration officials (Upazila-level authorities)
- Implementing agency (LGED) and associated consultants (D&SC)
- Contractors, workers, and laborers engaged in construction activities
- Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)
- Local NGOs operating in the area

14: What social and cultural factors affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed policy or project?

Answer: There are no significant social or cultural factors that would restrict stakeholders' ability to participate in or benefit from the proposed project. The project area maintains a socially cohesive and culturally conducive environment, which supports broad community participation and equal access to project benefits. Stakeholders, including local residents, traders, students, and vulnerable groups, are expected to benefit positively from the improved infrastructure and services. The project's inclusive approach ensures that participation opportunities are available to all community members without discrimination.

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

Answer: Yes, the project objectives are highly consistent with the needs, interests, and capacities of the stakeholders. Community consultations and FGD during field visits clearly indicated strong local support for the project.

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

Answer: The construction of the proposed school-cum-multipurpose cyclone shelter will have significant positive impacts on various stakeholders, particularly women, children, elderly people, and other vulnerable groups. The facility will function as a safe educational environment during normal times and as a secure cyclone shelter during extreme weather events, thereby enhancing disaster preparedness and community resilience.

Women, adolescent girls, children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities will particularly benefit from improved safety, inclusive infrastructure, and dedicated facilities such as separate sanitation blocks, ramps, and designated shelter spaces. During cyclones and floods, the structure will provide life-saving protection and reduce vulnerability to climate-related hazards.

School-going children will benefit from improved learning conditions and safer school infrastructure, while the surrounding community will gain access to a resilient emergency shelter during disasters. Overall, the project will enhance social inclusion, reduce disaster risk, and contribute to improved safety, dignity, and quality of life for all segments of the local population.

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

Answer: Several social risks could potentially affect the success of the sub-projects if not properly managed. These risks include:

- **Minor conflicts** may arise between local community members and incoming skilled laborers, particularly if there are differences in behaviour or competition over local resources.
- **Temporary price hikes** of essential commodities in local markets (hat-bazar) due to increased demand from workers.
- **Risk of engagement in anti-social activities** by a few incoming workers, which could challenge local social norms and community harmony.
- **Noise and dust pollution** may be generated during construction activities, which may disturb schoolchildren, elderly residents, and other vulnerable groups living close to the project sites.

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

Answer: Yes, the project authority has conducted several consultation meetings with the potentially affected communities and other stakeholders. During the site selection phase, LGED officials organized discussions with local community members, Union Parishad representatives, local elites, school teachers, and civil society organizations to gather feedback regarding the construction of the proposed site.

Additionally, during the environmental and social screening process, the PIU Consultant of LGED conducted community consultations to inform local people about the project objectives, construction activities, potential impacts, and safeguard measures.

The key feedback and observations from the consultations include:

- During the consultation meetings and FGDs, community members strongly supported the construction of the school-cum-cyclone shelter, highlighting its importance for both education and disaster safety.
- Local residents emphasized that the facility would provide a safe and secure shelter during cyclones, floods, and other natural disasters, particularly for vulnerable groups.
- Parents and guardians expressed that improved school infrastructure would enhance the learning environment and encourage regular attendance of students.
- Community members noted that the availability of a nearby cyclone shelter would reduce evacuation time and increase overall community preparedness during emergencies.
- Women participants highlighted the need for separate sanitation facilities, privacy, and secure spaces during sheltering, which has been incorporated into the design.
- Local stakeholders mentioned that the shelter would serve as a community asset, supporting social gatherings and emergency response coordination when needed.
- Improved infrastructure is expected to increase school enrollment and reduce dropout rates, especially among girls.

- The project is anticipated to enhance safety, resilience, and overall quality of life for the surrounding population.

Section D: Environmental and Social Screening Summary of the Work Package

Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
				Indicators	Frequency
Sub-project Interventions					
Construction of 1 Cyclone Shelter and Capacity Enhancement of 36 nos. existing shelters under Cox's Bazar District (This ESSR covers only the one cyclone shelter proposed for new construction.)	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low	• Limiting earthworks. • Schedule construction activities during off-school hours or vacations where possible. • Confine all construction activities strictly within the approved school premises and designated construction footprint. • Plan site preparation, excavation, and foundation works in a phased manner to minimize soil disturbance and exposure. • Ensure safe demarcation of work areas with fencing and signage to restrict student/staff entry. • Establish clearly marked and safe pedestrian routes within the school compound to maintain uninterrupted access during construction. • Regularly inspect safety arrangements for students, teachers, and workers. • Schedule high-noise and heavy construction activities, where feasible, outside regular school hours or during holidays to reduce disturbance. • The material stockpile sites shall be far away from surface water bodies, areas prone to surface run-off, drainage paths,. Loose materials shall be bagged and covered.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Visual monitoring result of air quality condition, Results of water test parameters, blockage of water flow with soil, debris or stack materials at site. Visual monitoring result of movement of students, stuff and local community.	Throughout the time during the construction period.

Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
				Indicators	Frequency
		• The stack yards shall be kept to a minimum to reduce the erosive potential of surface water flows elsewhere. • Provide temporary sanitation facilities for workers and ensure that wastewater and sludge are managed hygienically to avoid environmental contamination. • Prevent obstruction or alteration of natural drainage paths and maintain proper site drainage to avoid waterlogging during construction. • Ensure storage of paints in sealed containers to avoid spillage. • Workers must specify waste dump locations to avoid littering which in turn might negatively affect surface and groundwater.			
Pre-construction Phase					
Site planning (i.e. construction of material storage area etc.)	Under the sub-project intervention the overall score is low.	• The entire construction area within the school boundary needs to be well fenced so that school children, teachers and others could be protected from any accidental events/injuries. • Material storage area should be located at the site & approved by the Environmental Specialist of D&SC. • As the proposed school-cum-cyclone shelter is located in proximity to community establishments within the surrounding area, construction material storage areas shall be carefully selected and properly managed. All storage locations will be positioned within designated	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Location of stockpiles.	Prior to the start of Construction works.

Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
				Indicators	Frequency
		zones inside the school premises, set away from drainage channels, and sensitive social features. Adequate covering, and containment measures will be ensured to prevent material runoff, spillage, or environmental contamination during the construction period.			
Material storage area for construction (Creating dust/ air pollution, Spillage of liquid/ hazardous substances. The stored materials may include construction items such as cement, sand, bricks, timber, paint, and other non-hazardous or minor hazardous substances (e.g., paints, adhesives, and small	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	• The contractor shall submit a method statement and plans for the storage of construction materials (cement, iron, paint, etc.) and emergency procedures. • Proper procedure for stockpiling/ storage of construction materials at the site will be proposed by the contractor & approved by the Environmental Specialist of D&SC. • Proper covering of dust producing materials with polythene sheet, • Proper fencing around the storage area in order to be secure, to minimize the risk of crime and to be safe from access by students, children, animals, etc. • Spills/ minor hazardous substances should be disposed off at the site proposed by the contractor & approved by the Environmental Specialist of D&SC to avoid soil/ water contamination.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	List of selected sites; Identified sources and storage place of materials.	During Design Stage

Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
				Indicators	Frequency
quantities of oil or lubricants for equipment). Risk of crime, Access of students, children, animals, etc.)					
Setting up of labor camp(Generation of sewage waste; solid Waste; Water, soil, air & dust pollution/ environmental pollution; health hazard of workers due to poor quality drinking water)	Under the sub-project intervention the overall score is low.	• Construction camp should be located at a site favorable for the workers and proposed by the contractor & approved by the Environmental Specialist of D&SC. • No trees, shrubs will be removed or vegetation stripped without the prior permission of the Environmental Specialist. • Under no circumstances may open areas or the surrounding bushes be used as a toilet facility. • Construction of sanitary latrine with septic tank for both male and female workers and staffs. • Construction of the first tube well for drinking water and providing water filters for further ensuring access to the safe drinking water. • Provision of waste bins/ cans, where appropriate, • Litter is to be collected daily. • Bins and/ or skips should be emptied regularly and waste/ debris should be disposed off at waste disposal areas and/ or at the site pre-approved by the Environmental Specialist of D&SC.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Complaints from community; Regular inspection of waste management activity; Waste disposal record.	Prior to the start of Construction works

Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
				Indicators	Frequency
		• Camp and working areas are to be kept clean and tidy at all times.			
Drinking water and sanitation facility for male and Female workers (A temporary labor camp will be established within or near the project site due to the nature and duration of the new construction works. No child or forced labor permitted. Generation of sewage waste and minor scale of solid waste; Water, soil, air & environmental	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	• Safe and potable drinking water shall be ensured at each site through installation of water filters and provision of clean storage containers. • Drinking water points must be properly labeled, covered, and accessible for both male and female workers. • A temporary labor camp will be established within or near the project site due to the nature and duration of the new construction works. The camp location will be proposed by the contractor and approved by the Environmental and Social Specialist of D&SC to ensure safety, accessibility, and minimal disturbance to school activities and surrounding communities. Separate temporary toilet facilities for male and female workers will be provided within the camp, along with safe drinking water, electricity (if required), and waste management arrangements. The camp will be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition throughout the construction period and dismantled after completion of the works. • Under no circumstances may open areas or the surrounding bushes be used as a toilet facility. • Construction of sanitary latrine with septic tank for both male and female workers and staffs.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Complaints from community; Regular inspection of waste management activity and bad smell; Waste disposal record.	Before the start of Construction works

Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
				Indicators	Frequency
pollution; health hazard of workers due to poor quality drinking water)		• Provision of waste bins/ cans, where appropriate, • Litter is to be collected daily. • Bins and/ or skips should be emptied regularly and waste/ debris should be disposed off at waste disposal areas and/ or at the site pre-approved by Environmental Specialist of D&SC. • Working areas are to be kept clean and tidy at all times.			
Accidents	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	• Provision of standard safety protocol. • Providing training on Environmental health and safety to the labors and associated field staffs is the responsibility of Upazila Engineer & Contractors. • Training should be scheduled twice, once before starting the construction & another in the middle of the construction period. • Safety & protection gears, first aid box etc. should be available in the site during construction period.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Complaints from community; Regular inspection of materials transport vehicles.	Before and during construction phase
Construction Phase					
Noise Impacts	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	• Avoid high noise making activities during active school hours. One very effective method is to discuss with the school authority and settle for a time for machinery usage as well as construction-related activities. • Involve the School Management Committee (SMC) and local representatives in planning and scheduling construction activities so that noisy or disruptive works are avoided during school hours or other sensitive times.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Number of complaints from school/community stakeholders, Use of silencers in	Weekly

Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
				Indicators	Frequency
		• Avoid using of construction equipment producing excessive noise at school time & at night. • Ear protection devices for the workers & site staff should be available on-site during construction period.		noise-producing equipment and sound barriers, Noise Level following decibel meter (dB)	
Air Quality Conducting works during dry season and moving of materials may create dusts and increase in concentration of vehicle related pollutants which will affect students, staff and people who live and work near the sites. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	• Use tarpaulins to cover soils, sand and other loose material when transported by trucks. • Damp down exposed soil and any sand stockpiled on site by spraying with water during dry weather. • Keep unpaved surfaces within shelter compounds or access areas clean; sprinkle water occasionally if dust is generated. • Arrangements to control dust through provision of water sprinklers and dust extraction systems shall be provided at all stone crushers (if these establishments are being setup exclusively for the subproject). • Limit vehicle speed on-site or in adjacent community areas to a maximum of 10–15 km/h, considering narrow school/shelter access roads. • Regular monitoring of air quality.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Location of stockpiles, Covering of trucks, Records of air quality inspection, Number of complaints from sensitive receptors, Heavy equipment and pollution control devices,	Monthly

Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
				Indicators	Frequency
specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.				maintain records	
Biodiversity (There are no protected areas in or around subproject sites, and no known areas of ecological interest.)	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	• Prohibit employees from cutting trees for firewood. • Prevent workers or any other person from removing or damaging any flora (plant/vegetation) and fauna. • If during detailed design cutting of trees is required, compensatory plantation for trees lost at a rate of 5 trees for every tree cut.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	No trees will need to be cut down.	Monthly
Worker's health and safety	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	• Prevent excessive noise. • Construction staff are to make use of the facilities provided for them (e.g. fires for cooking). • No fires permitted on site except if needed for the construction works. • Staff must be trained up for operating equipment. • Availability and access to first-aid equipment and medical supplies. • Ensure the presence and use of safety gear at site: Ear protection devices, Goggles, Illuminating jackets, Masks, Gloves, Helmets, Uniforms etc., • Ensure adequate supply of drinking water.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Number of complaints from sensitive receptors; Number of walkway signage, and metal sheets placed at project location;	Monthly

Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
				Indicators	Frequency
		• Sanitation facilities for male & female workers separately. • Anti-social activities strictly prohibited.			
Labor Base Host: Conflicts with the residents	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	• Some Daily wage laborers will be engaged from the local community, returning to their homes after work. • Workers will be oriented on awareness topics, including nutrition, prevention of child abuse, child marriage, GBV, sexual harassment, trafficking, and illegal drug use. • Workforce will be prohibited from disturbing local flora and fauna, including hunting, poaching, or tree felling within the school/shelter premises. • Anti-social activities are strictly prohibited, and workers are expected to maintain professional conduct at all times.	Contractor, Social and Gender Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Number of complaints from locals;	Monthly
Post construction Phase					
Construction clean-up (Damage due to debris, spoils, excess construction materials).	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low. As the construction works are limited within existing school premises, site	• Remove all spoils wreckage, rubbish, or temporary structures (such as buildings, shelters, and latrines) which are no longer required. • Restore damaged areas such as playgrounds, gardens, or boundary walls to their pre-project condition. • All affected structures rehabilitated/compensated. • The area that previously housed the construction camp is to be checked for spills of substances such as oil, paint, etc. and these shall be cleaned up.	Contractor	Worksite is restored to original conditions; worksite cleanup is satisfactory;	After the completion of Works

Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
				Indicators	Frequency
	restoration and proper waste management are essential before handing over.	• Conduct a joint inspection with the school management and PIU Environmental Specialist and social specialist to ensure the site is properly cleaned and restored. • All imported materials are to be removed and the area shall be re-vegetated as per specification that forms part of this document. • The contractor must arrange the cancellation of all temporary services.			
Odor & waste disposal	As construction works are confined within existing school boundaries and involve minor civil works, odor and waste generation will be limited.	• Collect all solid wastes (cement bags, brick chips, sand, etc.) in designated bins and dispose of them at approved locations. • Use covered bins or tarpaulins during waste transport to prevent scattering or odor nuisance. • Avoid disposal of waste in school premises, nearby drains, or open areas.	Contractor, and monitored by Consultant of D&SC and PIU	Complaints from communities	Site inspection daily / weekly basis.
Vegetation	Under the issue the overall score is low.	• After construction work, all structures need to be removed and the area shall be topsoiled and re-grassed using the guidelines set out in the re-vegetation specification that forms part of the bidding document.	Contractor monitored by Consultant and PIU	The worksite is restored to its original conditions.	Over the completion of Works

* Overall Impact Score: High = Likely to cause long-term E&S impacts; Medium = Likely to cause temporary impacts; Low = Likely to cause little, short-term impacts

Recommendation for further environmental and social assessment and/or site-specific environmental and social management plan: Yes

**If yes, please specify what assessments/plans would be required.*

Appendix-2: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

ESMP for Construction of 1 Cyclone Shelter and Capacity Enhancement of 36 nos. existing shelters under Cox's Bazar District

Package no: **HELP-COX/CS-1:**

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
Pre-Construction Stage			
Loss of land / and other physical assets	• No land acquisition is allowed within this sub-project activity so, there is no mitigation measures according to this impact.	PIU	Social Development Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC
Loss of livelihood	• Under this subproject, there is no scope of negative impact on livelihoods of the people of catchment area.	PIU & Contractor	Social Development Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC
Stakeholders Engagement	• All the project stakeholders will be consulted • Consultation meeting with nearby residents about the project objectives and scope of works • People living in nearby community and SMC will be involved with the GRM	PIU & Contractor	Social Development Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC
Loss of right to access	• In case of unavoidable circumstances, alternative access will be provided. • Access road shall be well demarcated and accessible paved.	PIU	Social Development Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC
Site Preparation: Soil Erosion; Alteration of natural drainage	• Construction activities shall avoid any disruption to socially sensitive areas, including human settlements, religious or cultural sites, and other	PIU	Environmental Consultant of PIU,

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
	community facilities. • Construction facilities (e.g., material storage areas, equipment yards, and temporary toilets) shall, wherever possible, be located at least 100 meters away from nearby water bodies and natural drainage paths. • Cut and fill operations shall be minimized; site clearing and grubbing activities shall be restricted to the designated construction footprint only to reduce unnecessary land disturbance. • The contractor shall ensure that site preparation and construction activities do not disrupt the daily lives or activities of local residents.		PSC
Construction Activity			
Noise from construction works	• Construction activities will be finished at day time within 05 PM. Proper measures will be taken to avoid any disturbances. • All personal protective equipment (PPE) such as ear plugs, earmuffs, helmets, etc. will be available in site before starting any kind of construction works.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, PSC
Dust	• Construction machinery shall be properly maintained to minimize exhaust emissions of CO, particulate matter (SPM, PM2.5, PM 10) and Hydrocarbons. • Provision of using water sprinklers for dust control. • Construction materials should be covered properly while being carried in vehicles to the site. • Vehicle movement will be controlled on haul roads/access roads to limit dust generation.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, PSC
Safety Issues	• Unauthorized entry to the site area is completely prohibited and the site will be properly fenced with a single entry for this purpose.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, PSC

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
	• It will be ensured that proper training and guidance are provided on general and occupational health and safety to Contractors' personnel and labor forces, and records of training sessions are to be kept on site. • All kinds of Child labor will be completely prohibited. • The site(s) shall be secured with fencing and monitored at all entry points.		
Traffic Management	• Although the construction work is in scale and takes place within the school premises, if necessary, contractors will coordinate with traffic management authorities and implement site-specific traffic management measures to prevent traffic congestion and any potential incidents or accidents.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, PSC
Conflicts with existing users due to the scarcity of resource base.	• A detailed assessment of the available resources and consent of the local representative for withdrawal of water from existing surface water sources shall be taken. • If groundwater is withdrawn, adequate approvals from the appropriate department need to be obtained before setting up bore wells. • Any type of consent letter or agreement for withdrawing water from either surface or underground sources will be kept on site. • The local community must be consulted before any construction work starts.	PIU & Contractor	Social Development Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC
Increase in road accidents	• Maintain safety measures during the movement and operation of heavy machinery and equipment. • Local community will be trained up about traffic management and awareness.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, PSC
Labour Base Camp: Conflicts with the local residents	• Awareness building session will be undertaken about prevention of child abuse, child marriage, GBV, sexual harassment, trafficking of women and children, as well as illegal drug trade. Written records of this awareness-building session shall be kept on site.	Contractor	Social Development Specialist and Gender Specialist

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
	• Work force should be prohibited from disturbing the flora, fauna including hunting of animals, wildlife hunting, poaching and tree felling. • Adequate facilities ensuring sanitation for labor will be put in place. • Treated water will be made available at site for drinking purpose. • Adequate accommodation arrangements for labour forces. • Labor code of conduct is to be disclosed through consultation.		of PIU, PSC
Waste Management: Improper management and handling of hazardous and non-hazardous waste during construction.	Preparation of a waste management plan covering the following aspects: • Ring slab septic tank will be installed before starting construction works in order to provide a better sanitation facility to the workers and staff. • Septic tank/soak pit is to be constructed on sufficient space in order to avoid overflow or groundwater contamination. • Working areas are kept clean and tidy at all times. • Construction site is to be checked for spills of substances i.e., chemical, oil, paint, etc. • Bins and/ or skips should be emptied regularly and waste/ debris should be disposed of at waste disposal areas and/ or at the site. • Hazardous waste, viz. waste oil etc., will be collected and stored in the paved and bounded area and subsequently sold to authorized recyclers.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, PSC
Health & Safety Risks: • The potential for exposure to safety events such as tripping, working at height activities, fire from hot works, smoking, failure in electrical installation,	• All construction equipment will be properly inspected timely. • The risk assessment will be prepared time to time for all types of work activities on site. • Proper walkways will be prepared for students and teachers in existing school boundary. • Proper signposts at any slippery areas will be ensured in construction site.	PIU & Contractor	Environmental Consultant as well as Social Development and Gender Specialists of PIU, PSC

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
mobile plant and vehicles, and electrical shocks. • Exposure to health events during construction activities such as manual handling and musculoskeletal disorders, hand-arm vibration, temporary or permanent hearing loss, heat stress, and dermatitis.	• Fire extinguishers will be located at identified fire points around the site. The extinguishers must be appropriate to the nature of the potential fire. • All people on construction site will be concerned about the safety and maintenance of Electrical equipment; works will be carried out on live systems. • Provision to first aid box in sub-project areas will be ensured. • All safety equipment will be available in sub-project site (safety, size, power, efficiency, ergonomics, cost, user acceptability etc.), the lowest vibration tools will be provided that are suitable and can do the works. • Awareness training will be given to all personnel involved during the construction phase in order to highlight/make aware of the heat related illnesses of working in hot conditions such as heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, and dehydration. • Adequate quantities of drinking water will be available at the Site, in different locations within the site. • Provision to maintain proper PPE wherever necessary and to ensure that there are satisfactory washing and changing facilities. • Provision to ensure all workers exposed to a risk are aware of the possible dangers and also given thorough training on how to protect themselves and there should be effective supervision to ensure that the correct methods are being used.		
Uninterrupted education for children	• Establish a formal communication mechanism with the SMC, teachers, parents, and Upazila Education Office to agree on construction timelines and mitigation options.	Contractor, SMC and D&SC	Environmental Consultant of PIU/D&SC, PSC

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
	• Prepare a Construction Schedule Summary for proposed site to avoid noisy or heavy work during exams and maximize major works during vacations and weekends. • Restrict high-risk construction activities, such as piling, lifting, concreting, and dismantling, to periods when students are not present on school premises. • Develop a School Continuity Plan for the proposed site in coordination with the SMC and school authority and adopt suitable schooling arrangements, such as shifting classes to unused blocks or nearby schools, implementing double-shift (morning/afternoon) systems, or setting up temporary learning sheds/tents within safe zones.		
Pollution of water bodies	• Contractor will ensure monitoring of nearby surface and underground water bodies for signs of contamination. Parameter include: pH, TDS, TSS, Coliforms, Pb, Cd and Hg. Test results are to be compared with Bangladesh Environmental Quality Standards of DoE.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU/D&SC, PSC
School Continuity Plan	• Provide at least one barrier-free access route. • Place clear signage in Bangla and complement it with universally understandable pictograms for easy navigation by all students and visitors.	Contractor and D&SC	Environmental Consultant of PIU/D&SC, PSC
Demobilization of structures, facilities and equipment used during the project implementation period (including site clearance after the construction). The impacts are similar to those listed in construction stage:	• Provision of proper measures of mitigation and monitoring to minimize or reduce the environmental and social impacts during demobilization, which are anticipated to be similar to those identified for the construction phase. • Contractor must prepare a Waste management Plan considering relevant directives from “Waste management Plan Principles” given hereunder and follow the plan strictly.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU/D&SC, XEN, Cox’s Bazar, PSC.

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
• Pollution from waste materials. • Health & Safety risks to workers and local community			
Operation & Maintenance			
Noise disturbances to fauna	• Provision to maintain noise from the operation and maintenance of machinery and equipment by proper monitoring and measures. • Provision to take necessary lighting, caution for the works and necessary maintenance should be done in day light.	SMC	UNO, Upazila Chairman of Upazila Parishad
Odours and pollution caused by leaking latrines and faecal sludge impacting surrounding water bodies, flora and fauna	• Preventive maintenance schedule should be followed.	SMC	UNO, Upazila Chairman of Upazila Parishad
Maintenance of assets, properties and equipment	• Periodic maintenance of building structures, plumbing, water filtering and electric equipment has to be carried out. • Periodic cleaning and maintenance of solar panel, watering of the storage batteries and maintenance/replacement of associated equipment are to be ensured. Expired/ damaged batteries of solar system are to be disposed of properly (or sold to an authorized collector/buyer, etc.). • Water tanks should be cleaned properly at least once a quarter.	SMC	UNO, Upazila Chairman of Upazila Parishad

Waste Management Plan:

The Contractor shall develop a waste management plan for various specific waste streams (e.g., reusable waste, flammable waste, construction debris, food and organic waste etc.) prior to commencing of construction and submit to LGED for approval. The plans must include following principles or series of actions, which will be carried out/followed by the contractor and supervised by the Senior Environmental Specialist and Senior Social Development Specialist.

Waste Type	Source of Waste	Potential Impacts / Concerns	Management, Segregation & Reuse Measures	Institutional Responsibility	Supervision & Monitoring
Excavated soil	Foundation excavation and site leveling	Soil erosion, sedimentation, land degradation	Reuse for site leveling, backfilling, and landscaping; excess disposed at approved sites	Contractor	D&SC Consultant
Concrete waste (remnants, spillage)	Casting, mixing, and finishing works	Soil contamination, blockage of drainage	Minimize wastage; reuse where feasible; dispose at LGED-approved sites	Contractor	LGED PIU & D&SC Consultant
Construction materials (sand, aggregates, bricks)	Material handling and storage	Dust pollution, runoff into nearby ponds	Store in designated areas with cover; prevent runoff; reuse unused materials	Contractor	D&SC Consultant
Packaging materials (cement bags, plastics, containers)	Material supply and handling	Littering, drainage blockage	Segregate and collect; reuse where possible; recycle through authorized vendors or dispose at approved sites	Contractor	LGED PIU & D&SC Consultant
Timber/shuttering materials	Formwork and temporary works	Waste generation, fire hazard	Reuse for multiple cycles; store properly; dispose of damaged materials at approved locations	Contractor	D&SC Consultant
Domestic solid waste	Workers at site	Health hazards, odor, vector breeding	Provide covered bins; ensure daily collection and disposal at local authority-approved sites	Contractor	PIU, D&SC Consultant & Local Authority
Used oil, grease, lubricants	Equipment maintenance and refueling	Soil and water contamination, fire risk	Store in sealed containers with secondary containment; hand over to authorized recyclers; prohibit dumping	Contractor	LGED PIU & D&SC Consultant
Mixed non-recyclable waste	General construction activities	Environmental pollution, visual impact	Transport to LGED/DoE-approved disposal sites; maintain disposal records	Contractor	LGED PIU & D&SC Consultant
Oil-contaminated materials (rags, containers)	Machinery operation and maintenance	Hazardous exposure, environmental	Collect in labeled containers; dispose through approved hazardous waste handlers	Contractor	D&SC Consultant

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Appendix-3: Cost of Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Works in BOQ

In consideration to the above-mentioned environmental and social impacts and their mitigation measures for this sub-project, the following items are included in the BOQ of this sub-project.

Sl no.	Description of item	Unit	Quantity	Unit price	Total amount
1	Supplying of first aid box for construction sites, offices, and team travel, used with an emergency medical first aid kit in a handheld PP tool box. All complete in all respects as per the approved specification and direction of the Engineer-in-charge	Each	2	4,365.03	8,730.06
2	Site cleaning, removal and disposal activity including leaning and maintaining at all times, keeping the construction area, storage areas used, free from accumulations of waste materials or rubbish, with necessary arrangement fix collecting at a central disposal area, on a daily basis and disposing In a manner approved and satisfaction by the engineer, providing necessary protection fencing surrounding the total workplace area (Including Internal fencing made with bamboo for demarcating material storage areas mainly) and environmental and occupational health & safety sign boards, warning signs, covering the construction materials etc. all complete as per direction of E.I.C. Payment will be made after 100% completion of the contract successfully.	Each	1	40,000.00	40,000.00
3	Creating turf on the side slopes and top of embankment with good quality turf not less than 225 mm square chunk, watering till the grass grown Including all leads and lifts etc. complete and accepted by the Engineer-in-charge.	sqm	650	33.45	21,742.50
4	Supplying and planting specified healthy coconut (local) saplings of minimum 0.60m height. Free from any diseases, collected from different nurseries (collection of saplings from government horticulture is preferable) & carrying the same to the worksite; -preparation of pit poor to minimum 10 days of plantation by earthwork in excavation of 450mm x 450mm x 450mm size for plantation, applying 0.015 cum cow dung and 100gm normal salt mixed with excavated earth property, plants to the plant, watering for minimum 30 days	Each	10	231.52	2,315.20

Sl no.	Description of item	Unit	Quantity	Unit price	Total amount
	Including supplying of tools etc. all complete as per direction of the E-I-C. The plant to plant (coconut trees) distance will be as tree plantation guidelines. Coconut saplings -local (minimum 1m height)				
5	Supplying the best quality water filter (32 liters), including each and extra set of faucets ceramic and at least three sets of ceramic filters as per direction of E.I.C.	Each	3	3,500.00	10,500.00
6	Providing safe gear package like hand gloves, eye set protection glasses, helmets, rubber shoes, light reflection dress etc. for 20 sets @ Tk. 5,000.00	Set	20	5,500.00	1,10,000.00
7	Motivation training of the Upazila Engineer's and Contractor's representatives on safety practice (Twice before and after construction start)	LS	2	15,000.00	30,000.00
8	Construction of sanitary latrine consists of Inspection pit, well with CC ring, well cover, soil pipe and air vent pipe Including cost of all materials, labours, tools etc., all complete as per drawings, design and direction of the Englneer-ln-Charge	Each	2	2,11,788.84	23,577.68
9	Overall environment management in addition to the clause 27 & 29 of GCC to the entire satisfaction of Englneer-ln-charge. Improvement of Waste Disposal Facility for temporary camp site. There should be atleast one camp in each site, there should be 1 no of organic waste and 1 no of Inorganic waste disposal facilities.	Each	1	14,172.16	14,172.16
10	Dust suppression measures like water sprinkling aggregates/ roads, in and around the work site.	LS	1	75,000.00	75,000.00
11	Individual shelter wise of one Environment & Social / safeguard mobilization person for Environmental & social management and monitoring during construction and operation phase. Contractor will provide the salary and transport (Net Payment excluding Tax & VAT)	LS	2	37,000.00	74,000.00
12	Water Test : (WT-100) Testing of drinking water quality:	Each	3	13,800.00	41,400.00

Sl no.	Description of item	Unit	Quantity	Unit price	Total amount
	:Water samples from the tube well to be collected periodically for laboratory analysis of different parameters such as iron, chloride hardness, total dissolved solids, nitrate, coliforms etc. AJI complete as per direction of E.I.C. Total 3 nos. of sets of tests need to be conducted during construction period.				
13	Hazardous materials Handling and Storing: Storing of hazardious materials should be done above flood level and hazardous liquid substances (such as petrol, diesel, oil etc.) should be stored on top of plastic/steel sheets in a secure, flat enclosed area. Bund walls shall be at least 2S cm high.	LS	1	12,000.00	12,000.00
14	Supplying, fitting, fixing of foreign-made best qualify Reverse Osmosis Water filter (Kent/Untlever/vapor water purifier or equivalent brand) for purification of water reverse osmosis system to have potable water comfort with WHO standard and Bargladeoh concentration parameters including installation charge, carriage, sundries etc. complete approved and accepted by the Engineer- In charge Water purification capacity: 10~12 L/hr. digital display, storage capacity 9 liter, 7 stage purification; Ro+UV+MF (PWD BW 26.62.2)	Each	1	35,780.00	35,780.00
	Subtotal Bill: Environmental Safety and Enhancement Works				4,99,217.6

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)

Host and FDMN Enhancement of Lives through Infrastructure Improvement Project (HELP)




ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING REPORT

Of the Sub-project:

Construction of 1 no Cyclone Shelters and Capacity Enhancement of 36 nos. existing shelters under Cox's Bazar District
Under the Package No. HELP-COX/CS-1

Funded by:

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

THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA

November 2025

Contents

ACRONYMS

BOQ	Bill of Quantities
BPDB	Bangladesh Power Development Board
D&SC	Design and Supervision Consultant
DoE	Department of Environment
DRP	Displaced Rohingya people
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
EA	Environmental Assessment
EC	Electrical Conductivity
E-I-C	Engineer-in-Charge
EMCRP	Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FDMN	Forcibly Displaced Myanmar National
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management
GBV	Gender Based violence
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HBB	Herring Bone Bond
HELP	Host and FDMN Enhancement of Lives through Infrastructure Improvement Project
IEFs	Important Environmental Features
ISCG	Inter Sector Coordination Group
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWM	Institute of Water Modeling
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MPSC	Multi-purpose Community and Service Center
MoLGRD&C	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
MoRTB	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
MoPEMR	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources
NDRCC	National Disaster Response Coordination Center
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RHD	Roads and Highways Department
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
UNHCR	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WB	World Bank

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Since 2017, Bangladesh has been hosting nearly one million Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMNs)/Displaced Rohingya Population (DRP) who fled violence in Myanmar. Most of this population resides in 33 densely populated camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf upazilas of Cox's Bazar district. At the same time, approximately 30,000 have been voluntarily relocated to Bhasan Char, an isolated island in Noakhali District. This unprecedented humanitarian influx has placed immense pressure on the host communities, infrastructure, essential services, and the surrounding environment in a region already characterized by socio-economic vulnerabilities.

The FDMNs now outnumber host populations in affected areas by a ratio of approximately 2:1, contributing to crowding in local markets, overburdening social service systems, escalating environmental degradation, and heightening risks during disasters. In response to these complex challenges, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), with support from the World Bank, has initiated the Host and FDMN Enhancement of Lives through Infrastructure Improvement Project **(HELP)**. The project aims to improve access to basic services and enhance disaster and climate resilience of DRP (Displaced Rohingya Population) and host communities. HELP builds on lessons learned from the ongoing **Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP) and its additional financing**, which have been supporting emergency response, resilient infrastructure, and institutional strengthening in Cox's Bazar since 2019.

HELP proposes a multi-sectoral development approach focusing on critical needs such as water supply, sanitation, renewable energy, shelter upgrades, solid and fecal waste management, and the improvement of road connectivity. The project also emphasizes disaster risk reduction, climate-resilient infrastructure and institutional capacity building. It targets the high-priority gaps identified through annual needs assessments and field consultations, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including female-headed households, persons with disabilities, and those residing in disaster-prone areas.

The project scope encompasses a range of integrated infrastructure interventions aimed at improving resilience, accessibility, and service delivery for both the DRP and host communities. Key activities include the construction of new multi-purpose disaster shelters to provide enhanced protection during natural calamities, as well as the improvement and repair of existing shelters to ensure they meet disaster-resilience standards. The project also involves the development of road communication infrastructure, including the construction and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, and culverts to improve connectivity and access to essential services. In addition, various community-level facilities will be developed or upgraded, such as internal roads, drainage systems, hat-bazar (local markets), footpaths, firefighting systems, lightning protection devices, and solar-powered street lighting contributing to safer and more inclusive living environments.

The project is jointly implemented by four government agencies LGED, DPHE, RHD, and BPDB under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C), the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB), and the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MoPEMR). The project comprises four components, covering resilient water and sanitation services, climate-resilient infrastructure and energy, institutional capacity strengthening, and emergency response. Under Component 2, LGED is undertaking key infrastructure development including rural

roads, bridges and multipurpose disaster/cyclone shelters to ensure improved connectivity and disaster preparedness.

The objective of the Project is to improve access to basic services and enhance disaster and climate resilience of the FDMN and host communities through:

- Supporting improved access to basic services, climate-resilient infrastructure, and disaster and emergency response services;
- Improving Road interventions for easy access to essential services;
- Reducing vulnerability to accidental fire;
- strengthening disaster preparedness and response through construction of multipurpose disaster shelters, provision of key equipment, and disaster risk management trainings at the community level;
- Improving Renewable and sustainable energy infrastructure in camps and for host community;
- Strengthening the GoB's capacity to provide essential services and address the needs of the host communities and the DRP, including risks to disasters and climate change;
- Reducing poverty in the project area

1.2 Rationale of Site Selection for disaster shelters under the project

LGED developed a needs assessment of the entire coastal area including the district of Cox's Bazar with the objective of improving the coverage of accessible multipurpose disaster shelters by 2025, under a World Bank funded project titled 'Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP)'. This analysis shows that 7,124 multipurpose shelters will be needed by 2025 to improve the disaster resilience of the population across all fourteen coastal districts. LGED, with support from the World Bank, constructed 352 new shelters and rehabilitated 459 existing shelters under the ECRRP project, and subsequently implemented the construction and rehabilitation of about 1,000 multipurpose disaster shelters across several coastal districts under the Multipurpose Disaster Shelter Project (MDSP), which has now been completed. The sites for these shelters had been selected based on the needs of local communities and their opinions, prevailing socio-economic conditions, and availability of land in the areas (within a government school boundary). As the shelters are to be used as primary schools, land sufficiency for other facilities (e.g., playground) within the school boundary and available funding have always been considered while selecting the best option among the five different building options developed under the project ECRRP. All these shelter construction options are fully aligned with the directives given in the 'Cyclone Shelter Construction, Maintenance and Management Policy 2011' of Bangladesh Government.

As the construction of targeted numbers of multipurpose disaster shelters across the coastal districts is a phased implementation process expected to be carried out under different projects or programs of Bangladesh government, every single site for rehabilitation or construction of shelter is selected in priority basis, considering the need for rational distribution and availability of other means in the areas. Though the MDSP implemented a significant number of multipurpose disaster shelters in different upazilas of Cox's Bazar District, the unprecedented influx of nearly a million displaced Rohingya persons (DRPs) in Ukhiya and Teknaf upazilas has far exceeded the previously estimated needs of the local residents. To meet the overwhelming requirement of providing adequate shelter facilities for the large number of displaced Rohingya persons (DRPs) as well as the host communities

during disasters, the HELP Project has undertaken interventions for capacity enhancement and vertical extension of existing multipurpose disaster shelters within suitable school premises that have adequate land, stable structures and community management capacity.

1.3 Background of the Sub-project

The Host and FDMN Enhancement of Lives through Infrastructure Improvement Project (HELP) aims to improve access to essential services and strengthen resilience for both the host communities and FDMNs in Cox's Bazar District. The area is highly prone to cyclones, tidal surges and other natural hazards, which pose severe risks to lives, assets, and livelihoods. The existing shelters are often inadequate to accommodate the growing population, leaving both communities vulnerable during disasters. To address these challenges, the project includes the construction and capacity enhancement of multipurpose disaster shelters, which will serve as safe evacuation centers during emergencies and as educational facilities or community centers during normal periods. These climate-resilient and inclusive structures are designed to strengthen disaster preparedness, ensure safety, and promote social cohesion between the host and displaced populations.

The proposed schools for construction or rehabilitation under the HELP Project have been primarily selected from the Multipurpose Disaster Shelter Project (MDSP), which was previously implemented by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) with support from the World Bank. The MDSP project identified and prioritized potential sites for multipurpose disaster shelters based on vulnerability, population density, accessibility, and disaster exposure in the coastal regions of Bangladesh. Under the package of HELP-COX/CS-1, A total of 36 shelter sites across different upazilas including Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ramu, Chakaria, Moheskhali, Pekua, Teknaf, Kutubdia, and Ukhiya have been selected for capacity enhancement of disaster resilience, strengthen community safety and ensure inclusive service coverage for both local and displaced populations. However, this ESSR covers only the 36 existing cyclone shelters proposed for capacity enhancement.

Each proposed cyclone shelter is designed to have a standard capacity of 1,300 individuals and 200 livestock during an emergency situation. These types of shelters can accommodate as many as 3000 people for a shorter disaster period though in congestion. The Shelter is designed as a multipurpose functional building that shall accommodate a good number of people during storm/ cyclonic events, while act as a regular primary school for the pupil throughout the entire non-disastrous period.

This Environmental and Social Screening Report has been prepared to assess potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed interventions for constructing capacity enhancement of 36 nos. Shelter under Cox's Bazar District. It provides a preliminary evaluation of the biophysical and socio-economic settings of the project areas and identifies key issues that require special consideration or mitigation. The report serves as a guiding tool for environmentally and socially sound project implementation in compliance with national regulations and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

1.4 Location of the Subproject site

The proposed 36 nos. school-cum-multipurpose disaster shelters are located in various upazilas of Cox's Bazar District, one of the most disaster-prone coastal regions of Bangladesh. The selected sites

are distributed across Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ramu, Chakaria, Moheskhali, Pekua, Kutubdia, Teknaf, and Ukhiya upazilas.

All shelter sites are situated within the premises of existing Government Primary Schools (GPS), ensuring the dual use of the infrastructure as educational facilities during normal times and as safe shelters during cyclones, tidal surges, and other natural disasters. The subproject sites were selected based on the needs identified under the Multipurpose Disaster Shelter Project (MDSP), taking into account the local disaster vulnerability, population density, accessibility, land availability within school boundaries, and the catchment area coverage.

The location details of the Sub-project have been summarized in Table 1.4.1. The District Map with the project location is shown in Figure 1.4.1. The Shelter was designed as a multipurpose, functional building that will accommodate a large number of people during storm or cyclone events, while also serving as a regular primary school for pupils throughout the non-disastrous period.

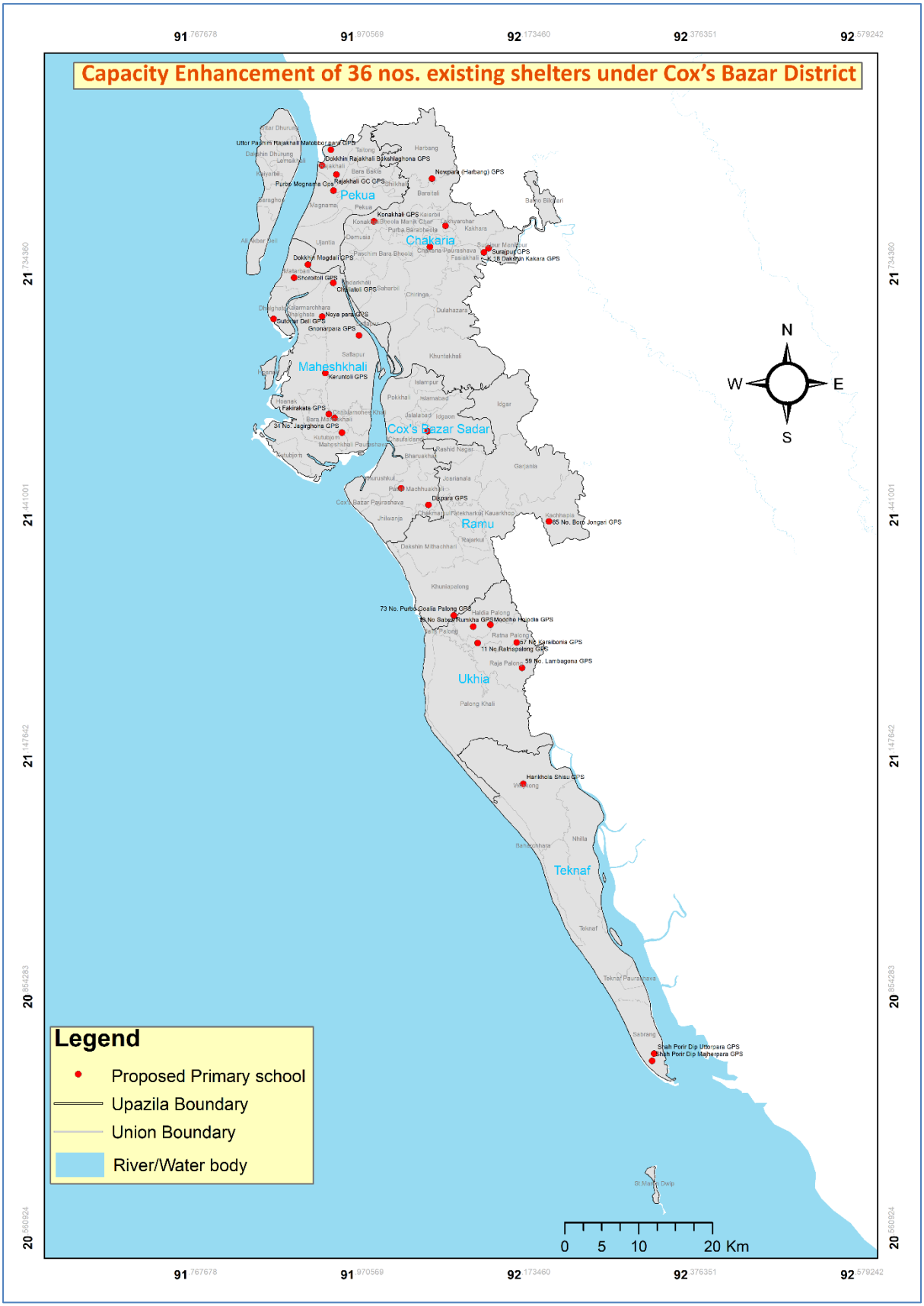


Figure 1.4.1: District Map with the project location

Table 1.4.1: Location Details of the Sub-project

Sl no	Name of Shelter	District	Upazila	Union	Village	Mouza	GPS Position	Distance from UHQ	Nearby Major Road
1	Dikpara GPS	Cox's Bazar	Sadar	Patali Machhuakhali	Paschim Patali	Patali Machhuakhali	21° 26’ 27.5”N 92° 03’ 04.9"E	9 km	Khurulia to Mohsinapara
2	Konakhali GPS	Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	Konakhali	East Konakhali Sikderpara	Konakhali	21° 47’ 10.6”N 91° 59’ 06.0"E	25 km	Jakaria Road
3	Nowpara (Harbang) GPS	Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	Harbang	Nowapara (Harbang)	Harbang	21° 50’ 17.3”N 92° 03’ 19.8"E	22 km	Harbang Baraitali Kayarbill Road
4	Mahijgona GPS	Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	Saharbil	Maijhgona	Khariaghona	21° 45’ 18.3”N 92° 03’ 11.2"E	4 km	K. B Jalaluddin Sarak
5	Noya para GPS	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Kalamarchhara	Noya Para	Kalamarchhara	21° 40’ 12.6”N 91° 55’ 18.6"E	27 km	LGED
6	Munshirdali GPS	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Bara Maheshkhali	Munshirdail	Bara Maheshkhali	21° 32’ 48.2”N 91° 56’ 12.9"E	.5 km	Gorokghata to Janata Bazar (RHD)
7	Fakirakata GPS	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Bara Maheshkahli	Fakirakata	Bara Maheshkahli	21° 33’ 05.2”N 91° 55’ 48.2"E	5 km	Gorokghata to Janata Bazar
8	Keruntoli GPS	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Hoanak	Keruntali	Keruntali	21° 36’ 04.9”N 91° 55’ 32.5"E	12 km	Gorokghata to Janata Bazar road (RHD)
9	Chaliatoli GPS	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Kalamarchhara	Uttar Nolbila	Uttar Nolbila	21° 42’ 40.4”N 91° 56’ 07.7"E	26 km	Roads and Highway road
10	Shoroitoli GPS	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Dhalghata	Saraitala	North Saraitala	21° 43’ 03.2”N 91° 53’ 15.5"E	20 km	Dhalghata to Matarbari road
11	Purbo Goakhali GPS	Cox's Bazar	Pekua	Pekua	East Gohakhali	Pekua	21° 49’ 13. 4”N 91°97’ 27.0"E	4 km	Purbo Gohakhali Serathia road
12	Dokkhin Rajakhali Bokshlaghona GPS	Cox's Bazar	Pekua	Rajakhali	Bokshi Ghona	Rajakhali	21° 51’ 15. 0”N 91°55’18.4"E		Amin Bazar Road L. G,E, D
13	Uttor Pachim Rajakhali Matobbor para GPS	Cox's Bazar	Pekua	Rajakhali	Rajakhali	Rajakhali	21° 52’ 23.5”N 91°55’ 56.9"E	15 km	Rohima Bagum
14	Rajakhali GC GPS	Cox's Bazar	Pekua	Rajakhali	Rajakhali Palakata	Rajakhali	21° 50’ 35.3”N 91°56’ 21 .6"E	5-6 km	LGED road

15	Shah Porir Dip Uttorpara GPS	Cox's Bazar	Teknaf	Sabrang	Shah –parirdhip (Porshim uttar para)	Shah-parirdhip	20° 46’ 22. 9”N 92°19’ 34.0"E	14 km	LGED Road (Shah-parirdhip Bazar to Orapan)
16	RojarGhona GPS	Cox's Bazar	Teknaf	Whykong	Rajarghona	Mithapanirchhara	21° 01’ 57. 8”N 92°18’ 01.6"E	22 km	Cox’s Bazar to Teknaf Main road.
17	Purbo Dhurung GPS	Cox's Bazar	Kutubdia	Dakshin Dhurung	Sikderpara	Dakshin Dhurung	21° 5’ 39. 5”N 91°51’ 53.4"E	7 km	Sa Abdul Malak Al-kutobi
18	11 No Ratnapalong GPS	Cox's Bazar	Ukhiya	Ratna Palong	Tekpara Ratna Palong	Ratna Palong	21° 16’ 22.7”N 92° 06’ 40.5"E	5 km	Yousuf Ali Road (LGED)
19	57 No Karaibonia GPS	Cox's Bazar	Ukhiya	2 No. Ratna Palong	Chakboitha Koroy Bunia	Ratna Palong	21° 16’ 24.4”N 92° 09’ 31.6"E	5 km	Yousuf Ali Road (LGED)
20	Moddho Holodia GPS	Cox's Bazar	Ukhiya	3 No. Haldia Palong	Moddhom Haldia Palong	Haldia Palong	21° 17’ 42.4”N 92° 07’ 36.2"E	10 km	LGED road
21	19 No Sabek Rumkha GPS	Cox's Bazar	Ukhiya	3 No. Haldia Palong	Jonab Ali Para	Rumkha	21° 17’ 34.6”N 92° 06’ 21.0"E	8.5 km	LGED Road, 15 feet distance from Ukhia to Cox’s Bazar, RHD road, 1.5 km
22	Chonkhola Ghona Para Foresbit GPS	Cox's Bazar	Sadar	Patali Machhuakhali	Chonkhola Ghonarpara	Patali Machhuakhali	21° 27’ 40.3”N 92° 01’ 05.1"E	6 km	Jomchari Bazar to Khuruskhul (Military Road)
23	Pukuria Ghona GPS	Cox's Bazar	Sadar	Chaufaldandi	Pukuria Ghona	Chaufaldandi	21° 31’ 50.7”N 92° 03’ 00.7"E	18 km	Chaufaldandi GC Road
24	65 No. Boro Jongsri GPS	Cox's Bazar	Ramu	Garjania	Baro Jangchari	Daskin Kachhapia	21° 25’ 15. 6”N 92°11’ 53.0"E	15 km	Sahajoda Road ,(LGED)1 2km Distance
25	73 No. Purbo Goalia Palong GPS	Cox's Bazar	Ramu	Goalia Palong	Purbo Goaliapalong	Goaliapalong	21° 18’ 23. 2”N 72°04’ 55.8"E	7 km	Merien Drive Road ,LGED Morica to Himchori
26	K 18 Dakshin Kakara GPS	Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	Kakara	Daskhin Kakara	Daskhin Kakara	21° 44’ 54.5”N 92° 07’ 07.8"E	9 km	Chiringa Majher Para Road
27	Lokkhyarchar Mondolpara GPS	Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	Lokkhyarchar	Mondolpara	Mondolpara	21° 46’ 51.1”N 92° 04’ 19.7"E	5 km	Khatib Azom Road (Kaiarbil Road)
28	Surajpur GPS	Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	Surajpur Manikpur	Surajpur	Surajpur	21° 45’ 12.3”N 92° 07’ 28.4"E	12 km	Shikolghat Majher Pari Yeangsa Road
29	34 No. Jagirghona GPS	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Baro Maheshkhali	Jagira Gona	Jagira Gona	21° 31’ 44.3”N 91° 56’ 45.9"E	3 km	LGED road

30	Dokkhin Mogdali GPS	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Matarbari	Mogdail	Matarbari	21° 44’ 00.5”N 91° 54’ 16.7"E	37 km	Matarbari to Mogdail Bazar
31	Gnonarpara GPS	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Saflapur	Ghonapara	Saflapur	21° 38’ 50.7”N 91° 57’ 59.8"E	20 km	LGED Road
32	Sutoriar Deli GPS	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Dhalghata	Suturia	Dhalghata	21° 40’ 02.5”N 91° 51’ 46.2"E	20 km	Matarbari to Dhalghata road
33	Purbo Mognama Gps	Cox's Bazar	Pekua	Mognama	Bazar para	Mognama	21° 49’ 24. 4”N, 91°56’ 08.6"E	6 km	LGED
34	Harikhola Shisu GPS	Cox's Bazar	Teknaf	Whykong	Harikhola	Uttar Nilla	21° 06’ 05.1”N 92°10’ 00.6"E	33 km	Whykong Shapala pur road
35	Shah Porir Dip Majherpara GPS	Cox's Bazar	Teknaf	Sabrang	Shah Porir Deep Majher para	Shah Porir Deep	20° 45’ 51.2”N 92°19’ 25.3"E	14 km	Shah Porir Deep Bech LGED Road Poschim 500 ft Distance
36	59 No. Lambagona GPS	Cox's Bazar	Ukhiya	4 No. Raja Palong	Lamba Ghona	Ukhia	21° 14’ 33.5”N 92° 09’ 54.9"E	3 km	Lamba Ghona Road, LGED (Lamba Ghona to Ukhia Sadar)

[Field Survey, 2025]

1.5 Description of sub-project/component interventions

As noted above, the proposed existing disaster-cum-primary school building was originally constructed under the MDSP Project. These shelters are currently a three-storied building, serving dual purposes as a primary school during normal periods and as a cyclone shelter during emergencies. In line with the approved architectural and structural layout, two standard design options Design Option 1 and Design Option 5 have been adopted. Among the schools selected under this package, 21 sites were followed by Design Option 1, while the remaining schools were constructed based on Design Option 5.

Under the HELP project, the ground floor will be enhanced and the third floor and rooftop will be newly constructed or enhanced to increase accommodation capacity, improve safety standards, and strengthen resilience to climatic and disaster risks.

The proposed intervention includes structural reinforcement of existing foundations, columns, and beams to support additional loads and ensure structural stability. The ground floor will be rehabilitated to include multipurpose open spaces, separate sanitation facilities for male and female users, and dedicated access ramps for persons with disabilities to ensure universal accessibility.

The newly designed third floor, with an approximate total area of 289.54 square meters, will consist of 2 classrooms, a head teacher's room, a teacher's room, an SMC room, a store room, and separate male and female toilets. The classrooms (ranging from 19'9'' × 17'6'' to 17'9'' × 17'10'') and other functional rooms are connected through a 2.45-meter-wide continuous corridor that facilitates easy circulation and access. The 3rd floor layout is divided into several rooms and service areas, efficiently arranged along two sides of a central corridor.

Table 1.5.1: 3rd floor layout details

Room / Area	Approx. Size	Purpose / Function
Classroom 5	19'-9'' × 17'-10''	Academic use and temporary shelter space
Classroom 6	19'-9'' × 17'-6''	Similar use; well-ventilated with windows on two sides
SMC Room	12'-4'' × 10'-4''	School Management Committee room; used for coordination or first-aid station during disaster
Head Teacher's Room	17'-6'' × 19'-9''	Office for administration or emergency control center
Teacher's Room	17'-10'' × 19'-9''	Space for staff use and rest during shelter operations
Store Room	11'-10'' × 10'-4''	Storage for emergency supplies, education materials, or relief goods
Toilets (Male/Female)	Multiple (approx. 3 units per block)	Sanitation facilities: gender-segregated; accessible layout with proper ventilation
2.45m Wide Passage	Continuous corridor	Internal circulation; also used as sleeping space during emergencies
Hand Pump	Continuous toilet	Used as a Water source

The rooftop level will be developed with the installation of two 1000-liter water tanks equipped with filtration units and rainwater harvesting provisions through 75 mm and 100 mm GI downpipes. In addition, provisions are made for solar panel installation to ensure uninterrupted power supply during emergencies. The roof design includes a proper slope for drainage, anti-skid surfaces, and safe access through a steel ladder and extended stairway.

1.6 Livelihood Pattern of Catchment Area

The catchment areas of the proposed school-cum-shelter sites are predominantly rural in nature, where agriculture remains the principal livelihood source for the majority of the households. Based on field-level consultations and socio-economic observations across 36 shelter locations, it is evident that farming and day labor constitute the primary occupations in most areas, while business and small-scale self-employment also contribute significantly to local income. On average, about 50–60% of the catchment population is engaged in agriculture either as landowners or sharecroppers, followed by 10–20% as day laborers involved in both agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

A smaller portion of the population, roughly 5-10%, are engaged in petty trade or small businesses, especially around local markets and growth centers. Employment in services and government or NGO jobs remains limited, generally ranging from 3-5% depending on proximity to upazila centers. In coastal and riverine locations such as Teknaf, Moheskhali, Kutubdia, and Pekua, fishing also plays a significant role, employing up to 20–50% of the local people in some communities.

2. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

2.1 Methodology and Approach

Public participation and community consultation have been taken up as an integral part of environmental and social assessment process of the project. As part of the environmental and social impact assessment, participatory public consultations were conducted at the proposed cyclone shelter sites by the PIU and field-level staff, in collaboration with local stakeholders such as School Teachers, School Management Committee (SMC) Members, guardians of students, and representatives from the local community. The consultation sessions were held in an informed, inclusive, and participatory manner, ensuring the active involvement of diverse community members across different age groups, professions, and social backgrounds.

During the discussions, participants shared valuable insights and raised concerns related to environmental impacts, construction safety, student security, labor management, and access issues that may arise during the pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases. The meetings also provided a platform to introduce the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and explain its accessibility and role in addressing community concerns. Stakeholders actively contributed recommendations for minimizing potential disturbances during construction and enhancing the overall functionality of the proposed shelters. These consultations have not only enriched the screening process but also enhanced community awareness and ownership toward the project's objectives and compliance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).


Figure 2.1.1 Consultation events taking place at sites

However, public consultation is a living process as the types of problems/ difficulties, involved parties or stakeholders and mode of settlement or resolution processes are more likely to differ with time. Thus, consultation with different parties or stakeholders will be continued throughout the sub-projects' implementation period and records of resolutions, whatsoever and wherever possible, will be kept in writing at the site and made available on any enquiries or requests by all parties concerned.

2.2 Issues and Recommendations raised by the Participants in regards to component interventions

The consultation sessions were conducted between September and November, 2025 within the premises of each selected school under the subproject. These sessions were facilitated in a warm, participatory, and informed manner by representatives from the PIU and local-level staff, with the active participation of School Teachers, School Management Committee (SMC) Members, guardians of students, and local community representatives. The participants expressed their appreciation for the initiative and shared a number of practical issues and valuable suggestions, which have been duly considered for incorporation into the design, cost estimation, and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

During the consultations, discussions focused on the environmental and social implications of the proposed capacity enhancement of the school-cum-cyclone shelters. The participants emphasized issues such as student safety, maintenance of access to education during construction, management of construction waste, and minimization of dust and noise. They also recommended the engagement of local laborers and maintaining adequate sanitation and safety measures at the worksites.

The community members welcomed the subproject's goal of enhancing disaster resilience and providing safe shelters during cyclones, while ensuring that construction activities do not disrupt regular schooling or local livelihoods. They were also briefed about the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including its structure, access procedures, and follow-up processes. Overall, the participants expressed strong support for the project, anticipating that these upgraded cyclone shelters would significantly strengthen both educational infrastructure and community safety during emergencies.

Table 2.2.1: Consultation Meetings Summary

Sl. No.	Name of Shelter	School Id	Upazila	Union	Date	Venue	Main Participant Groups	No. of Participants
1	Dikpara GPS	412070402	Sadar	Patali Machhuakhali	06 Nov, 2025	Dikpara GPS	School Teachers, School Management Committee (SMC) Members, guardians of students, and local community representatives.	19
2	Konakhali GPS	412051405	Chakaria	Konakhali	05 Nov, 2025	Konakhali GPS	Do	
3	Nowpara (Harbang) GPS	412050602	Chakaria	Harbang	04 Nov, 2025	Nowpara (Harbang) GPS	Do	18
4	Mahijgona GPS	412051401	Chakaria	Saharbil	05 Nov, 2025	Mahijgona GPS	Do	
5	Noya Para GPS	412020464	Moheskhali	Kalamarchhara	04 Nov, 2025	Noya para GPS	Do	15
6	Munshirdali GPS	412020407	Moheskhali	Bara Maheshkhali	04 Nov, 2025	Munshirdali GPS	Do	16
7	Fakirakata GPS	412020408	Moheskhali	Bara Maheshkahli	03 Nov, 2025	Fakirakata GPS office room	Do	12
8	Keruntoli GPS	412020503	Moheskhali	Hoanak	04 Nov, 2025	Keruntoli GPS	Do	15
9	Chaliatoli GPS	412020607	Moheskhali	Kalamarchhara	06 Nov, 2025	Chaliatoli GPS	Do	
10	Shoroitoli GPS	412020803	Moheskhali	Dhalghata	03 Nov, 2025	Shoroitoli GPS office room	Do	15
11	Purbo Goakhali GPS	412050305	Pekua	Pekua	09 Nov, 2025	Purbo Goakhali GPS office room	Do	
12	Dokkhin Rajakhali Bokshlaghona GPS	41204908	Pekua	Rajakhali	06 Nov, 2025	Dokkhin Rajakhali Bokshlaghona GPS	Do	19

13	Uttor Pachim Rajakhali Matobbor para GPS	412080201	Pekua	Rajakhali	05 Nov, 2025	Uttor Pachim Rajakhali Matobbor Para GPS	Do	18
14	Rajakhali GC GPS	412050104	Pekua	Rajakhali	04 Nov, 2025	Rajakhali GC GPS	Do	14
15	Shah Porir Dip Uttorpara GPS	9941206900 1	Teknaf	Sabrang	06 Nov, 2025	Shah Porir Dip Uttorpara GPS	Do	15
16	Rojar Ghona GPS	9941206901 4	Teknaf	Whykong	10 Nov, 2025	Rojar Ghona GPS	Do	
17	Purbo Dhurung GPS	4120302040 1	Kutubdia	Dakshin Dhurung	04 Nov, 2025	Purbo Dhurung GPS	Do	36
18	11 No Ratnapalong GPS	412010201	Ukhiya	Ratna Palong	04 November, 2025	Ratnapalong GPS Hall room	Do	18
19	57 No Karaibonia GPS	412019001	Ukhiya	2 No. Ratna Palong	09 Nov, 2025	57 No Karaibonia GPS office room	Do	
20	Moddho Holodia GPS	412010307	Ukhiya	3 No. Haldia Palong	05 Nov, 2025	Moddho Holodia GPS	Do	18
21	19 No Sabek Rumkha GPS	412010304	Ukhiya	3 No. Haldia Palong	05 Nov, 2025	Sabek Rumkha GPS hall room	Do	17
22	Chonkhola Ghona Para Foresbit GPS	9941203042	Sadar	Patali Machhuakhali	10 Nov, 2025	Chonkhola Ghona Para Foresbit GPS	Do	
23	Pukuria Ghona GPS	412020803	Sadar	Chaufaldandi	05 Nov, 2025	Pukuria Ghona GPS	Do	17
24	65 No. Boro Jongsri GPS	4120449010	Ramu	Garjania	23rd September, 2025	Held within the school premises of 65 No. Boro Jongsri GPS	Do	14

25	73 No. Purbo Goalia Palong GPS	412041116	Ramu	Goalia Palong	04 Nov, 2025	73 No. Purbo Goalia Palong GPS	Do	18
26	K 18 Dakshin Kakara GPS	412050104	Chakaria	Kakara	04 Nov, 2025	K 18 Dakshin Kakara GPS	Do	22
27	Lokkhyarchar Mondolpara GPS	412051103	Chakaria	Lokkhyarchar	03 Nov, 2025	Lokkhyarchar Mondolpara GPS	Do	18
28	Surajpur GPS	412050809	Chakaria	Surajpur Manikpur	05 Nov, 2025	Surajpur GPS	Do	18
29	34 No. Jagirghona GPS	412020401	Moheskhali	Baro Maheshkhali	05 Nov, 2025	34 No. Jagirghona GPS	Do	11
30	Dokkhin Mogdali GPS	412029004	Moheskhali	Matarbari	04 Nov, 2025	Dokkhin Mogdali GPS Office room	Do	15
31	Gnonarpara GPS	412020423	Moheskhali	Saflapur	10 Nov, 2025		Do	
32	Sutoriar Deli GPS	412020801	Moheskhali	Dhalghata	03 Nov, 2025	Sutoriar Deli GPS office room	Do	17
33	Purbo Mognama Gps	412080501	Pekua	Mognama	04 Nov, 2025	Purbo Mognama Gps	Do	36
34	Harikhola Shisu GPS	9941206900 5	Teknaf	Whykong	Harikhola Shisu GPS		Do	
35	Shah Porir Dip Majherpara GPS	412060104	Teknaf	Sabrang	05 Nov, 2025	Shah Porir Dip Majherpara GPS office room	Do	14
36	59 No. Lambagona GPS	412010403	Ukhiya	4 No. Raja Palong	04 Nov, 2025	Lambagona GPS	Do	15

Some key issues discussed during the consultation are summarized in the table (Table 2.2.2 below, reflecting participants' inputs relevant to the specific components of the proposed intervention. The consultation meeting summary, attendance sheet and photographs from the meeting are provided in Table 2.2.1, Annexure-01, and Annexure-02, respectively.

Table 2.2.2: Issues and Recommendations raised by the Participants

Component's name under HELP-COX/CS-1	Issues raised and discussed	Recommendations and Comments
Construction of 1 no Cyclone Shelters and Capacity Enhancement of 36 nos. existing shelters under Cox's Bazar District (this ESSR covers only the 36 existing cyclone shelters proposed for capacity enhancement.)	• Community members, teachers, and SMC representatives welcomed the initiative, mentioning that many existing school-cum-shelters have deteriorated structures, damaged doors and windows, insufficient sanitation facilities. • During cyclone seasons, overcrowding inside the shelters poses challenges for women, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities. • Separate toilets for boys and girls are inadequate and require urgent improvement. • Some schools face shortage of clean drinking water and hand-washing facilities. • Participants also raised safety concerns during construction, as school activities will continue in parallel. • Teachers requested timely completion of work to minimize the interruption of classes. • Local community emphasized engaging local laborers as far as possible, especially women, for non-technical works. • They also stressed the importance of maintaining safe access for students and nearby residents during construction. • Waste from construction activities should not be dumped within the school boundary or near canals. • Participants expressed interest in maintaining newly improved facilities.	• Representatives participating in the discussions assured that the enhancement works aim to strengthen the existing facilities to serve both as quality educational centers and safe cyclone shelters during emergencies. • Construction works will be carried out within the school premises without affecting the structural stability of the main building. • Proper fencing, signage, and temporary access pathways will be ensured during construction to maintain safety and avoid any injury to students and community members. • The enhancement plan includes improvement of WASH facilities (separate toilets for male and female students and drinking water systems). • All construction debris will be managed properly, and waste will be disposed in designated locations away from school areas and water bodies. • Local laborers will be given priority in employment; however, skilled labor may be engaged from outside when necessary. • Safety training and awareness programs will be conducted for workers. • Noise- and dust-control measures will be applied to ensure minimal disturbance during school hours. • The construction schedule will be adjusted, where feasible, to align with holidays or after-school hours. • The community is committed to providing cooperation, supervision, and feedback throughout the construction and post-construction phases to ensure long-term sustainability

3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SURVEY AND SCREENING

3.1. Objective of the Survey and Screening

The primary purpose of the survey and screening is to identify potential risks and impacts associated with the respective sub-projects, assess their significance, and propose appropriate mitigation and management measures to ensure compliance with the ESF along with the project ES compliance documents. The screening process also considers the cumulative and residual impacts of the intervention within the context of the local physical, biological, and socio-economic environment.

To achieve a comprehensive understanding of the environmental and social baseline and the possible implications of the proposed works, detailed field investigations were carried out in and across the sub-project sites within the Project Influence Area (PIA). The screening process included direct observation, stakeholder consultations and the use of the Environmental and Social Screening Format

(ESSF), aligned with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) developed for the HELP project.

Screening results, impact identification, and mitigation guidance have been summarized and compiled in **Appendix 1**, with site-specific details and supporting documentation. This integrated approach ensures early identification of risks and supports the development of appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures for sustainable project implementation.

The subsequent sections present the findings of the environmental and social screening, including important features and establishments within the Project Influence Area (PIA), as well as potential environmental and social impacts that may arise due to the proposed interventions. Considering the limited scale of activities primarily capacity enhancement involving the addition of a third floor and roof-level improvements the extent of potential impact is expected to remain confined within a 500-meter radial distance around each site. No major construction activities such as piling, deep excavation, or heavy drilling are involved, which significantly reduces the likelihood of substantial environmental disturbance. The screening exercise was therefore conducted within this 500-meter influence zone to ensure a focused yet comprehensive assessment of potential issues, including community safety, students' safety, site access, and localized construction nuisances such as noise or dust. This Environmental and Social Screening has been carried out in accordance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), with particular emphasis on relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) to ensure environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and compliance throughout implementation.

3.2 Important features/establishments around the PIA

The proposed Cyclone Shelters sub-project has undergone a thorough review to identify Environmental and Social resources and baseline conditions, potential environmental and socio-economic risks that may arise during construction and future operation. To accurately assess these concerns, a Project Influence Area (PIA) with a 0.5-kilometer radius surrounding each proposed shelter site was considered during the screening process. Each issue was evaluated on a case-by-case basis without generalization, ensuring site-specific factors were properly addressed. Sensitive environmental and social findings, if any, were carefully noted, and appropriate mitigation or minimization measures were recommended to manage these risks throughout the project lifecycle. In addition, opportunities for enhancing both environmental and social conditions, as well as incorporating monitoring initiatives, have been outlined and integrated into the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and its corresponding budget. The contractor's role in addressing identified impacts has been clearly defined, and all assessments and proposed interventions were conducted in full compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the HELP project.

The initial screening process is conducted through direct involvement of PIU in the influence area of the proposed component, which allows for raising significant questions and ideas towards participants. In combination of both field walk-through and inputs of the audience, a register of existing features is formed. The following table describes the important Surrounding features under the Project Influence Area.

Table 3.2.1: Surrounding features and nearby waterbody within the Project Influence Area

Sl no	Name of Shelter	Nearby water bodies	North	South	East	West
1	Dikpara GPS	A pond 30 meter to east, khal at 30m west.	Agricultural land, houses.	Agricultural land Garden.	Agricultural land Houses.	Agricultural land.
2	Konakhali GPS	a khal located at 80m north	Agricultural land, houses.	Agricultural land, Garden.	Agricultural land, Houses.	Agricultural land.
3	Nowpara (Harbang) GPS	One pond is located at 70m south east side of the site.	Agricultural land, houses.	Agricultural land, Garden.	Agricultural land, Houses.	Agricultural land.
4	Mahijgona GPS	One canal (Khal) is found in 50 m south side of site.	Agricultural land, houses.	Agricultural land, Garden.	Agricultural land, Houses.	Agricultural land.
5	Noya para GPS	One pond is located at 115m east.	Houses, Road	Houses	Houses	Houses, Road
6	Munshirdali GPS	One pond also existed at 100m north.	Houses	School field	Houses, Eid gah	Connecting Road, Houses
7	Fakirakata GPS	One pond also existed at 100m north.	Houses, Unpaved Road	Mosque	Paved Road, RHD	Houses
8	Keruntoli GPS	A pond is at 250 m west.	Houses, Trees, Unpaved Road	Tree Plantation, Houses	Unpaved Road, Trees, Houses	Tree Plantation
9	Chaliatoli GPS	No waterbodies located	Bazar, Road	Agricultural Land, Houses	Agricultural land	LGED Road, Shop, Houses
10	Shoroitoli GPS	2 ponds at 25m west	Tree Plantation	Pond (fish firm)	Salt Producing Land	Pond (fish firm)
11	Purbo Goakhali GPS	One canal (Khal) is found on 200m south side of the site.	Agricultural land, Houses	Houses	Houses	Road , Houses
12	Dokkhin Rajakhali Bokshlaghona GPS	A chhora is located at 50m west, a pond is at 25m north	Pond, Mosque, House	Pond, House	Doba, House	Doba, House
13	Uttor Pachim Rajakhali Matobbor para GPS	a pond located at 50m west	Mosque	Agricultural Land	Agricultural Land, Beel	Pond, Graveyard
14	Rajakhali GC GPS	A pond is located at 30m north	Pond, Agricultural land	Salt Land, Agricultural land,	Agricultural land, Beel, Salt Land,	Road, House,
15	Shah Porir Dip Uttorpara GPS	No water body found	Paved road	Garden	Paved road	Paved road
16	RojarGhona GPS	A pond located at 25m north.	N/A	Unpaved Road	N/A	Pond
17	Purbo Dhurung GPS	One canal (Khal) is found in 300m north side of site	Agricultural land, houses.	Agricultural land, Garden.	Agricultural land, Houses.	Agricultural land.
18	11 No Ratnapalong GPS	No water bodies located.	N/A	Paved Road, Yousuf Ali Road (LGED)	Paved Road (LGED)	Palong Adrosho High School
19	57 No Karaibonia GPS	A khal is located at 200m south	Houses	Garden, Unpaved Road	Garden	Houses
20	Moddho Holodia GPS	A khal is located at 250m west	Garden	Agricultural Land	Garden, Pond	Houses

21	19 No Sabek Rumkha GPS	A pond is located at 150m north	Agricultural Land	Agricultural Land	Unpaved Road	Agricultural land, Houses
22	Chonkhola Ghona Para Foresbit GPS	A canal is located at 350m west, and another is 150m east	Agricultural land, houses.	Agricultural land Garden.	Agricultural land Houses.	Agricultural land.
23	Pukuria Ghona GPS	A pond and a chora are located at 200m south	Agricultural land, houses.	Agricultural land, Garden.	Agricultural land, Houses.	Agricultural land.
24	65 No. Boro Jongsri GPS	One canal (Khal) is found on the 300m north side of site	Agricultural land, houses.	Agricultural land, Garden.	Agricultural land, Houses.	Agricultural land.
25	73 No. Purbo Goalia Palong GPS	A khal is located at 200m east	Agricultural land, houses.	Agricultural land, Garden.	Agricultural land, Houses.	Agricultural land.
26	K 18 Dakshin Kakara GPS	A pond is located 30m north.	Agricultural land, houses.	Agricultural land, Garden.	Agricultural land, Houses.	Agricultural land.
27	Lokkhyarchar Mondolpara GPS	Matamuhuri river is 80m south	Agricultural land, houses.	Agricultural land, Garden.	Agricultural land, Houses.	Agricultural land.
28	Surajpur GPS	The Matamuhuri River is located 60 m west.	Agricultural land, houses.	Agricultural land, Garden.	Agricultural land, Houses.	Agricultural land.
29	34 No. Jagirghona GPS	A pond is located 80m north.	Houses, Road	Houses	Houses, Garden	Houses, Road
30	Dokkhin Mogdali GPS	A pond is located at 20m west	Houses, Open field	Houses	Private houses	Pond, Private houses
31	Gnonarpara GPS	A pond is located 250m south.	Houses, Bamboo Garden	Agricultural Land, Road	Houses, Road, Bamboo Garden	Garden, Houses
32	Sutoriar Deli GPS	One canal (Khal) is found 50m east. 4 ponds exist at 100m distance exist in the north and south sides.	Houses	Paved Road, Mosque	Houses	Paved Road, Bazar
33	Purbo Mognama Gps	A khal is located at 100m east.	House, Graveyard	Agricultural land, House, Road	Salt Land, Khal, Road	Agricultural Land, House
34	Harikhola Shisu GPS	A pond is 30m southeast. A canal is located at 30m west side.	Agricultural land	Agricultural land	Agricultural land Pond	B.C Road
35	Shah Porir Dip Majherpara GPS	The Bay of Bengal is located at 300 m west	House Garden	Garden	House Garden	House Garden
36	59 No. Lambagona GPS	One canal (Khal) is found on the 250m north side of the site.	Agricultural Land	Agricultural Land	Agricultural Land, Unpaved Road	Agricultural land, Houses

[Field Survey, 2025]

3.3 Major Findings

The Environmental and Social Screening has revealed an integrated overview of site-specific environmental and social conditions of the proposed sub-project. These findings offer valuable insight into the interaction between the sub-project components and their surrounding biophysical and socio-economic settings. While many sub-projects are found to be aligned with the characteristics of their respective locations, the nature, magnitude, and extent of impacts vary based on topography, ecological sensitivity, surrounding land use, and community dependency.

The analysis confirms that while some general environmental impacts such as temporary noise and dust generation, limited vegetation clearance, and construction-related disturbances are anticipated, the overall significance of these impacts is minor and manageable through the application of appropriate mitigation measures. Several site-specific observations were made during the screening of the proposed cyclone shelters sub-project, which are located on the premises of existing Government Primary Schools (GPS).

All these shelters were constructed under the Multipurpose Disaster Shelter Project (MDSP) of LGED meeting the requirement of undisputed land ownership by the respective schools with appropriate legal documentation. Thus, no acquisition of land is required for any of the institutions. Moreover, the survey has found that no economic or physical displacement, whether temporary or permanent, is required for the same.

Given that these shelters are designed as multi-purpose buildings functioning as educational facilities during normal periods and as safe shelters during disasters. Minor site-specific issues, such as temporary access restrictions, noise during working hours and storage of construction materials near school boundaries, are identified. However, these are short-term in nature and can be effectively mitigated through good construction practices, community consultation, and strict adherence to environmental and social management measures. This screening survey also confirms that none of the sites is located in or near any ecologically sensitive areas in Cox's Bazar. The target schools are connected by well-defined access roads; therefore, people in the surrounding areas would be able to take refuge in these school-cum-shelter buildings during emergencies without affecting nearby properties or ongoing economic activities, such as fish farms, agricultural lands, or small-scale industries.

The screening has also identified both direct and indirect risks that may arise if not appropriately mitigated. Findings indicate that with suitable mitigation measures as proposed in the ESMF and site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) most risks under ESS1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts), and relevant associated standards such as ESS4 (Community Health and Safety), ESS2 (Labor and Working Conditions), and ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure) are manageable.

A summary of the significant environmental and social issues identified during the screening process, along with associated potential impacts, is presented in **Table 3.3.1**. These findings provide critical input for developing context-specific mitigation strategies and highlight areas requiring enhanced monitoring and community engagement during project implementation. None of the activities fall in the E&S exclusion list attached to the project ESMF.

Table 3.3.1: Concerning environmental and social issues relating to proposed subproject and influence area

Environmental and Social Standard	Key Environmental & Social Findings	Anticipated Impacts / Concerns
ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	The proposed cyclone shelter subprojects are located within existing Government Primary School (GPS) premises on government-owned land across various upazilas of Cox's Bazar. The sites lie in moderately developed rural settings with nearby houses, farmland, trees, and community facilities. No protected or ecologically sensitive areas were found within the project influence zones.	Construction-phase impacts are expected to include temporary air and noise pollution, dust emission, waste generation, and limited vegetation clearance. Social concerns may involve restricted access to school areas during construction, temporary disruption to classes, and community safety risks from material storage and machinery movement.
	The proposed sub-projects involve vertical extension (additional floors) over the existing school-cum-shelter buildings rather than complete reconstruction. Therefore, no major demolition works are anticipated at any of the selected sites. Minor dismantling may occur only for roof slabs, stair extensions, or partial removal of non-structural elements to support new construction.	Localized impacts such as dust emissions, noise, and temporary obstructions may occur during minor dismantling or construction activities, potentially affecting ongoing school operations.
	The screening identified several cyclone shelter sites located within or near sensitive environmental and social features, including canals, ponds, fish farms, mosques, graveyards, and bazaars within a distance range of 25 to 300 meters from the subproject areas. These proximity conditions were reviewed to assess the site-specific risks related to noise, dust, water contamination, community health, and accessibility.	Minor, localized, and short-term impacts may arise during construction, particularly related to dust emission, temporary noise, and restricted movement of people and materials around the sites.
	The construction works mainly involve a limited volume of construction materials such as sand, cement, brick chips, rods, and fixtures. Material transportation will therefore be minimal and confined to short distances from local sources or nearby markets.	As the volume of material transport is relatively small, no major traffic congestion or road damage is anticipated. However, minor disturbances such as dust generation, noise, and temporary obstruction of local pathways may occur during material delivery.
	The surrounding environment is generally dominated by agricultural lands and scattered homesteads. No ecologically sensitive areas such as wetlands, forests, or wildlife habitats are located nearby.	Minor disturbances such as short-term noise, dust, and movement of workers and materials may occur.
	The activities involve small-scale vertical extension and minor enhancement works within existing school premises. Given the	Since local laborers will be engaged, no labor camp or separate shed will be required. The small-scale works may

	short duration of each intervention, the required workforce will be sourced from the local community.	cause short-term dust, noise, and access disturbances around the school premises. Temporary disruption to school activities and minor health and safety risks for workers and students are also anticipated. Risk of accidental injury to the school-children from construction activities, material transport and storage, vehicle movement, etc. and disturbance by the workers and project officials.
	A functional Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) must be in place to ensure community feedback, transparency, and accountability in managing environmental and social risks during project implementation.	Lack of an effective GRM may lead to unresolved community complaints, misinformation, reduced stakeholder trust, and potential conflict or resistance during project implementation. However, the project's three-level GRM structure comprising Local, Project, and Ministry-level committees offers a systematic approach to resolve such issues in a timely, transparent, and inclusive manner.
	Construction materials and equipment will be stored within the existing school boundary where regular academic activities continue.	The closeness of construction and material storage areas to classrooms may create safety risks for students and teachers, such as limited movement and accidental exposure to construction activities.
ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions	The construction works include small-scale rehabilitation and vertical extension of existing school-cum-shelters. Local skilled and unskilled workers will be engaged, eliminating the need for labor influx or labor camps. The use of child or forced labor is strictly prohibited.	Low risk of labor-community tension or burden on local infrastructure; reduced potential for social conflict.
	Construction activities such as plastering, painting, and roof slab works during the vertical extension may expose workers to minor occupational health and safety risks. Short-term exposure to dust, cement, noise, and heat during construction activities is expected.	Potential for minor injury, respiratory irritation, or heat stress among workers due to exposure to dust, cement particles, noise, and high temperature. Lacking or improper facilities for workers, such as reliable and safe drinking water, male and female toilets, cooking/dining facilities, etc. not only affects labor's personal health and hygiene, but also affects their productivity and mental peacefulness.
	There is a risk of accidents during the construction phase, particularly during activities such as plastering, roof slab works and handling of machinery.	Risk of injury or health hazards if workers lack PPE or safety supervision. Potential spread of illness if hygiene and sanitation facilities are inadequate.

		Risk of falls, tool-related injuries, or exposure to noise and dust without safety training. Possibility of non-compliance with national labor standards or World Bank EHS guidelines.
ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Dust from vehicle movement and material handling during the construction period may cause air pollution.	Temporary deterioration of air quality due to dust dispersion from vehicle movement and material handling. The dust may cause minor respiratory discomfort to students, teachers, and nearby residents, and could affect visibility within the school premises.
	Construction waste (broken bricks, cement bags, plastic, etc.) will be generated in limited amounts.	Small-scale waste generation is expected.
	Most sites are surrounded by agricultural land, ponds, and canals, often located within 25–500 feet of the structures.	Improper material handling or waste disposal may cause water, air, and soil contamination. Risk of dust and air pollution from construction activities, material transport, and storage. Potential surface water contamination from runoff carrying cement slurry and construction debris into adjacent ponds or canals.
	Several of the proposed cyclone shelter sites are situated in close proximity to various natural and man-made waterbodies, including ponds, canals (khals), and rivers. For instance, Dikpara GPS has a pond about 30 meters to the east and a khal about 30 meters to the west, while Konakhali GPS is situated approximately 80 meters north of a khal. At Nowpara (Harbang) GPS, a pond is located within 70 meters southeast of the site, and Mahijgona GPS is located 50 meters south of a canal (khal). Similarly, Rajakhali GC GPS and K 18 Dakshin Kakara GPS each have ponds located within 30 meters north, and Dokkhin Mogdali GPS has a pond about 20 meters to the west. Some shelters are positioned even closer to multiple waterbodies, such as Sutoriar Deli GPS, which has a canal about 50 meters east and four ponds within 100 meters on both the north and south sides. Bokshlaghona GPS and Matobbor Para GPS are also located near ponds at 25–50 meters distance, while Gnonarpara GPS has a pond approximately 250 meters to the south. A few shelters, such	Construction runoff, or a poor drainage system, may lead to surface water pollution, sedimentation, or obstruction of natural flow paths.

	as Lokkharchar Mondolpara GPS and Surajpur GPS, are situated near major rivers — the Matamuhuri River being within 60 to 80 meters of the sites.	
	The work involves temporary use of machinery (mixer machine, vibrator, etc.) and manual labor. Also involve chemical usages (Cementitious Chemicals as Ordinary Portland Cement, Fly Ash and Slag Cement. Use of concrete, cement and during construction may lead to runoff polluting nearby agricultural lands and water body.	Small-scale noise and dust emissions may occur, potentially affecting students during ongoing school activities, mosque and households. Low scale of water pollution may be caused during the construction period due to concrete and cement usage. The runoff from work site may enter the present water body, agricultural lands and reduce the water quality.
	The sub-project involves electrical installations and painting works. The activities are mostly short-term and localized. Key findings indicate potential safety risks for workers and students due to handling of electrical materials, and use of paints and solvents. The surrounding area includes active school operations, nearby households, and pedestrian traffic.	Potential impacts include occupational hazards for workers during construction at height, risk of electrical accidents and exposure to fumes from paints, dust generation, and minor disruption to ongoing school activities. Improper handling or storage of construction materials could also pose health and safety risks to students and staff.
	Provision of separate male and female toilets are planned for construction workers. These toilets will generate faecal sludge and wastewater.	Potential impacts include improper disposal of sewage leading to contamination of nearby areas, bad odors affecting workers and nearby school activities. Inefficient management of these facilities could also contribute to health and hygiene risks for workers.
ESS4: Community Health and Safety	The construction zones must be barricaded; signage and awareness campaigns to minimize risks to students and local community.	Increased risk of accidents and injuries to ongoing students and local community, due to falling objects and unprotected construction zones. Fire safety and electrical safety risks may arise during electrical and welding works. Community dissatisfaction if safety measures are not visibly in place.
	Construction activities may result in significant dust and noise emissions. Runoff cement slurry or construction waste may enter nearby agricultural land, potentially affecting ongoing students, community health and livelihoods.	Air pollution from dust and emissions can affect nearby residents, students and teacher. Noise pollution may disturb local communities. These impacts are short-term, site-specific and within a small area. Issues relating to SEA/SH may arise, if strong oversight on labors recruitment and management, and controlled measures on community interactions and access, are lacking.

	Several proposed shelter sites are located in close proximity (within 100 meters) to sensitive community features such as schools, mosques, madrasas, and playgrounds. For instance, Konakhali GPS lies near the Konakhali Hedayutul Ulum Dakhil Madrasha and mosque at around 100 m south, while Nowpara (Harbang) GPS is situated adjacent to Harbang Chora and the Baitullah Jaame Masjid approximately 40 m south. Mahijgona GPS has the Maijghona Central Jame Mosque located about 103 m north, and Fakirakata GPS has both the Borodeil Central Mosque (20 m west) and Maheshkhali Darul Quran Sunnia Dakhil Madrasha (80 m southeast) nearby. Similarly, Chaliatoli GPS has the Chaliatoli Cadet Dakhil Madrasha just 40 m northeast, and Uttar Pachim Rajakhali Matobbor Para GPS is located close to Matobbor Para Central Mosque within 30 m north. In addition, Lokkharchar Mondolpara GPS is positioned near the Islami Kasheful Ulum Tahfizul Qur'an & Darul Yateem at only 20 m south, while Surajpur GPS has Moddom Surajpur Jame Mosque about 80 m west. Moddhom Jaigirghona Central Jame Mosque is located within 50 m west of 34 No. Jaigirghona GPS, and Dokkhin Mogdali GPS is surrounded by Uttar Rajghat Jame Mosque (50 m southwest) and Kohelia River (100 m east). Other nearby facilities within 100 m include West Ghonarpara Jame Mosque at 100 m north of Ghonarpara GPS and Dakhghata Central Jame Mosque at 20 m south of Sutoriar Deli GPS.	The main anticipated impacts include temporary noise, vibration, and dust generation, restricted access near entrances, and potential safety risks for students and worshippers if movement is not well controlled. For sites where playgrounds are small or located adjacent to construction areas (e.g., Noya Para GPS, Keruntoli GPS, Fakirakata GPS), space constraints may further elevate risks of accidents or disturbances.
	The presence of outside laborers on the school premises could raise concerns about worker-student interaction.	Risk of inappropriate or unsupervised interaction between workers and students, which could compromise student safety and require strict site access control.
ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and	The proposed interventions will be implemented within the premises of existing school cum cyclone shelters owned by the government. The vertical extension and capacity enhancement activities will utilize the existing structure and boundary. Construction	No land acquisition or physical/economic displacement will be required. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or formal tenancy agreement should be signed with the landowner in cases where private or community land is temporarily

Involuntary Resettlement	materials and temporary storage areas will be confined within the existing compound. Illegal encroachment by people or activities has not been found in the schools' premises.	required for storing construction materials or setting up labor camps.
ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	The sub-project sites are located within existing school premises in semi-urban or rural areas. The surroundings mostly comprise agricultural lands, scattered homesteads and planted vegetation, with no ecologically sensitive habitats nearby.	As the construction involves vertical extension within existing premises, no significant impact on natural habitats, flora, or fauna is anticipated.
	Several sites, however, are located in proximity to natural and man-made waterbodies such as ponds, canals (khals), and rivers that may support limited aquatic biodiversity and fish farming activities. For example, Dikpara GPS has a pond 30 m east and a khal 30 m west; Konakhali GPS is located about 80 m north of a khal; Nowpara (Harbang) GPS has a pond 70 m southeast; Mahijgona GPS is 50 m south of a canal; and Rajakhali GC GPS and K 18 Dakshin Kakara GPS each have ponds about 30 m north of the school. Similarly, Dokkhin Mogdali GPS has a pond 20 m west, and Sutoriar Deli GPS is surrounded by a canal 50 m east and four ponds within 100 m on both the north and south sides. A few other schools, including Lokkharchar Mondolpara GPS and Surajpur GPS, are close to the Matamuhuri River, located within 60–80 meters of the site boundary.	Minor and temporary disturbance to nearby aquatic habitats and waterbodies due to surface runoff, increased sedimentation, and accidental spillage of construction materials. Such activities may slightly affect local fish or aquatic organisms if not properly managed.
ESS7: Indigenous Peoples	No Indigenous or Small Ethnic Communities found in project influence area.	Not applicable.
ESS8: Cultural Heritage	No known cultural or archaeological sites identified within project site.	Not applicable.
ESS9: Financial Intermediaries	Not applicable as project does not involve financial intermediaries.	Not applicable.
ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	The proposed subprojects are located within existing school premises that serve as key community facilities. During the screening and consultation process, school management committees, teachers, students, and local community members were engaged to gather feedback and identify local concerns.	As the construction will take place within an active school environment, continuous communication with stakeholders is necessary to ensure awareness about construction schedules, safety measures, and potential disturbances. A three-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established for this Project. Effective functioning of the GRCs is essential to

		ensure that community complaints, student or teacher concerns, and environmental issues. Children's safety may be impaired if guardians, teachers and contractor's staff remain indifferent about the safety issues and measures.
	Consultations were conducted September–November 2025 at each school-cum-cyclone-shelter site with teachers, School Management Committee members, guardians, and community representatives. Participants were briefed about the project, environmental and social risks, and the three-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (local / PIU / PSC levels).	Lack of continuous information sharing or delayed grievance response may reduce stakeholder confidence.

The construction works are limited in scale and confined within each school boundary. However, ensuring the safety of surrounding communities, students, teachers and staff, as well as maintaining access to essential services during the construction phase, remains very important. In line with good environmental and social practices, and consistent with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS4 and ESS6), construction activities should not obstruct community access routes, school entrances, or nearby public facilities. During construction, safety arrangements must be ensured so that local residents, students and pedestrians can move safely without disruption.

Furthermore, to minimize environmental degradation and offset potential negative impacts, a comprehensive set of site-specific mitigation measures will be adopted in addition to standard construction practices. These will follow the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the relevant national codes of practice (incl. NBC'2020), ensuring compliance with the requirements outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

3.4 Climate Change Impact

3.4.1 General Consideration

Cox's Bazar is one of the coastal districts of Bangladesh and is prone to the effects of climate change due to its geo-morphological siting and climate induced effects. The hilly tracts of Cox's Bazar could foster further environmental crisis brought on by indiscriminate deforestation and diminishing groundwater reservoirs, which have been taken place in recent months as the Rohingya crisis evolved. A recent study conducted by World Bank[1] has found that Cox's Bazar will be the worst-hit district in South Asia as average temperatures rise and rainfall patterns become disruptive, by 2050, if greenhouse gas emissions continue unabated.

The hilly region of the country, especially the part in Cox's Bazar is characteristically of muddy or soil structure, not of any rocky formation and the stability comes from the roots of the trees. Denudation of trees from hilltops in order for the huge settlement of Rohingya people has already increased the

[1] https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/28723/9781464811555.pdf

vulnerability to the risk of hill collapse by destabilizing the terrain. Also, the vigorous monsoons make the area prone to landslides, and there is always the lurking threat of cyclones and thunderstorm across the area.

Together with the above-mentioned hazardous situation, availability of potable water from shallow tube wells that pump water up from about 120 feet has already reached to a critical level. Averting the problem requires new tube wells to be plumbing deeper into the poorly mapped aquifer but going deeper than 300-500 feet in some places may cause salt water to contaminate freshwater resources, which could be disastrous for both refugees and residents.

3.4.2 Site Specific Consideration

The sub-project area is not adjacent to the sea. The cyclone has higher impact in the area and intensity of precipitation has been seen to have increased in the past few years. Salinity and the occurrence of cyclonic storm surge were not reported in the vicinity of the subproject. Temperature was reported to be increased, and Thunderstorm is found to have highest impact in the area. Thunderstorm has been observed creating more damage than before, but no casualty was reported. Flash flood in or around the site is not observed; but the area experiences water logging issues during the monsoon, which for several structures have been suggested to include in the design.

Site specific climate change impacts are often not so easy to measure or deduce plausibly while the site is confined to a narrow strip of roadways only, and associated mitigation or offsetting measures are really hard to plot on the same tiny impact areas, though an overall set of measures are often considered in practical aspect.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

4.1 General

The anticipated environmental and social impacts of the proposed sub-project are primarily construction-related and considered to be temporary, site-specific, and manageable. These impacts can be effectively addressed through the adoption of good engineering practices, good housekeeping, better *in-situ* construction materials management, standard environmental controls, and adherence to World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS1–ESS10), especially those related to health, safety protocols, and pollution prevention.

Contractors must strictly adhere to the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) as an integral part of their contractual responsibilities during the capacity enhancement of the 36 existing three-storied cyclone shelter-cum-school buildings. The construction activities, which involve adding an additional floor to each structure, must be carried out with utmost care to ensure safety, environmental protection, and minimal disturbance to the surrounding communities. Regular dust suppression measures, such as water spraying at least twice daily, must be implemented at all construction sites. Proper management of solid and construction waste, noise control, and site demarcation should be ensured to maintain environmental quality and safeguard the wellbeing of students, teachers, and local residents in the vicinity. Contractor must organize and manage every shelter site, in such a way that material storage area, temporary toilet facilities and waste disposal facilities are placed in an organized way and connected to the access road. Site-specific layout or plan of these facilities are provided in a tabular format in Annex-3.

Managing construction workers with providing all applicable health, safety and wellbeing facilities including fair and equal wages, separate toilets for male and female workers, safe drinking water, cooking/dining facilities, maintaining work schedule and safety at all work places, etc. is a mandatory obligation of the Contractor. All workers along with other project personnel must adhere to the Codes of Conducts set by the Contractor and participate in regular, comprehensive training programs in order to avoid health and safety risks, hazards and pollution, unwanted social and personal conflicts, and any risks related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH).

The proposed cyclone shelter-cum-school subprojects are located within existing school premises situated in rural and semi-urban settings of Cox's Bazar. The surrounding environments predominantly consist of agricultural fields, homesteads, scattered vegetation, ponds, and canals that support local livelihoods through crop cultivation and small-scale fish farming. Several subproject sites are also located close to community-sensitive features such as schools, mosques, madrasas, and playgrounds, mostly within 100 meters of the construction zones. Given these proximities, potential impacts such as temporary noise disturbance, dust pollution, traffic congestion, safety hazards, and restricted access may occur during the construction period if proper management is not ensured.

For instance, Konakhali GPS lies about 100 meters south of the Konakhali Hedayutul Ulum Dakhil Madrasha and mosque, where construction noise and dust may disrupt religious and educational activities. Nowpara (Harbang) GPS is located approximately 40 meters south of the Baitullah Jaame Masjid and near Harbang Chora, where equipment movement could disturb nearby worshippers and block local pathways. Mahijgona GPS, positioned about 103 meters north of the Maijghona Central Jame Mosque, may face moderate noise and dust intrusion during construction. Similarly, Fakirakata GPS lies close to the Borodeil Central Mosque (20 m west) and Maheshkhali Darul Quran Sunnia Dakhil Madrasha (80 m southeast), where excessive noise may interrupt prayer times and learning sessions. Chaliatoli GPS, located only 40 meters northeast of the Chaliatoli Cadet Dakhil Madrasha, and Uttar Pachim Rajakhali Matobborpara GPS, located 30 meters north of Matobborpara Central Mosque, are particularly sensitive to construction-phase disturbances. Other examples include Lokkharchar Mondolpara GPS (20 m south of Islami Kasheful Ulum Tahfizul Qur'an & Darul Yateem), Surajpur GPS (80 m west of Moddom Surajpur Jame Mosque), 34 No. Jaigirghona GPS (50 m west of Moddhom Jaigirghona Central Jame Mosque), and Dokkhin Mogdali GPS (50 m southwest of Uttar Rajghat Jame Mosque and 100 m east of Kohelia River). These institutions may experience temporary noise, dust, and access-related inconveniences if adequate mitigation is not followed.

In addition to community features, several subprojects are located close to natural and man-made waterbodies, including ponds, canals (khals), and rivers that provide aquatic habitats and fish cultivation areas. Dikpara GPS has a pond 30 m east and a khal 30 m west, which may face risks of construction activities. Konakhali GPS (80 m north of a khal), Nowpara (Harbang) GPS (70 m southeast pond), and Mahijgona GPS (50 m south of a canal) face similar risks of surface water pollution from improper waste or debris disposal. Rajakhali GC GPS and K-18 Dakshin Kakara GPS each have ponds 30 m north that could be affected by cement slurry if preventive measures are not implemented. Dokkhin Mogdali GPS has a pond 20 m west, and Sutoriar Deli GPS is surrounded by a canal 50 m east and four ponds within 100 m both north and south posing significant potential for fish habitat disturbance. Likewise, Lokkharchar Mondolpara GPS and Surajpur GPS are located within 60–80

meters of the Matamuhuri River, where unregulated material storage could contribute to waste runoff or accidental pollution during rainfall.

All vertical extension works should be conducted within permissible working hours and during suitable weather conditions to minimize dust, noise, and vibration impacts. Continuous environmental and social monitoring must be performed by the contractor under the supervision of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and relevant local authorities. Therefore, in order to effectively manage risks, these sensitive sites need stringent control measures, such as fencing off work areas, limiting vehicle movement during school hours, and providing safe temporary walkways.

The contractor should incorporate proactive measures to ensure schooling continues safely and with minimal disruption during construction. A clear communication mechanism will be established with the School Management Committee (SMC), teachers, parents, and the Upazila Education Office to jointly agree on the construction schedule and mitigation arrangements. A concise Construction Schedule Summary will be prepared for each site, specifying periods to avoid heavy or noisy activities, particularly during examinations and prioritizing major works during vacations and weekends. High-risk activities such as lifting, concreting, or dismantling will be strictly limited to times when children are not present. These requirements will be formally integrated into the bid and contract documents. In addition, a site-specific “School Continuity Plan” will be developed in collaboration with the SMC and school authorities. This plan may include shifting classes to unused school blocks or nearby schools, adopting a morning/afternoon double-shift system, establishing temporary semi-permanent learning sheds or tents within safe zones of the compound, or using community facilities such as community centers or mosques during off-hours.

Alongside construction-phase safeguards, design enhancements will be incorporated to ensure accessibility, safety, and inclusive use of the school facilities. Each site will feature at least one barrier-free access route with an appropriately graded ramp and handrails to accommodate children and visitors with mobility challenges. Accessible toilet facilities will be provided on each regularly used floor, where feasible, to ensure dignified and independent access. Adequate lighting will be installed in staircases and circulation areas to minimize safety risks, while clear signage in Bangla supported by intuitive pictograms will guide users of all ages and abilities. These design considerations will support a safer and more inclusive learning environment both during and after construction.

Furthermore, any activity that may cause adverse environmental or social impacts during the construction phase must be closely monitored and immediately addressed through appropriate mitigation and management actions in line with the ESMP and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). The contractor, with supervision from the implementing agency and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), must ensure strict compliance with occupational health and safety protocols, environmental safeguards, and community safety requirements throughout the construction period.

In addition, all site workers, engineers, and Contractor’s staffs must receive training on occupational health and safety (OHS), good practice construction works, code of conduct, labor management procedure, emergency response, and environmental best practices and relevant awareness building sessions will also be conducted, and records of all those training and awareness building sessions will be kept on-site as part of effective management and monitoring of safeguard works. With all the

required efforts, once the overall effects of this proposed construction work are minimized to its least level and controlled efficiently, it will turn into a welcoming and beneficial project for the local communities.

The sub-project specific mitigation and monitoring measures have been outlined in the respective ESMP in Appendix-2, which guides pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases. With proper implementation of these measures, the proposed infrastructure intervention is expected to deliver long-term social and economic benefits to the host communities, with minimal residual environmental impact.

4.2 Cost of Environmental and social Enhancement Works in BOQ

In consideration to the aforementioned environmental impacts and their mitigation measures for the proposed construction activities, a set of items are included in the BOQ for every sub-project. The estimated cost to implement the ESMP is shown in Appendix-3.

5. CONTRACTOR AND LABOR MANAGEMENT

Most of the workers for this subproject will come from the local community, who share a common socio-economic, cultural, religious, and demographic background. Based on consultations with local stakeholders, it is anticipated that only a small portion of skilled labor may need to be hired from outside the project area, depending on availability. Therefore, the likelihood of internal conflicts among workers is expected to be minimal. It is estimated that approximately 20 laborers will be engaged during the construction phase, comprising 4 skilled (25%) and 16 unskilled (75%) workers, generating around 14,580 active working man-days (as detailed in Table- 5.1).

Although female participation in rural construction work is traditionally low, higher involvement of women is expected in this sub-project. Nonetheless, if female participation remains limited, the contractor must still conduct mandatory GBV (Gender-Based Violence) awareness training for all workers before the commencement of construction to mitigate risks of harassment, discrimination, or hostile behavior at the worksite.

The contractor's area will include the working zone surrounding the construction site, materials stacking and storage area and office space ideally located within or adjacent to the proposed Sub project location premises/boundaries for better coordination and monitoring. The proposed sites do not require labor sheds, as the volume of work is relatively low. Daily wage laborers will be engaged from the local community, and they will return to their respective homes after completing work each day. Contractor will be strictly instructed to maintain cleanliness at the worksite by ensuring waste, debris and dust are regularly cleared and that all bulk construction materials such as sand, stone chips, and steel are stored properly and covered with plastic sheets to prevent environmental degradation.

Experiences from ongoing LGED projects in Cox's Bazar indicate a shortage of skilled labor, which has contributed to delays in some cases. In this sub-project, LGED anticipates that general and non-technical labor will be sufficiently available locally, with only specific technical expertise needing to be sourced from outside if required. It is expected that the scale of labor influx will remain manageable and will not pose significant risks of social tension or GBV during the construction period.

Table 5.1: Subproject-wise number of labor and total active working days

Sl no	Package Number	Name of Subproject	Total Space of proposed Construction (Square meters)	Tentative per day labor (No)	Days	Total active working days
01	HELP-COX/CS-1	Construction of 1 no Cyclone Shelters and Capacity Enhancement of 36 nos. existing shelters under Cox's Bazar District (this ESSR covers only the 36 existing cyclone shelters proposed for capacity enhancement.)	289.54sqm*36 = 10423.44sqm	20 nos. for each construction site, so the total is 20 × 36 = 720 nos.	405	14580
Grand Total =				720	405	14580

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

In accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the HELP project, a robust and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to address project-related grievances from host communities, workers and other stakeholders. A structured and inclusive Grievance Mechanism (GM) has been established to ensure timely and effective resolution of complaints arising from project activities in the host communities. Since LGED is the Implementing Agency (IA), the grievance redress structure has been designed to operate across three levels local (Upazila), Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Project Steering Committee (PSC) to address concerns efficiently and equitably.

Local Level GRC

At the local level, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) is formed in each Upazila where LGED has subproject activities. The GRC is chaired by the Upazila Engineer from LGED (or a nominated official by the Project Director if required), serving as the Convener. The Environmental Specialist and/or Social Specialist from the PIU, depending on the nature of the complaint, act as the Member-Secretary and remain common across all local GRCs under LGED. The committee also includes an Environmental and/or Social Specialist from the Supervision Firm appointed by LGED, a representative from the respective Union Parishad (preferably female if the complainant is female), and a community representative such as a teacher, NGO staff member, or a local individual nominated by the complainant. Specialists for these roles are expected to be hired within 3 to 6 months of project effectiveness. All grievances at the local level must be heard and resolved within 10 working days of receipt. Complaints related to LGED activities will be received at the office of the respective Upazila Engineer.

PIU-level GRC

If a complaint cannot be resolved at the local level, it is escalated to the PIU-level GRC. This committee is chaired by the Project Director of LGED and includes the Social and Environmental Specialists from the PIU as Member-Secretaries. It also includes a local government representative either the same individual from the local level hearing or another as appropriate (must be female if the complainant is female) and a community representative, preferably the same individual who participated at the local level. The PIU-level GRC is responsible for reviewing unresolved grievances and delivering a

decision within 15 working days. In addition, the Social or Environmental Specialist at the PIU, with assistance from the local GRC's Member-Secretary, will conduct regular visits to subproject sites to engage with communities and affected persons, and to document any new concerns, suggestions, or complaints in the GRM register.

PSC-level GRC

For grievances that remain unresolved at the PIU level, the matter is further referred to the PSC-level GRC, which represents the final tier of grievance resolution. This committee is led by a representative of the Secretary from the relevant ministry, serving as the Convener, with the Project Director of LGED acting as the Member-Secretary. The PSC-level GRC is required to make a final decision on such grievances within a maximum of four weeks. Any resolution reached at any level of the grievance process that is agreed upon by the aggrieved party is considered binding on LGED and will be implemented accordingly.

This multi-tiered GM structure under LGED ensures that all grievances from host community members are addressed in a fair, inclusive, and transparent manner. It fosters accountability and trust in project implementation while upholding the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10) on stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

7. MONITORING MECHANISM FOR ESMP IMPLEMENTATION

Monitoring is a critical component under the Host and FDMN Enhancement of Lives through Infrastructure Improvement Project (HELP) to ensure that environmental and social mitigation and enhancement measures outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) are effectively implemented and that their intended benefits are realized over time. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the HELP Project provides a detailed monitoring mechanism, assigning responsibilities to all relevant parties directly involved in or overseeing the construction and implementation of sub-projects.

Several tiers of monitoring responsibilities have been established under the HELP Project. At the implementation level, contractors are required to ensure that environmental and social risks are effectively minimized throughout the construction period. This includes implementing adequate Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) measures for both workers and surrounding host communities. Contractors must assign site managers and safeguard supervisors (or equivalent personnel) to supervise daily implementation of the ESMP. These personnel are responsible for ensuring environmental protection both on and off-site and for preventing damage or nuisance to individuals, public and private property, and surrounding features or institutions. Pollution, noise, and other detrimental effects arising from construction operations must be strictly controlled. In addition to implementing the ESMP, contractors are also responsible for preparing and executing specific management plans, such as drainage management, traffic management and emergency preparedness and response, where required. Proper implementation of these plans, along with timely site decommissioning and restoration, must be ensured.

The first tier of supervision is led by the Design and Supervision Consultant (D&SC) firm. Once the contractors are mobilized, safeguard consultants from the D&SC and the Resident Engineer are tasked with ensuring contractor compliance with the ESMP and with the application of good engineering practices at the site. This includes strict enforcement of OHS measures. The D&SC is responsible for preparing regular monitoring reports based on field-level supervision and findings.

At the second tier, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will play a key role in overall monitoring. The PIU will have dedicated environmental and social safeguard specialists who will conduct frequent field visits to assess ESMP implementation. These specialists, in coordination with the Executive Engineer's Office in Cox's Bazar district and Upazila Engineers' Office in the respective upazila, will ensure strong site-level oversight. The PIU safeguard team will also ensure that all contractor staff and other relevant personnel receive adequate initial and ongoing training on environmental and social safeguards. Moreover, the PIU will verify proper site cleaning and reclamation upon completion of construction and recommend necessary corrective or punitive measures if any non-compliance is observed.

At the highest tier, the Ministerial Project Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by the Senior Secretary/Secretary of the Local Government Division (LGD), Ministry of LGRD&C, will provide strategic oversight of monitoring activities. In collaboration with the PIU, the PSC will ensure that environmental and social safeguard training is provided to all relevant project staff and that implementation at the field level aligns with national policies and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). This structured multi-tiered monitoring approach under HELP will help ensure that the construction of the capacity enhancement of 36 nos. existing shelter under Cox's Bazar District is environmentally and socially responsible, and aligned with sustainable development objectives.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

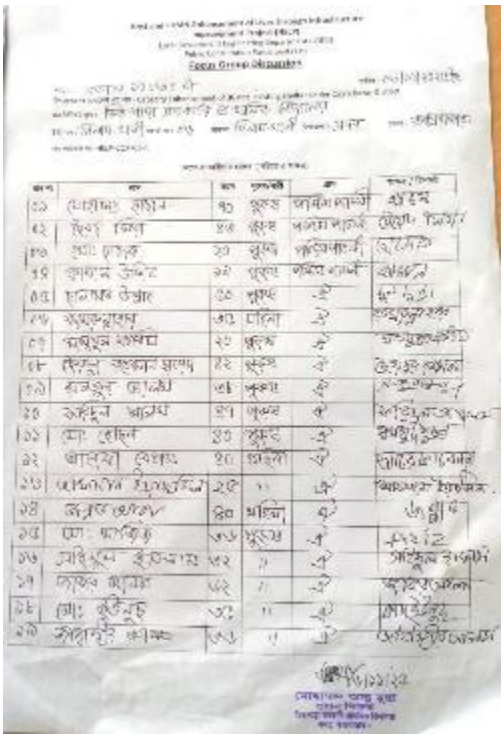
The overall conclusion is that if the mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures are fully implemented, there will be no significant negative environmental or social impacts related to the selection, design, construction, and operation of the proposed sub-project. In fact, the recommended mitigation and enhancement measures will lead to significant benefits, improving both the environmental quality and the social well-being of the local communities. The project will contribute to enhanced disaster resilience, improved safety, and better access to secure shelter facilities for both host communities and displaced populations in Cox's Bazar District. By upgrading and strengthening 36 existing cyclone shelters, the project will ensure that these facilities remain safe, functional, and inclusive during emergencies. In addition, the enhanced shelters will continue to serve as educational and community facilities during non-disaster periods, thereby improving the overall quality of life, social cohesion, and community preparedness in the project areas.

Overall, the screening study can be summarized as follows:

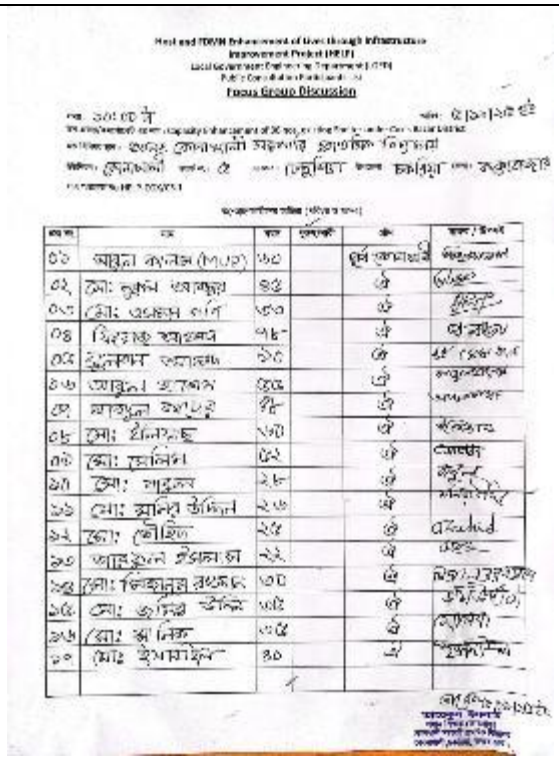
- The proposed capacity enhancement of 36 multipurpose cyclone shelters cum school buildings will bring substantial social and community benefits by enhancing resilience against disasters, improving access to safe education infrastructure, and providing emergency refuge for both host and FDMN (Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals) communities.
- Although minor and short-term environmental impacts such as dust generation, noise, and construction waste are expected during the construction phase, these can be effectively managed through the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- The subprojects will also create local employment opportunities, as labor will be hired primarily from surrounding communities, leading to short-term economic benefits.
- A detailed ESMP has been prepared, outlining site-specific mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures to ensure that construction and operation activities remain compliant with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) and national regulations.
- The estimated ESMP implementation cost has been included in Appendix-3, which may vary depending on market conditions or project schedule adjustments.

Implementation of this subproject will have significant positive outcomes for both the host and FDMN communities by ensuring safe and disaster-resilient infrastructure within existing school premises. The enhanced facilities will serve as secure shelters during cyclones and other natural disasters, while also improving the learning environment and access to education in normal periods. These interventions will strengthen community resilience, safety, and social cohesion. So, strong recommendation should be put in place to implement the sub-project within shortest possible period of time, and with great care and efficiency.

Annexure-01: Attendance sheet of consultation meetings for the sub-project

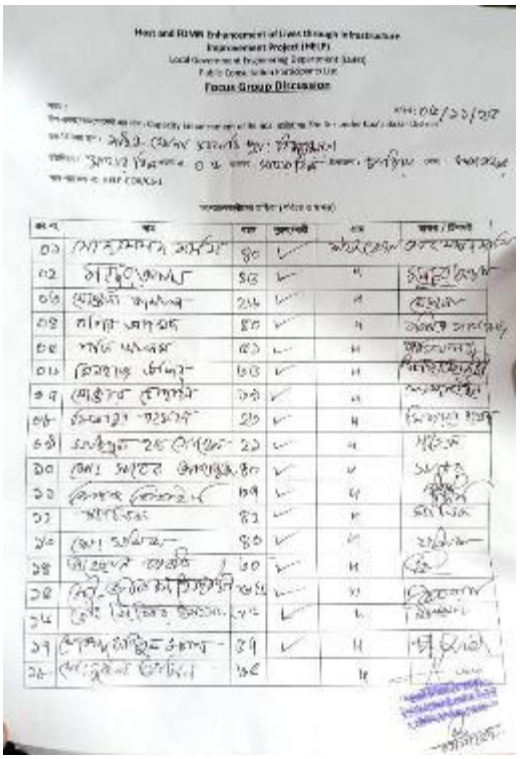


Dikpara GPS

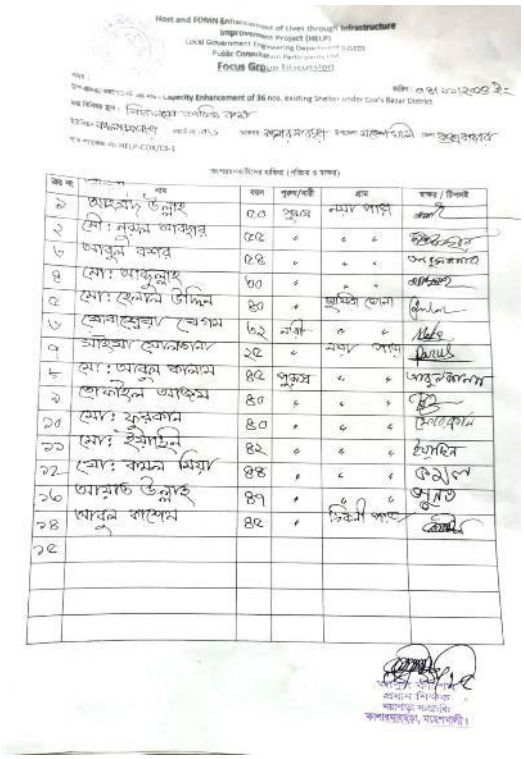


Konakhali GPS

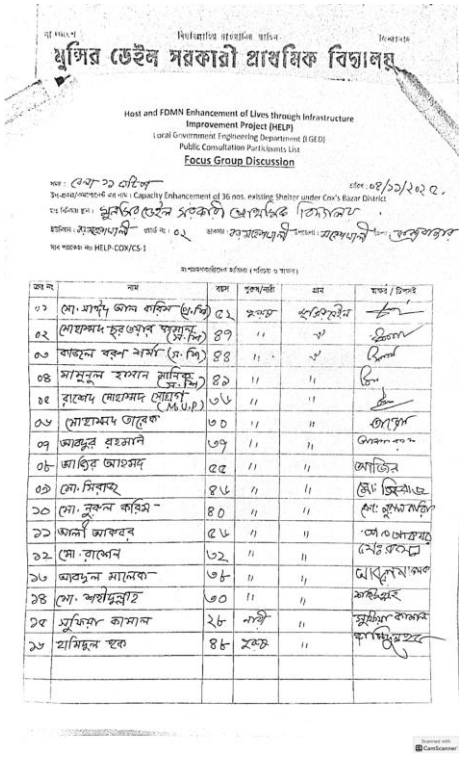
Nowpara (Harbang) GPS



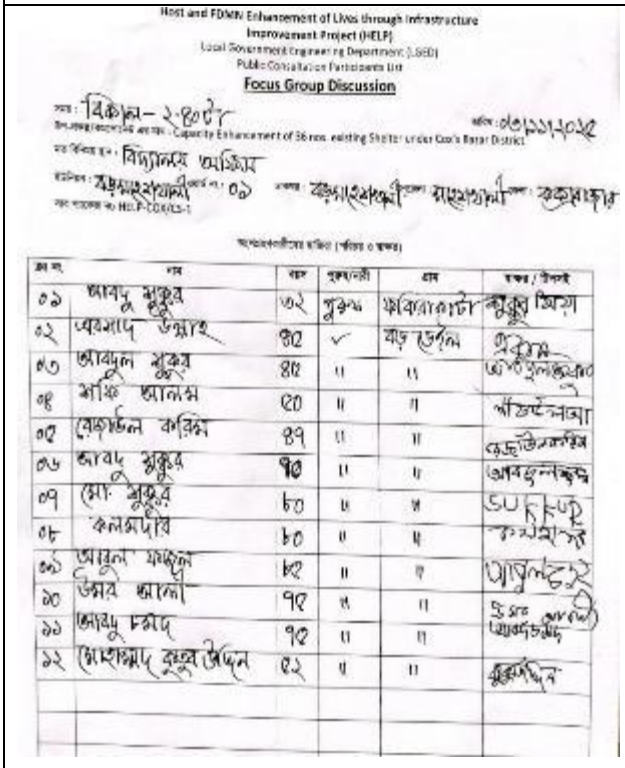
Mahijgona GPS



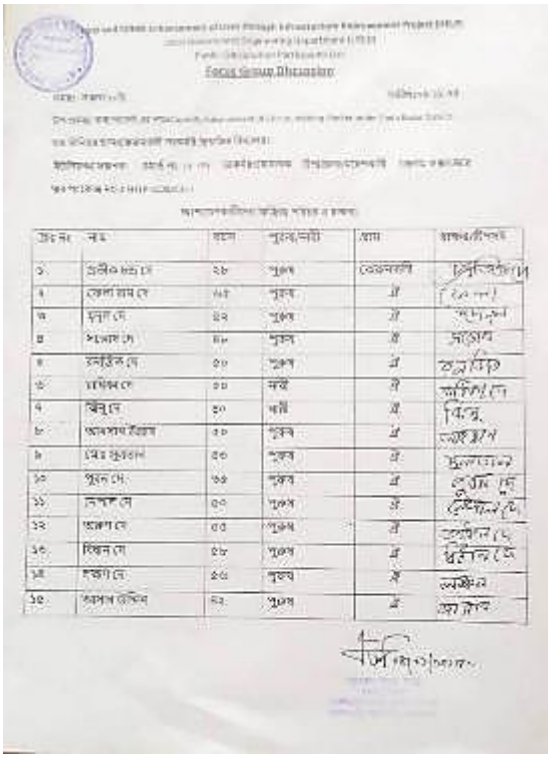
Noya para GPS



Munshirdali GPS



Fakirakata GPS

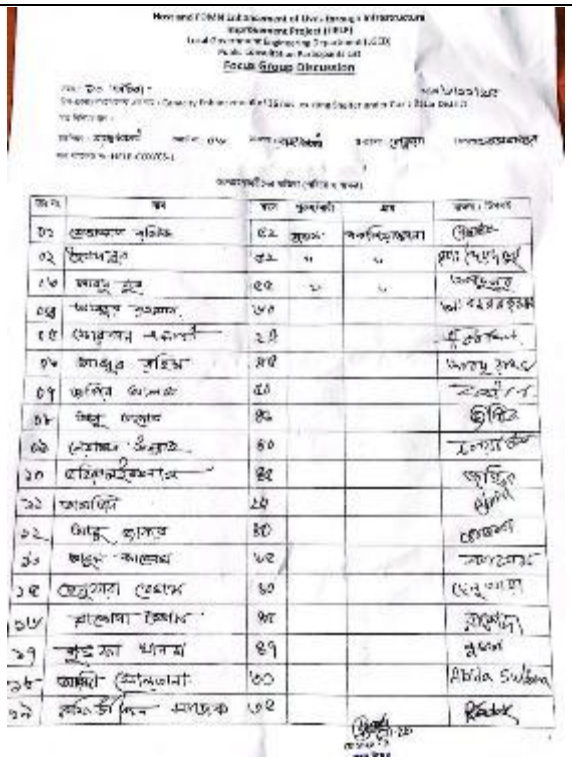


Keruntoli GPS

Chaliatoli GPS

Shoroitoli GPS

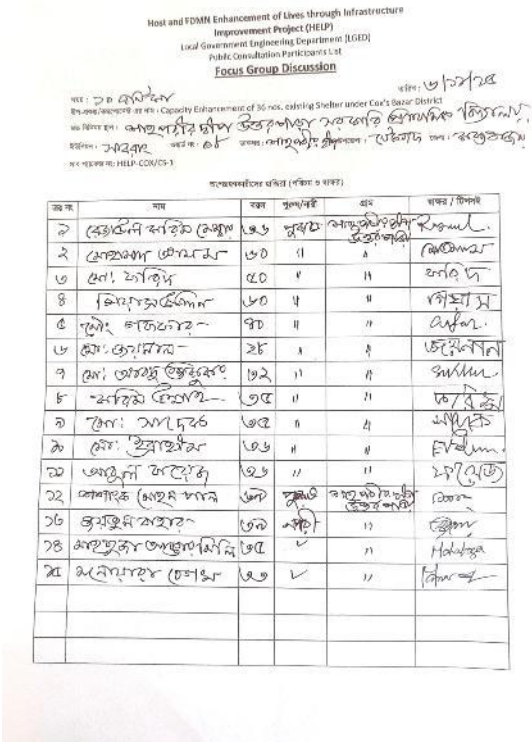
Purbo Goakhali GPS



Dokkhin Rajakhali Bokshlaghona GPS

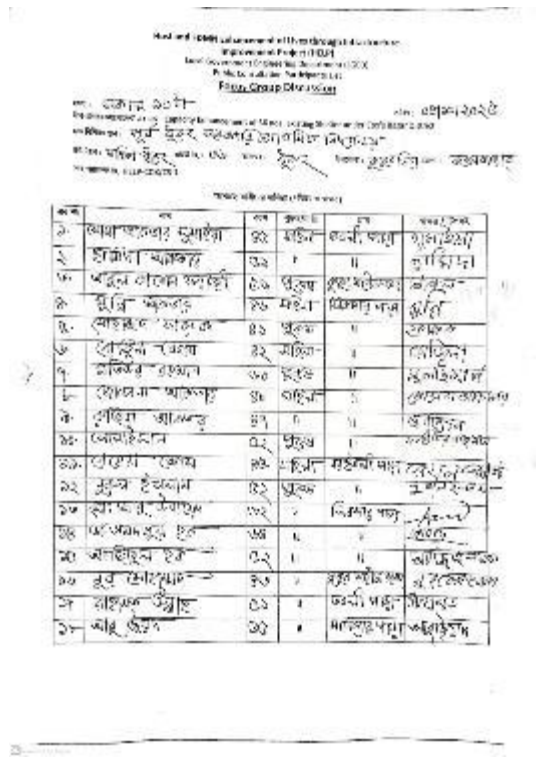
Uttor Pachim Rajakhali Matobbor Para GPS

Rajakhali GC GPS

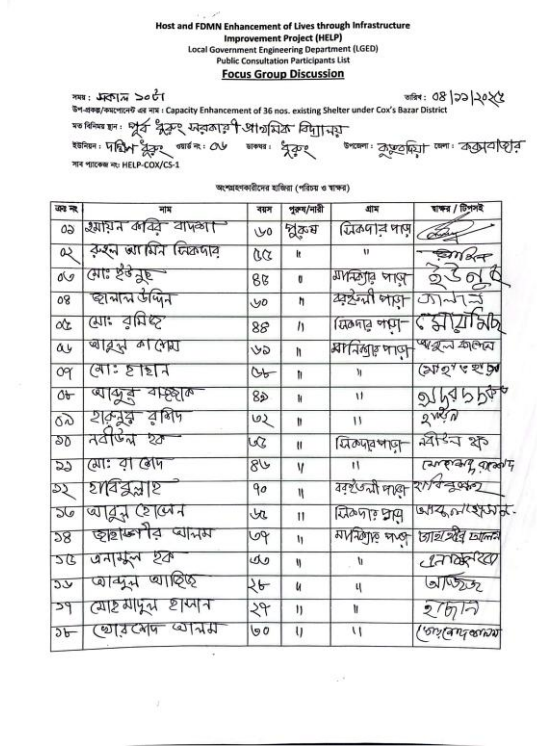


Shah Porir Dip Uttorpara GPS

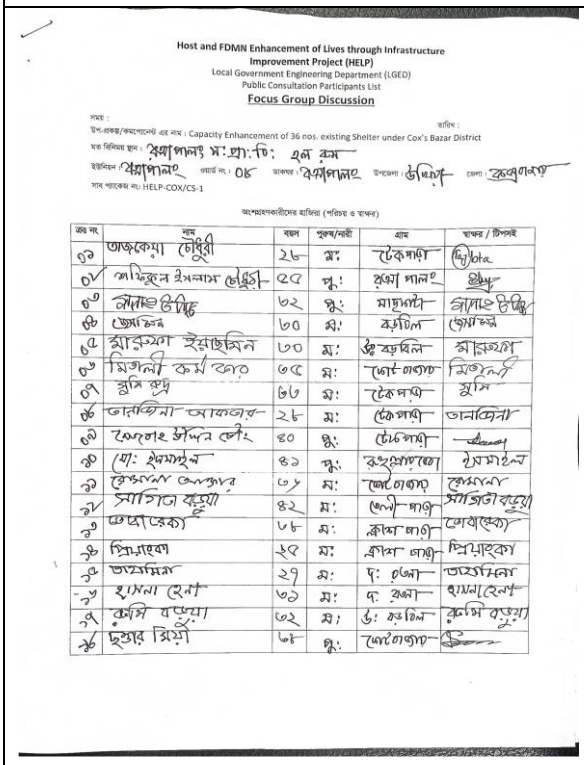
59 No Lambagona GPS



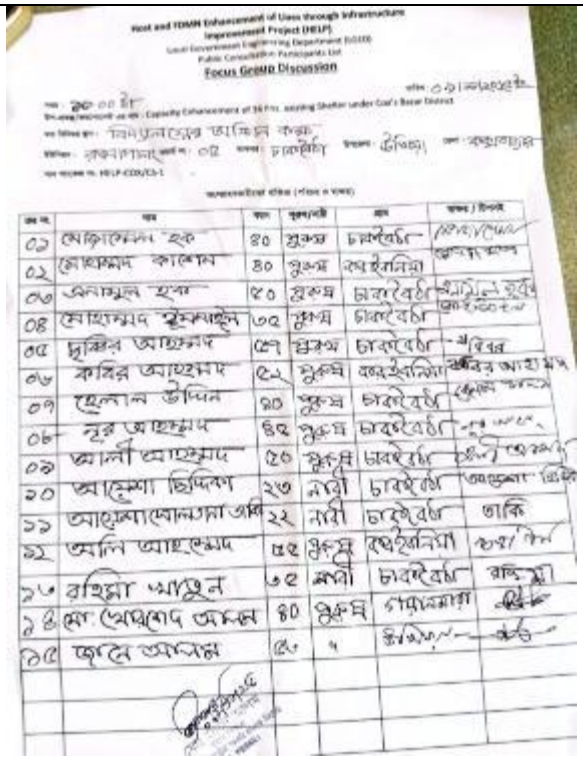
Purbo Dhurung GPS



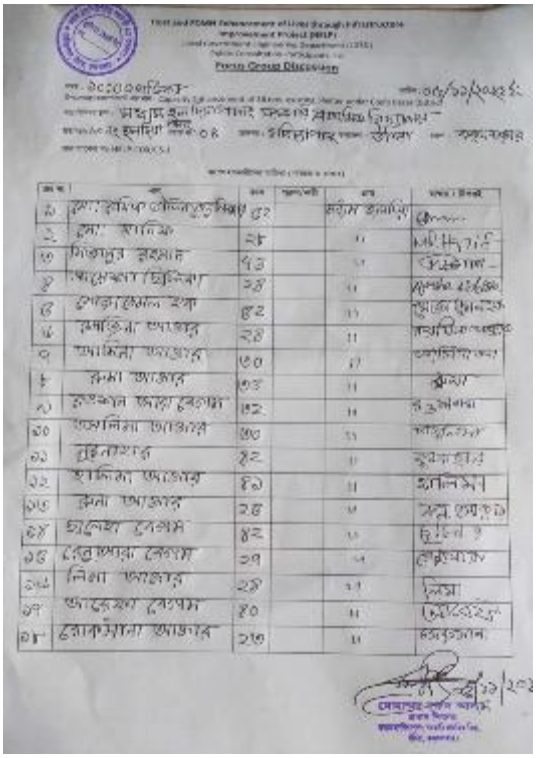
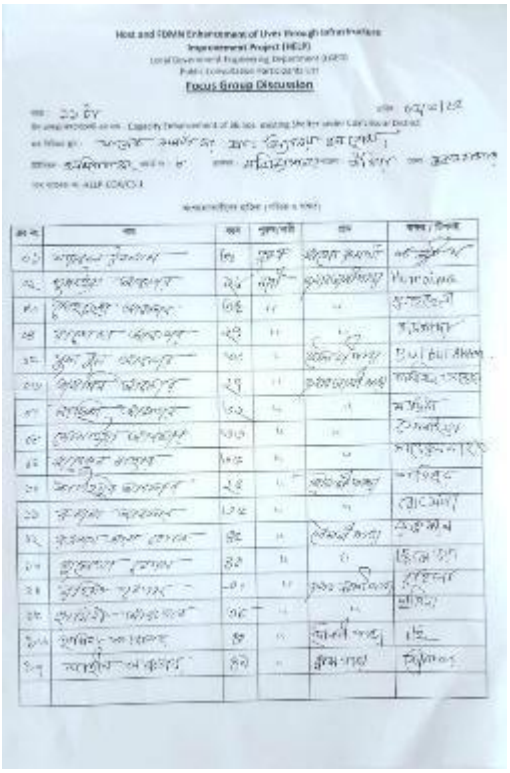
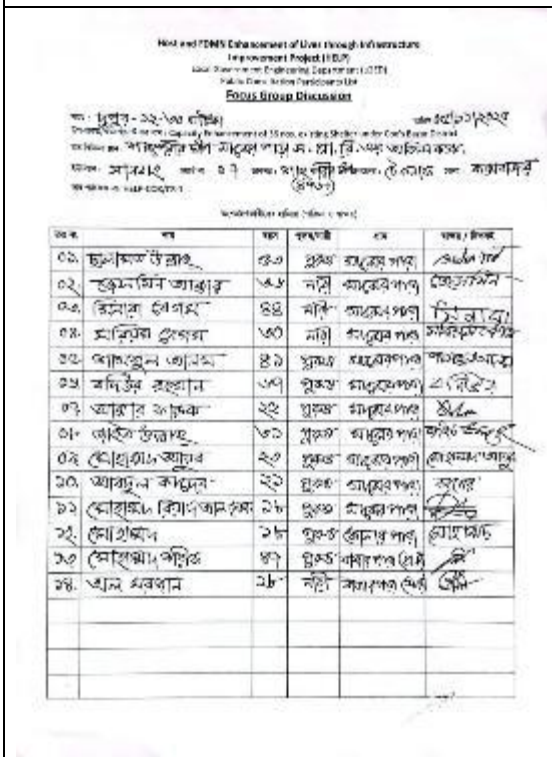
Purbo Dhurung GPS

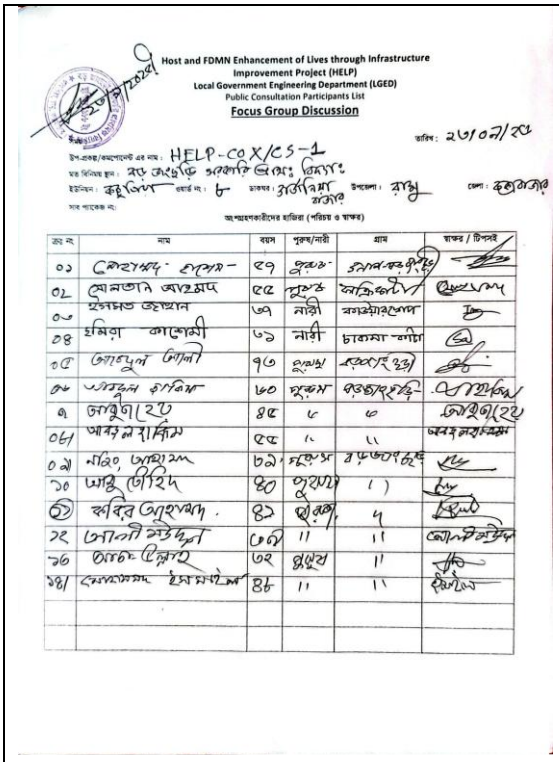


11 No Ratnapalong GPS



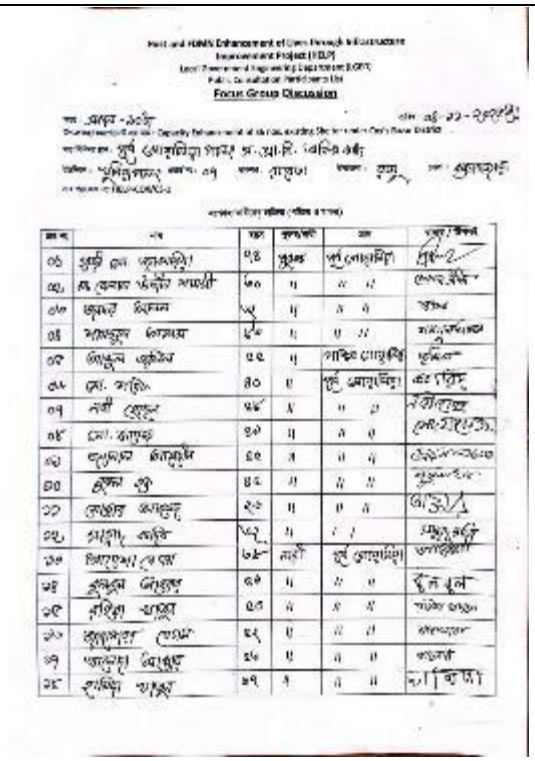
57 No Karaibonia GPS

	
Moddho Holodia GPS	19 No Sabek Rumkha GPS
	
Shah Porir Dip Majherpara GPS	Pukuria Ghona GPS



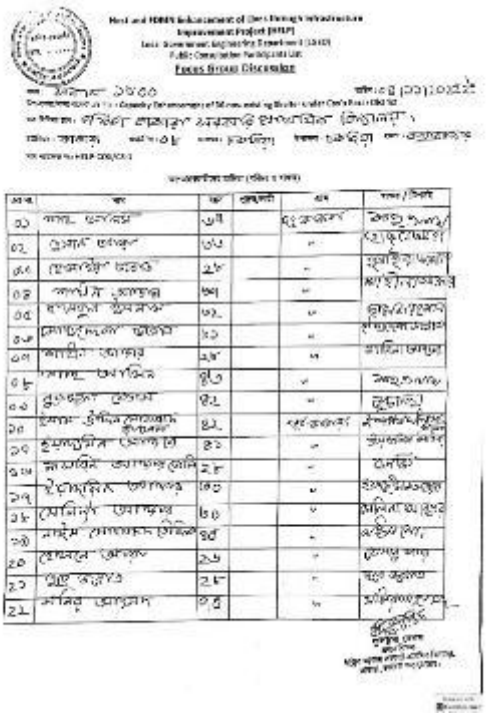
Host and FDMN Enhancement of Lives through Infrastructure Improvement Project (HELP)
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Public Consultation Participants List
Focus Group Discussion

65 No. Boro Jongsri GPS



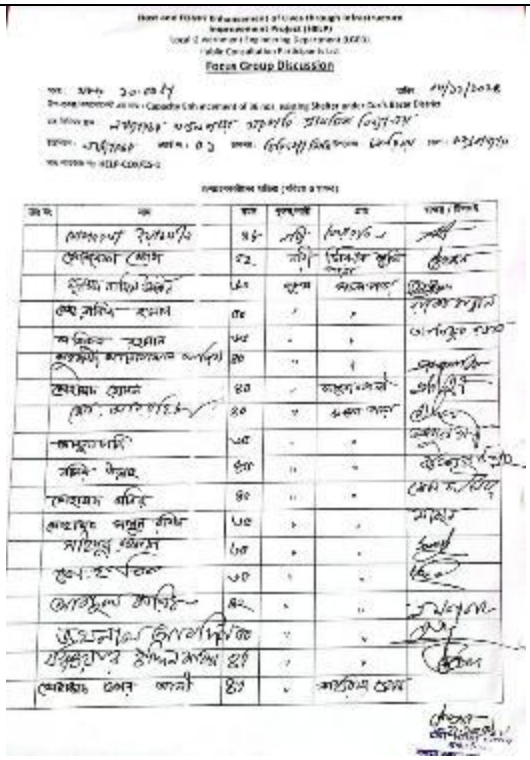
Host and FDMN Enhancement of Lives through Infrastructure Improvement Project (HELP)
Focus Group Discussion

73 No. Purbo Goalia Palong GPS



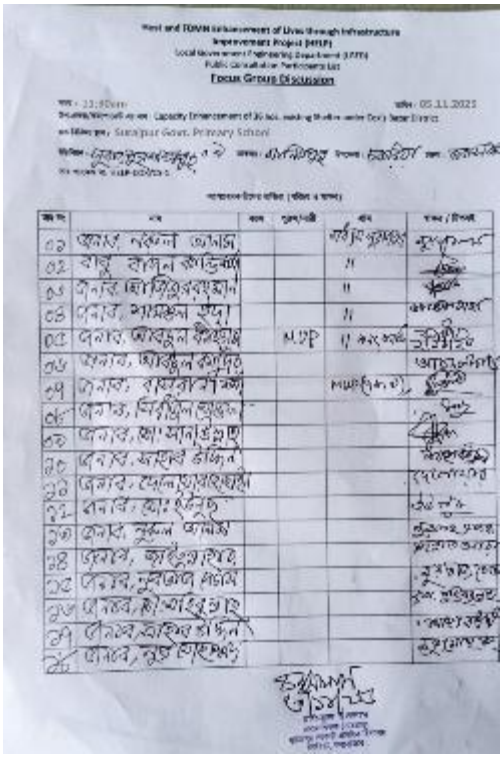
Host and FDMN Enhancement of Lives through Infrastructure Improvement Project (HELP)
Focus Group Discussion

K18 Dakshin Kakara GPS

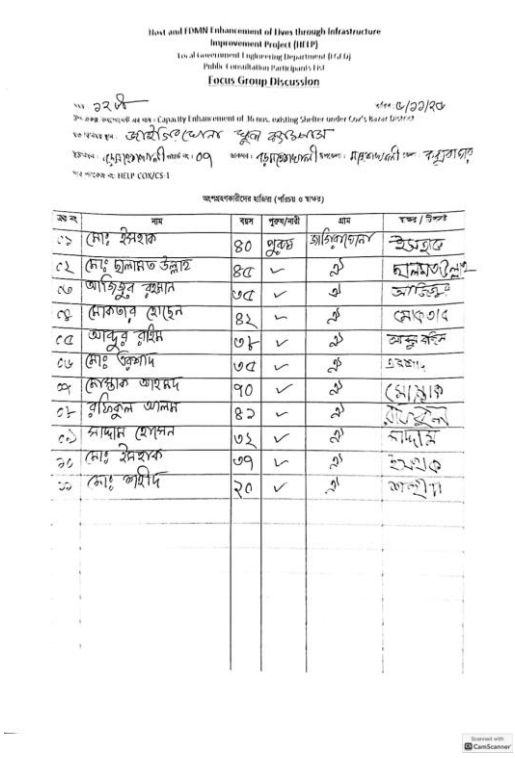


Focus Group Discussion

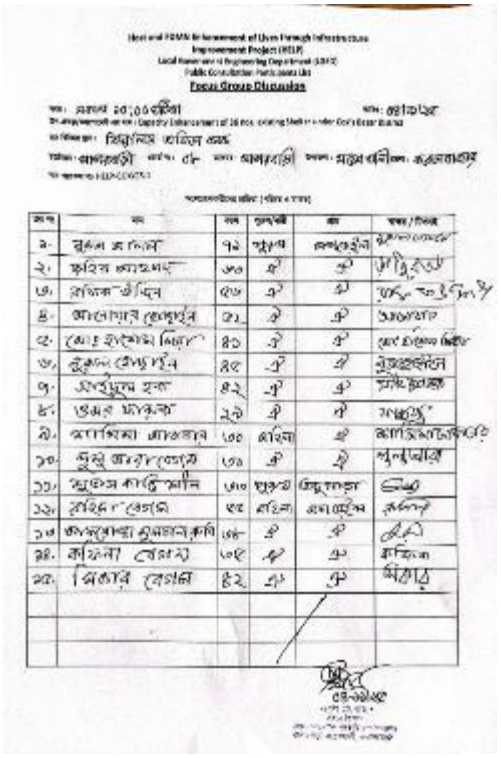
Lokkhyarchar Mondolpara GPS



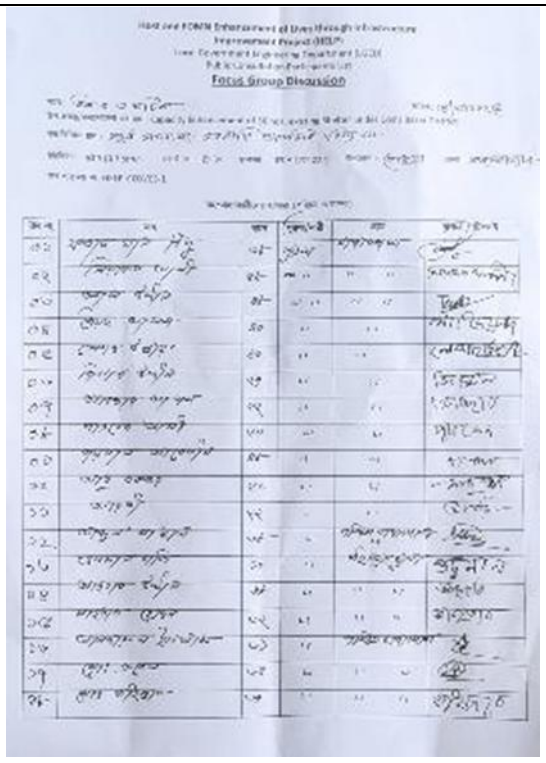
Surajpur GPS



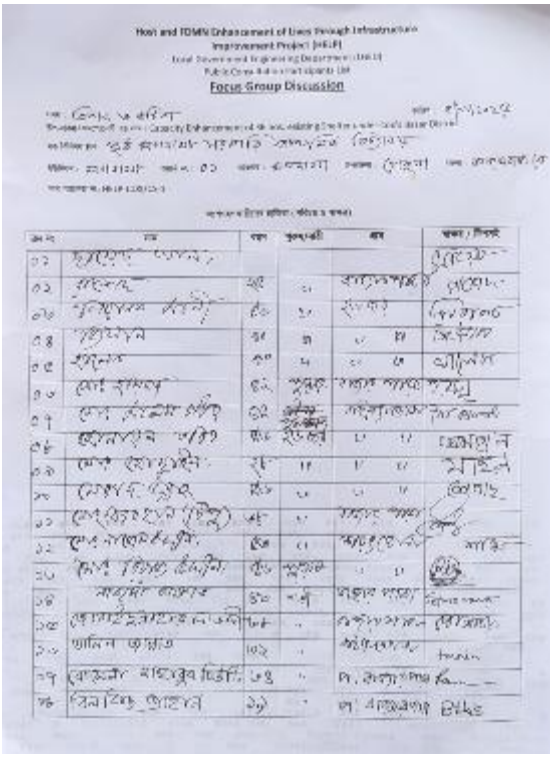
34 No Jagirghona GPS



Dokkhin Mogdali GPS



Purbo Mognama GPS

	
Sutoriar Deli GPS	Purbo Mognama GPS

Annexure-02: Consultation's picture


Dikpara GPS


Konakhali GPS


Nowpara (Harbang) GPS


Mahijgona GPS

Noya para GPS

Munshirdali GPS

Fakirakata GPS

Keruntoli GPS


Chaliatoli GPS


Shoroitoli GPS


Purbo Goakhali GPS


Dokkhin Rajakhali Bokshlaghona GPS


Uttor Pachim Rajakhali Matobbor Para GPS


Rajakhali GC GPS


Shah Porir Dip Uttorpara GPS


59 No Lambagona GPS


Purbo Dhurung GPS


11 No Ratnapalong GPS


57 No Karaibonia GPS


Moddho Holodia GPS


19 No Sabek Rumkha GPS


Shah Porir Dip Majherpara GPS


Pukuria Ghona GPS


65 No. Boro Jongsri GPS


73 No. Purbo Goalia Palong GPS


K18 Dakshin Kakara GPS


Lokkhyarchar Mondolpara GPS


Surajpur GPS


34 No Jagirghona GPS


Dokkhin Mogdali GPS


Purbo Mognama GPS


Sutoriar Deli GPS

Annexure-03: Location and Arrangement of Temporary Construction Facilities at Shelter Sites

Sl no	Name of Shelter	Land available	Access road	Material Storage area	Waste disposal zone	Temporary Toilets
1	Dikpara GPS	73 Decimal	Golarpara Road	East side of the existing school boundary	West side of the existing school boundary	West side of the existing school boundary
2	Konakhali GPS	33 Decimal	Badarkhali-Paschim Bara Bheola-Demoshia-Konakhali-Bagguzara road	West side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary
3	Nowpara (Harbang) GPS	33 Decimal	Shikalaghat-Kaiyerbill-Baraitali Shantir Bazar Road	Southeast side of the existing school boundary	North side of the existing school boundary	North side of the existing school boundary
4	Mahijgona GPS	19.26 Decimal	Batakhali-Betua bazar-BM char-Jakaria Road	East side of the existing school boundary	Northwest side of the existing school boundary	Northwest side of the existing school boundary
5	Noya para GPS	25 Decimal	Adarsha Barachara Road.	Southwest side of the existing school boundary	West side of the existing school boundary	Southwest side of the existing school boundary
6	Munshirdali GPS	33 Decimal	Fakirakata-W A P D A Emb road.	North side of the existing school boundary	North side of the existing school boundary	North side of the existing school boundary
7	Fakirakata GPS	33 Decimal	Fakirakata-W A P D A Emb road.	East side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary	East side of the existing school boundary
8	Keruntoli GPS	20 Decimal	Kerontali-Kaidabad Road	East side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary
9	Chaliatoli GPS	40 Decimal	Gorakghata-Shaplapur Janata bazar Road.	South side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary
10	Shoroitoli GPS	18 Decimal	Bholakhali-Tiakhali	Southeast side of the existing school boundary	East side of the existing school boundary	East side of the existing school boundary
11	Purbo Goakhali GPS	33 Decimal	Purbo Gohakhali Serathia road	West side of the existing school boundary	Southeast side of the existing school boundary	Southwest side of the existing school boundary
12	Dokkhin Rajakhali Bokshlaghona GPS	38 Decimal	Amin Bazar Road LGED	North side of the existing school boundary	Southeast side of the existing school boundary	Southeast side of the existing school boundary
13	Uttor Pachim Rajakhali Matobbor para-GPS	33 Decimal	Rohima Bagum	southwest side of the existing school boundary	Northwest side of the existing school boundary	Northwest side of the existing school boundary
14	Rajakhali GC GPS	37 Decimal	LGED Road (Shah-parirdhip Bazar to Orapan)	East side of the existing school boundary	East side of the existing school boundary	South side of the existing school boundary
15	Shah Porir Dip Uttorpara GPS	53.5 Decimal	LGED Road (Shah-parirdhip Bazar to Orapan)	West side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary

Sl no	Name of Shelter	Land available	Access road	Material Storage area	Waste disposal zone	Temporary Toilets
16	RojarGhona GPS	33 Decimal	Cox's Bazar to Teknaf Main road.	South side of the existing school boundary	West side of the existing school boundary	West side of the existing school boundary
17	Purbo Dhurung GPS	80 Decimal	Sa Abdul Malak Al-kutobi	Northeast side of the existing school boundary	North side of the existing school boundary	North side of the existing school boundary
18	11 No Ratnapalong GPS	33 Decimal	Rotna Palong UP office-Coat Bazar-Valukhiya Bazar Rd	Southwest side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary
19	57 No Karaibonia GPS	33 Decimal	Yousuf Ali-Felarchara via Natun para	South side of the existing school boundary	West side of the existing school boundary	West side of the existing school boundary
20	Moddho Holodia GPS	36.2 Decimal	Dighirpara Holodia Rd.	North side of the existing school boundary	Southeast side of the existing school boundary	South side of the existing school boundary
21	19 No Sabek Rumkha GPS	33 Decimal	Rumkanapitpara Rd.	East side of the existing school boundary	South side of the existing school boundary	Southwest side of the existing school boundary
22	Chonkhola Ghona Para Foresbit GPS	85Decimal	Sharat Chandra Road	South side of the existing school boundary	North side of the existing school boundary	North side of the existing school boundary
23	Pukuria Ghona GPS	33Decimal	Kalirchara jangle machuakhali Rd.	South side of the existing school boundary	Northwest side of the existing school boundary	Westside of the existing school boundary
24	65 No. Boro Jongsri GPS	35.9 Decimal	Naikhangchari Hazipara B.D.R Camp Road	South side of the existing school boundary	East side of the existing school boundary	East side of the existing school boundary
25	73 No. Purbo Goalia Palong GPS	27.5Decimal	Himchari Marine Drive Road-Mariccha Baza r Road	South side of the existing school boundary	West side of the existing school boundary	Southwest side of the existing school boundary
26	K 18 Dakshin Kakara GPS	85 Decimal	Kakara Battali Beri Bundh Road.	South side of the existing school boundary	South side of the existing school boundary	South side of the existing school boundary
27	Lokkhyarchar Mondolpara GPS	33 Decimal	Shikalaghat-Kaiyerbill-Baraitali Shantir Bazar road	Southwest side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary
28	Surajpur GPS	36Decimal	Shah Omar Pahartali Road	East side of the existing school boundary	Northwast side of the existing school boundary	West side of the existing school boundary
29	34 No. Jagirghona GPS	31 Decimal	LGED Road (Shah-parirdhip Bazar to Orapan)	East side of the existing school boundary	Northwest side of the existing school boundary	North side of the existing school boundary
30	Dokkhin Mogdali GPS	24 Decimal	Matarbari to Mogdail Bazar	Northt side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary	Southeast side of the existing school boundary
31	Gnonarpara GPS	24 Decimal	Kaidabad Bazar-Murunghona-Shaplapur road	South side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary	East side of the existing school boundary
32	Sutoriar Deli GPS	20Decimal	Matarbari-Dhalghat Road Via Mogdail Bazar	North side of the existing school boundary	East side of the existing school boundary	Northwest side of the existing school boundary

Sl no	Name of Shelter	Land available	Access road	Material Storage area	Waste disposal zone	Temporary Toilets
33	Purbo Mognama Gps	36 Decimal	LGED Road (Shah-parirdhip Bazar to Orapan)	Northwest side of the existing school boundary	East side of the existing school boundary	Southeast side of the existing school boundary
34	Harikhola Shisu GPS	80 Decimal	Whykong Shapala pur road	Southwest side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary	East side of the existing school boundary
35	Shah Porir Dip Majherpara GPS	53.4 Decimal	Shaha parir dip Uttar para Jalia para Embk road	West side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary	Northeast side of the existing school boundary
36	59 No. Lambagona GPS	35.2 Decimal	Lamba Ghona Road, LGED (Lamba Ghona to Ukhiya Sadar)	East side of the existing school boundary	Northwest side of the existing school boundary	Northwest side of the existing school boundary

Proposed construction footprint

The proposed construction footprint for the school cum cyclone shelter subproject under this package will remain entirely within the existing school premises. No demolition of existing school buildings is planned. The intervention is limited to vertical extension works, specifically the construction of a newly designed third floor with an approximate total floor area of 289.54 square meters on the existing school structure. No horizontal expansion beyond the current school boundary will be required.

In addition to the vertical extension, a limited amount of space within each school compound will be temporarily utilized for construction-related activities. These include designated areas for construction material storage, placement of construction equipment, temporary worker toilet facilities, waste collection and segregation points, and safe circulation routes for construction activities. The location and arrangement of these temporary facilities will be carefully planned to avoid interference with ongoing school activities, nearby community access, and sensitive features within or around the school premises.

Appendix-1: Summary of Environmental and Social Screening (36 Cyclone Shelter-cum-Primary Schools)

This appendix presents a summary of the Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) conducted for 36 cyclone shelter-cum-primary school subprojects in Cox's Bazar District. The screening was carried out following the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the project and in line with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS1–ESS10). Each subproject was screened individually using the standard form to identify potential environmental and social risks, sensitivities, and required mitigation measures.

Section A: General Information of Screened Cyclone Shelter-cum-Schools

Sl no	Name of Shelter	School Id	District	Upazila	Union	Village	Mouza	GPS Position	Distance from Upazila HQ	Nearby Major Road
1	Dikpara GPS	412070402	Cox's Bazar	Sadar	Patali Machhuakhali	Paschim Patali	Patali Machhuakhali	21° 26' 27.5"N 92° 03' 04.9"E	9 km	Khurulia to Mohsinapara
2	Konakhali GPS	412051405	Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	Konakhali	East Konakhali Sikderpara	Konakhali	21° 47' 10.6"N 91° 59' 06.0"E	25 km	Jakaria Road
3	Nowpara (Harbang) GPS	412050602	Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	Harbang	Nowapara (Harbang)	Harbang	21° 50' 17.3"N 92° 03' 19.8"E	22 km	Harbang Baraitali Kayarbill Road
4	Mahijgona GPS	412051401	Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	Saharbil	Maijhgona	Khariaghona	21° 45' 18.3"N 92° 03' 11.2"E	4 km	K. B Jalaluddin Sarak
5	Noya para GPS	412020464	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Kalamarchhara	Noya Para	Kalamarchhara	21° 40' 12.6"N 91° 55' 18.6"E	27 km	LGED
6	Munshirdali GPS	412020407	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Bara Maheshkhali	Munshirdail	Bara Maheshkhali	21° 32' 48.2"N 91° 56' 12.9"E	.5 km	Gorokghata to Janata Bazar (RHD)

7	Fakirakata GPS	412020408	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Bara Maheshkahli	Fakirakata	Bara Maheshkahli	21° 33’ 05.2”N 91° 55’ 48.2"E	5 km	Gorokghata to Janata Bazar
8	Keruntoli GPS	412020503	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Hoanak	Keruntali	Keruntali	21° 36’ 04.9”N 91° 55’ 32.5"E	12 km	Gorokghata to Janata Bazar road (RHD)
9	Chaliatoli GPS	412020607	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Kalamarchhara	Uttar Nolbila	Uttar Nolbila	21° 42’ 40.4”N 91° 56’ 07.7"E	26 km	Roads and Highway road
10	Shoroitoli GPS	412020803	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Dhalghata	Saraitala	North Saraitala	21° 43’ 03.2”N 91° 53’ 15.5"E	20 km	Dhalghata to Matarbari road
11	Purbo Goakhali GPS	412050305	Cox's Bazar	Pekua	Pekua	East Gohakhali	Pekua	21° 49’ 13. 4”N 91°97’ 27.0"E	4 km	Purbo Gohakhali Serathia road
12	Dokkhin Rajakhali Bokshlaghona GPS	41204908	Cox's Bazar	Pekua	Rajakhali	Bokshi Ghona	Rajakhali	21° 51’ 15. 0”N 91°55’18.4 "E		Amin Bazar Road L. G,E, D
13	Uttor Pachim Rajakhali Matobbor para GPS	412080201	Cox's Bazar	Pekua	Rajakhali	Rajakhali	Rajakhali	21° 52’ 23.5”N 91°55’ 56.9"E	15 km	Rohima Bagum
14	Rajakhali GC GPS	412050104	Cox's Bazar	Pekua	Rajakhali	Rajakhali Palakata	Rajakhali	21° 50’ 35.3”N 91°56’ 21 .6"E	5-6 km	LGED
15	Shah Porir Dip Uttorpara GPS	99412069001	Cox's Bazar	Teknaf	Sabrang	Shah – parirdhip (Porshim uttar para)	Shah-parirdhip	20° 46’ 22. 9”N 92°19’ 34.0"E	14 km	LGED Road (Shah-parirdhip Bazar to Orapan)

16	RojarGhona GPS	99412069014	Cox's Bazar	Teknaf	Whykong	Rajarghona	Mithapanirchhara	21° 01’ 57.8”N 92°18’ 01.6"E	22 km	Cox’s Bazar to Teknaf Main road.
17	Purbo Dhurung GPS	41203020401	Cox's Bazar	Kutubdia	Dakshin Dhurung	Sikderpara	Dakshin Dhurung	21° 5’ 39.5”N 91°51’ 53.4"E	7 km	Sa Abdul Malak Al-kutobi
18	11 No Ratnapalong GPS	412010201	Cox's Bazar	Ukhiya	Ratna Palong	Tekpara Ratna Palong	Ratna Palong	21° 16’ 22.7”N 92° 06’ 40.5"E	5 km	Yousuf Ali Road (LGED)
19	57 No Karaibonia GPS	412019001	Cox's Bazar	Ukhiya	2 No. Ratna Palong	Chakboitha Koroy Bunia	Ratna Palong	21° 16’ 24.4”N 92° 09’ 31.6"E	5 km	Yousuf Ali Road (LGED)
20	Moddho Holodia GPS	412010307	Cox's Bazar	Ukhiya	3 No. Haldia Palong	Moddhom Haldia Palong	Haldia Palong	21° 17’ 42.4”N 92° 07’ 36.2"E	10 km	LGED
21	19 No Sabek Rumkha GPS	412010304	Cox's Bazar	Ukhiya	3 No. Haldia Palong	Jonab Ali Para	Rumkha	21° 17’ 34.6”N 92° 06’ 21.0"E	8.5 km	LGED Road, 15 feet distance from Ukhia to Cox’s Bazar, RHD road, 1.5 km
22	Chonkhola Ghona Para Foresbit GPS	9941203042	Cox's Bazar	Sadar	Patali Machhuakhali	Chonkhola Ghonarpara	Patali Machhuakhali	21° 27’ 40.3”N 92° 01’ 05.1"E	6 km	Jomchari Bazar to Khuruskhul (Military Road)
23	Pukuria Ghona GPS	412020803	Cox's Bazar	Sadar	Chaufaldandi	Pukuria Ghona	Chaufaldandi	21° 31’ 50.7”N 92° 03’ 00.7"E	18 km	Chaufaldandi GC Road
24	65 No. Boro Jongsri GPS	4120449010	Cox's Bazar	Ramu	Garjania	Baro Jangchari	Daskin Kachhapia	21° 25’ 15.6”N 92°11’ 53.0"E	15 km	Sahajoda Road ,(LGED)1 2km Distance
25	73 No. Purbo Goalia Palong GPS	412041116	Cox's Bazar	Ramu	Goalia Palong	Purbo Goaliapalong	Goaliapalong	21° 18’ 23.2”N 72°04’ 55.8"E	7 km	Merien Drive Road ,LGED Morica to Himchori

26	K 18 Dakshin Kakara GPS	412050104	Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	Kakara	Daskhin Kakara	Daskhin Kakara	21° 44’ 54.5”N 92° 07’ 07.8"E	9 km	Chiringa Majher Para Road
27	Lokkhyarchar Mondolpara GPS	412051103	Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	Lokkhyarchar	Mondolpara	Mondolpara	21° 46’ 51.1”N 92° 04’ 19.7"E	5 km	Khatib Azom Road (Kaiarbil Road)
28	Surajpur GPS	412050809	Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	Surajpur Manikpur	Surajpur	Surajpur	21° 45’ 12.3”N 92° 07’ 28.4"E	12 km	Shikolghat Majher Pari Yeangsa Road
29	34 No. Jagirghona GPS	412020401	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Baro Maheshkhali	Jagira Gona	Jagira Gona	21° 31’ 44.3”N 91° 56’ 45.9"E	3 km	LGED
30	Dokkhin Mogdali GPS	412029004	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Matarbari	Mogdail	Matarbari	21° 44’ 00.5”N 91° 54’ 16.7"E	37 km	Matarbari to Mogdail Bazar
31	Gnonarpara GPS	412020423	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Saflapur	Ghonapara	Saflapur	21° 38’ 50.7”N 91° 57’ 59.8"E	20 km	LGED Road
32	Sutoriar Deli GPS	412020801	Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Dhalghata	Suturia	Dhalghata	21° 40’ 02.5”N 91° 51’ 46.2"E	20 km	Matarbari to Dhalghata road
33	Purbo Mognama Gps	412080501	Cox's Bazar	Pekua	Mognama	Bazar para	Mognama	21° 49’ 24.4”N, 91°56’ 08.6"E	6 km	LGED
34	Harikhola Shisu GPS	99412069005	Cox's Bazar	Teknaf	Whykong	Harikhola	Uttar Nilla	21° 06’ 05.1”N 92°10’ 00.6"E	33 km	Whykong Shapala pur road
35	Shah Porir Dip Majherpara GPS	412060104	Cox's Bazar	Teknaf	Sabrang	Shah Porir Deep Majher para	Shah Porir Deep	20° 45’ 51.2”N 92°19’ 25.3"E	14 km	Shah Porir Deep Bech LGED Road Poschim 500 ft Distance

36	59 No. Lambagona GPS	412010403	Cox's Bazar	Ukhiya	4 No. Raja Palong	Lamba Ghona	Ukhia	21° 14’ 33.5”N 92° 09’ 54.9"E	3 km	Lamba Ghona Road, LGED (Lamba Ghona to Ukhia Sadar)

Section B: Baseline Environmental Setting and Screening Outcomes of Subproject Sites

Sl. No.	Name of Shelter	Nearby Water bodies	Important / Sensitive Features	Overall Risk Level	Recommended Mitigation Measures
1	Dikpara GPS	A pond 30 m east, khal at 30 m west.	Jamiriya Tahfizul Quran Madrasa 305 m northeast.	Low	Maintain distance from mosque and madrasa; control dust and noise during prayer time.
2	Konakhali GPS	A khal located at 80 m north.	Konakhali Hedaytul Ulum Dhakil Madrasha and mosque at 100 m southeast.	Low	Ensure no disturbance to madrasha; control noise and vibration.
3	Nowpara (Harbang) GPS	One pond located at 70 m southeast.	Harbang Chora at 30 m east; Nowapara Baitullah Jaame Masjid at 40 m south.	Low	Maintain cleanliness; avoid runoff into pond; no noisy work during prayer.
4	Mahijgona GPS	One canal (Khal) at 50 m south.	Maijghona central jame mosque 103 m northeast; small playground.	Low	Fence playground; avoid disturbing mosque. Manage student safety.
5	Noya para GPS	One pond 115 m east.	Small playground.	Low	Fence playground; Avoid noise during school hours; control dust and secure material storage. Manage student safety.
6	Munshirdali GPS	One pond at 100 m north.	Munshirdeil new and old jame mosque at 90 m; Ajijia Hosainiya madrasa at 100 m northeast.	Low	Limit work during prayer; maintain waste control; signage required.
7	Fakirakata GPS	One pond at 100 m north.	Borodeil central mosque at 20 m west; Bara Maheshkhali Dakhil madrasha 80 m southeast; small playground.	Low	No noisy work during prayer, No work during prayer; control noise; provide access route for community. Manage student safety.

8	Keruntoli GPS	A pond 250 m west.	Small playground.	Low	Fence construction zone; dust suppression around playground. Manage student safety.
9	Chaliatoli GPS	No waterbodies located.	Chaliatali Cadet Dakhil Madrasha at 40 m northeast.	Low	Avoid noise disturbance to madrasa; ensure safe access path.
10	Shoroitoli GPS	Two ponds at 25 m west.	No sensitive features found.	Low	Avoid runoff to ponds; cover stored materials; maintain site drainage.
11	Purbo Goakhali GPS	Canal (Khal) 200 m south.	No sensitive features found.	Low	Fence construction zone; avoid water pollution.
12	Dokkhin Rajakhali Bokshlaghona GPS	Chora 50 m west; pond 25 m north.	No sensitive features found.	Low	Fencing during work; maintain proper waste disposal.
13	Uttor Pachim Rajakhali Matobbor Para GPS	Pond 50 m west.	Madbor Para Central Mosque 30 m north. A graveyard is located at 150m west.	Low	Avoid work during prayer; ensure access; manage dust. Fence construction zone;
14	Rajakhali GC GPS	Pond 30 m north.	No sensitive features found.	Low	Maintain drainage; avoid water pollution.
15	Shah Porir Dip Uttorpara GPS	No waterbody found.	No sensitive features found.	Low	Ensure access and cleanliness during construction.
16	Rojar Ghona GPS	Pond 25 m north.	No sensitive features found.	Low	Keep pond safe from contamination; control dust.
17	Purbo Dhurung GPS	Canal 300 m north.	No sensitive features found.	Low	Avoid waste disposal into canal; ; avoid water pollution.
18	11 No Ratnapalong GPS	No waterbodies located.	Palong Adrosho High School at 60 m north.	Low	Restrict noisy work during school hours; manage student safety.
19	57 No Karaibonia GPS	Khal 200 m south.	Graveyard 200 m west.	Low	Respect cultural sensitivity; avoid waste dumping nearby.
20	Moddho Holodia GPS	Khal 250 m west.	No sensitive features found.	Low	Maintain access path.

21	19 No Sabek Rumkha GPS	Pond 150 m north.	No sensitive features found.	Low	Dust and noise control during construction.
22	Chonkhola Ghona Para Foresbit GPS	Canal 350 m west; another 150 m east.	No sensitive features found.	Low	Prevent runoff.
23	Pukuria Ghona GPS	Pond and chora 200 m south.	Pukuria Ghona Jame Mosque & Hafezkhana 124 m south.	Low	Avoid noise during prayer; prevent runoff into pond.
24	65 No. Boro Jongsri GPS	Canal 300 m north.	No sensitive features found.	Low	Prevent runoff; maintain fencing.
25	73 No. Purbo Goalia Palong GPS	Khal 200 m east.	No sensitive features found.	Low	Proper waste management; control air pollution.
26	K18 Dakshin Kakara GPS	Pond 30 m north.	South Kakara New Jame Mosque 150 m south.	Low	No noisy work during prayer; ensure safety barrier near pond.
27	Lokkhyarchar Mondolpara GPS	Matamuhuri River 80 m south.	Mondol Para Central Jame Mosque 25 m west; Islamia Kasheful Ulum Tahfezul Qur'an & Darul Yateem 20 m south.	Low	Ensure waste-free runoff to river; avoid disturbance to religious sites.
28	Surajpur GPS	Matamuhuri River 60 m west.	Moddom Surajpur Jame Mosque 80 m west; Surajpur Hari Mondir 150 m south.	Low	Avoid waste to river; maintain drainage and noise control.
29	34 No Jagirghona GPS	Pond 80 m north. Kohelia River 100 m east.	Moddom Jaigir Ghona Jame Mosque 50 m southwest.	Low	Prevent stagnant water; control dust and noise.
30	Dokkhin Mogdali GPS	Pond 20 m west.	Uttar Rajghat Jame Mosque 50 m southwest;	Low	Drainage protection; no dumping near river; schedule work near mosque off prayer times.
31	Gnonarpara GPS	Pond 250 m south.	West Ghonarpara Jame Mosque 100 m north.	Low	Dust suppression; avoid disturbing worshippers. No noisy work during prayer;
32	Sutoriar Deli GPS	Canal 50 m east; 4 ponds within 100 m north & south.	Dhakghata Central Jame Mosque 20 m south.	Low	Avoid noise during prayer; control drainage and runoff.

33	Purbo Mognama GPS	Khal 100 m east.	Fasiakhali Jamia Yatimkhana 25 m northeast.	Low	Fencing and signage; ensure noise control.
34	Harikhola Shishu GPS	Pond 30 m southeast; canal 30 m west.	No sensitive features found.	Low	Protect canal and pond; proper drainage management.
35	Shah Porir Dip Majherpara GPS	Bay of Bengal 300 m west.	Majherpara GPS 150 m southwest; Nurani Hefzokhana 250 m west.	Low	Avoid work during religious activities.
36	59 No Lambagona GPS	Canal 250 m north.	Lombaghona Mosque 50 m west.	Low	Avoid noise during prayer;

The environmental and social screening for 36 cyclone shelter-cum-primary schools indicates uniformly low risk levels. Potential impacts are site-specific, temporary, and manageable through appropriate mitigation measures under ESMP compliance. Proximity to mosques, ponds, canals, and schools requires attention to noise control, drainage management, and safe material handling. All interventions comply with World Bank ESS1, ESS3, ESS4, and ESS10 standards.

Section C: Social and Catchment Profile

Sl no	Name of Shelter	Capacity of Shelter	Catchment Household	Catchment Population	Catchment Village	Catchment Literacy	Catchment Profession	Catchment Land Use	Tribal people
1	Dikpara GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	800 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	10000 (Male: 4500, Female: 5500)	6Nos. (Dikpara, Paschim Patali, Daskhin Patali, Uttar Patali, Miazipara,Julapara)	Illiterate 10%, Can sign only 60%, Primary 20%, SSC 6%, HSC 4%, Graduate & above 1%	Farming 80%, Business 5%, Service 0%, Day labor 5%, Self-employment 10%, Fishing 0%, Others 0%	Homestead 25%, Agriculture 70%, Waste Land 1%, Tree 2%, Pond& Ditch 2%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
2	Konakhali GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	2200 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	10000 (Male: 5500, Female: 4500)	4Nos. (Uttar Mehernama, Daskhin Demusia, East Morongghona, Paschim Latabuniapara)	Illiterate 10%, Can sign only 3%, Primary 5%, SSC 40%, HSC 30%, Graduate & above 12%	Farming 40%, Business 10%, Service 10%, Day labor 20%, Self-employment 4%, Fishing 10%, Others 6%	Homestead 60%, Agriculture 25%, Waste Land 2%, Tree 10%, Pond & Ditch 3%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
3	Nowpara (Harbang) GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	6000 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	10000 Nos. (Male: 44%, Female: 54%)	4 Nos. (Baikhar Para, Rakhainpara, Nunasori, Kalasikdarpara)	Illiterate 20%, Can sign only 20%, Primary 10%, SSC 20%, HSC 20%, Graduate & above 10%	Farming 20%, Business 10%, Service 30%, Day labor 20%, Self-employment 5%, Fishing 10%, Others 5%	Homestead 40%, Agriculture 20%, Waste Land 10%, Tree 20%, Pond & Ditch 10%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
4	Mahijgona GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	2250 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	16000 Nos. (Male: 7840, Female: 8160)	4Nos. (Uttarpara, Nisar Para, Said Nur Sikdarer, Joldashpara)	Illiterate 15%, Can sign only 35%, Primary 15%, SSC 10%, HSC5%, Graduate & above 20%	Farming 48%, Business 10%, Service 9%, Day labor 11%, Self-employment 5%, Fishing 12%, Others 5%	Homestead 25%, Agriculture 55%, Waste Land 5%, Tree 5%, Pond& Ditch 5%, Other Lands 5%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
5	Noya para GPS	1304 Persons 250 Livestock	1427 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	12000 Nos. (Male: 5500, Female: 6500)	4Nos. (Noyapara, Noyapara, Purbo Noya Para, Paschim Noya Para)	Illiterate 10%, Can sign only 10%, Primary 40%, SSC 20%, HSC15%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 10%, Business 15%, Service 20%, Day labor 15%, Self-employment 10%, Fishing 10%, Others 20%	Homestead 30%, Agriculture 60%, Waste Land 3%, Tree 5%, Pond& Ditch 2%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area

6	Munshirdali GPS	1380 Persons 200 Livestock	1800 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	9000 Nos. (Male: 4600, Female: 4400)	7Nos. (Munshirdail, Mazherdail, Debangapara, Pahartalo, Gulguliapara, Maharapara, Manusuriapara)	Illiterate 45%, Can sign only 15%, Primary 20%, SSC 10%, HSC20%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 70%, Business 10%, Service 4%, Day labor 13%, Self-employment 1%, Fishing 2%, Others 0%	Homestead 60%, Agriculture 25%, Waste Land 2%, Tree 8%, Pond& Ditch 5%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
7	Fakirakata GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	1830 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	18000 Nos. (Male: 10800, Female: 7200)	6Nos. (Fakirakata, Bara Dail, Pukuriapara, Majherdail, Pahartali, Purbo Bara Dail, Mogoriakata)	Illiterate 40%, Can sign only 7%, Primary 3%, SSC 40%, HSC 7%, Graduate & above 3%	Farming 40%, Business 13%, Service 5%, Day labor 40%, Self-employment 0%, Fishing 2%, Others 0%	Homestead 60%, Agriculture 20%, Waste Land 5%, Tree 5%, Pond& Ditch 10%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
8	Keruntoli GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	3310 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	15000 Nos. (Male: 8300, Female: 6700)	6Nos. (Ambushakalipara, Keruntali, Rayuarghona, Noyapara, Kodomtoli, Balujhiri)	Illiterate 40%, Can sign only 20%, Primary 20%, SSC 10%, HSC5%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 60%, Business 5%, Service 5%, Day labor 10%, Self-employment 2%, Fishing 18%, Others 0%	Homestead 80%, Agriculture 15%, Waste Land 0%, Tree 3%, Pond& Ditch 2%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
9	Chaliatoli GPS	1304 Persons 250 Livestock	1601 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	11000 Nos. (Male: 5300, Female: 5700)	4Nos. (Chaliyatoli, Uttar Noldhala, Saitmara, Unuskhali)	Illiterate 5%, Can sign only 5%, Primary 25%, SSC 40%, HSC 20%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 80%, Business 2%, Service 5%, Day labor 10%, Self-employment 0%, Fishing 3%, Others 0%	Homestead 30%, Agriculture 60%, Waste Land 3%, Tree 5%, Pond& Ditch 2%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
10	Shoroitoli GPS	1308 Persons 200 Livestock	850 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	8000 Nos. (Male: 3500, Female: 4500)	4Nos. (Uttar Suturia, Saraitala, Kisrabunia, Sikderpara)	Illiterate 10%, Can sign only 5%, Primary 5%, SSC 30%, HSC 30%, Graduate & above 20%	Farming 0%, Business 60%, Service 10%, Day labor 25%, Self-employment 0%, Fishing 5%, Others 0%	Homestead 9%, Agriculture 0%, Waste Land 0%, Tree 0%, Pond &Ditch 1%, Other Lands 90%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
11	Purbo Goakhali GPS	Persons: 1300 Livestock:200	1305 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km	10,000 Nos. (Male: 6000, Female: 4000)	4Nos. (Purba Baiman khali, Paschim Mitha bapari para, Daskhin Tak para, Uttar Volaigola,)	Illiterate 2%, Can sign only 8%, Primary 20%, SSC 40%, HSC 20%,Graduate & above 10%	Farming 70%, Business 2%, Service 8%, Day labor 15%, Self- employment %, Fishing 5%, Others %	Homestead 30%, Agriculture 60%, Waste Land 0%, Tree %, Pond& Ditch 5%, Other Lands 5%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area

12	Dokkhin Rajakhali Bokshlaghona GPS	Persons: 1300 Livestock:200	523Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km	8000 Nos. (Male: 3500, Female: 4500)	4Nos. (Daskhin Sunduri para, Bodiuddin para, Bamula para, Bay of Bengal)	Illiterate 90%, Can sign only 10%, Primary 5%, SSC10%, HSC 3%, Graduate & above 2%	Farming 17%, Business 10%, Service 3%, Day labor 10%, Self-employment0%, Fishing 60%, Others 0%	Homestead 25%, Agriculture 60%, Waste Land 10%, Tree 3%, Pond & Ditch2%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
13	Uttor Pachim Rajakhali Matobbor para GPS	Persons: 1300 Livestock: 200	865 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km	10,000 Nos. (Male: 4500, Female: 5500)	4Nos. (Matabbor para, Diljan para, kanchon para, Sakladar para)	Illiterate 10%, Can sign only 20%, Primary 30%, SSC 25%, HSC10%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 30%, Business 15%, Service 10%, Day labor 7%, Self-employment 3%, Fishing 30%, Others 5%	Homestead 20%, Agriculture 50%, Waste Land 15%, Tree 5%, Pond& Ditch 5%, Other Lands 5%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
14	Rajakhali GC GPS	Persons: 1300 Livestock:200	1180 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km	13000 Nos. (Male: 6000, Female: 7000)	4Nos.(Amila para, Natun gona, Purbo Dasar gona, Bodiuddin para)	Illiterate 15%, Can sign only 15%, Primary 25%, SSC 25%, HSC15%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 40%, Business 10%, Service 5%, Day labor 30%, Self- employment %, Fishing 15%, Others %	Homestead 30%, Agriculture 60%, Waste Land 10%, Tree %, Pond & Ditch 0%, Other Lands %	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
15	Shah Porir Dip Uttorpara GPS	Persons 1300 Livestock 200	106 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	6000 Nos. (Male: 2800, Female: 3200)	3Nos. (East-Jaliyapara, West-dangor para, South-Dail para)	Illiterate 5%, Can sign only 3%, Primary 60%, SSC 10%, HSC 10%, Graduate & above 2%	Farming 80%, Business 30%, Service 5%, Day labor 2%, Self-employment 0%, Fishing 3%, Others 20%	Homestead 60%, Agriculture 25%, Waste Land 3%, Tree 10%, Pond & Ditch 2%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
16	RojarGhona GPS	Persons 1300 Livestock 200	68 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	5000 Nos. (Male: 2400, Female: 2600)	4No (Purbo Nayonkholi, Porshim Morizaghona, Uttor Maheskhali Daskhin Ali Akber para.)	Illiterate 12%, Can sign only 10%, Primary 35%, SSC 20%, HSC13%, Graduate & above 10%	Farming 50%, Business 15%, Service 6%, Day labor 10%, Self-employment 05%, Fishing 2%, Others 12%	Homestead 70%, Agriculture 10%, Waste Land 0%, Tree 15%, Pond & Ditch 3%, Other Lands 02%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
17	Purbo Dhurung GPS	Persons 1300 Livestock 200	1145 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	15000 Nos. (Male: 7000, Female: 8000)	4 Nos. (Noya Para ,Dhurung kaca ,Boroyi toil para ,Tobli para)	Illiterate 2%, Can sign only 8%, Primary 20%, SSC 10%, HSC 30%, Graduate & above 30%	Farming 60%, Business 5%, Service 15%, Day labor 20%, Self-employment 0%, Fishing 10%, Others %	Homestead 20%, Agriculture 70%, Waste Land 5%, Tree 0%, Pond& Ditch 2%, Other Lands 3%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area

18	11 No Ratnapalong GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	403 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	12000 Nos. (Male: 5500, Female: 6500)	4Nos. (Uttar Barobil, Daskhin Chadirkata, Purbo Ruhullardeba, Paschim Paschim Ratna)	Illiterate 5%, Can sign only 5%, Primary 15%, SSC 20%, HSC 35%, Graduate & above 20%	Farming 10%, Business 35%, Service 30%, Day labor 12%, Self-employment 5%, Fishing 0%, Others 8%	Homestead 30%, Agriculture 45%, Waste Land 0%, Tree 20%, Pond & Ditch 3%, Other Lands 2%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
19	57 No Karaibonia GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	1045 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	12500 Nos. (Male: 6500, Female: 6000)	4Nos. (Purbo Koroybunia, Paschim Chakboitha, Uttar Chakboitha, Daskhin Chakboitha)	Illiterate 8%, Can sign only 2%, Primary 15%, SSC 50%, HSC 20%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 60%, Business 10%, Service 5%, Day labor 25%, Self-employment 0%, Fishing 0%, Others 0%	Homestead 65%, Agriculture 20%, Waste Land 0%, Tree 12%, Pond & Ditch 3%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
20	Moddho Holodia GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	465 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	6000 Nos. (Male: 3200, Female: 2800)	4Nos. (Purbo Haldia Palong, Paschim Moulovipara, Uttar Moddho Haldia Palong, Daskhin Chaddarpara)	Illiterate 5%, Can sign only 5%, Primary 10%, SSC 45%, HSC 25%, Graduate & above 10%	Farming 40%, Business 25%, Service 15%, Day labor 15%, Self-employment 5%, Fishing 0%, Others 0%	Homestead 45%, Agriculture 34%, Waste Land 2%, Tree 15%, Pond & Ditch 3%, Other Lands 1%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
21	19 No Sabek Rumkha GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	1666 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	13000 Nos. (Male: 6700, Female: 6300)	4Nos. (Purbo Moulovipara, Paschim Jonab Alipara Hazipara, Uttar Paschim Haldia, Daskhin Clashpara)	Illiterate 10%, Can sign only 5%, Primary 10%, SSC 40%, HSC25%, Graduate & above 10%	Farming 70%, Business 5%, Service 2%, Day labor 20%, Self-employment 3%, Fishing 0%, Others 0%	Homestead 52%, Agriculture 40%, Waste Land 0%, Tree 6%, Pond& Ditch 2%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
22	Chonkhola Ghona Para Foresbit GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	950 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	9000 Nos. (Male: 4500, Female: 4500)	6Nos. (Porania Para, Purbo Ghona Para, Madalia Para, Malipara, Feila Kata, Noyapara)	Illiterate 15%, Can sign only 40%, Primary 15%, SSC 15%, HSC10%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 40%, Business 10%, Service 0%, Day labor 40%, Self-employment 0%, Fishing 0%, Others 10%	Homestead 20%, Agriculture 50%, Waste Land 0%, Tree 10%, Pond & Ditch 0%, Other Lands 20%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
23	Pukuria Ghona GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	2200 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	7000 Nos. (Male: 3000, Female: 4000)	6Nos. (Beparipara, Kumkharkhil, Konapara, Dulghata, Pukuriaghona, Purbo Nutun Mohal)	Illiterate 10%, Can sign only 20%, Primary 40%, SSC 15%, HSC10%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 30%, Business 10%, Service 10%, Day labor 40%, Self-employment 0%, Fishing 0%, Others 10%	Homestead 10%, Agriculture 40%, Waste Land 1%, Tree 2%, Pond& Ditch 5%, Other Lands 40%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area

24	65 No. Boro Jongsri GPS	Persons 1300 Livestock 200	1114Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	8000 Nos. (Male: 4100, Female: 3900)	4Nos. (Purbo Kamlapara, Purbo Jomchari, Uttor Hazi para ,Dakshin Molibe para)	Illiterate 18%, Can sign only 0%, Primary 50%, SSC 20%, HSC10%, Graduate & above 2%	Farming 75%, Business 3%, Service 2%, Day labor 17%, Self-employment02%, Fishing 1%, Others 0%	Homestead 30%, Agriculture 45%, Waste Land 1%, Tree 20%, Pond & Ditch4%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
25	73 No. Purbo Goalia Palong GPS	Persons 1300Livestock 200	780Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	8500 Nos. (Male: 4300, Female: 4200)	4Nos.(Purbo Morica palong, Poschim Goalia, Uttor Dhorong, Daskhin Jaliya palong)	Illiterate 42%, Can sign only 15%, Primary 25%, SSC 12%, HSC4%, Graduate & above 2%	Farming 65%, Business 5%, Service 2%, Day labor 12%, Self-employment03%, Fishing 3%, Others %	Homestead 55%, Agriculture 38%, Waste Land 0%, Tree 6%,Pond & Ditch1%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
26	K 18 Dakshin Kakara GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	1500 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	7000 Nos. (Male: 3150, Female: 3850)	6 Nos. (Purbo Kakara, Daskhin Kakara, Pahartoli,Minibazar)	Illiterate 10%, Can sign only 50%, Primary 10%, SSC 10%, HSC15%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 20%, Business 10%, Service 10%, Day labor 35%, Self-employment 5%, Fishing 20%, Others 0%	Homestead 30%, Agriculture 30%, Waste Land 5%, Tree 15%, Pond & Ditch 15%, Other Lands 5%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
27	Lokkhyarchar Mondolpara GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	8000 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	100%Nos. (Male: 55%, Female: 45%)	4Nos. (Mondolpara, Hazipara, Jahirpara, East Baniarkum)	Illiterate 20%, Can sign only 50%, Primary 10%, SSC 5%, HSC10%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 25%, Business 10%, Service 10%, Day labor 30%, Self-employment 10%, Fishing 5%, Others 10%	Homestead 50%, Agriculture 20%, Waste Land 5%, Tree 10%, Pond & Ditch 5%, Other Lands 10%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
28	Surajpur GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	2500 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	100%Nos. (Male: 45%, Female: 55%)	4Nos. (Uttar Surajpur, Mogpara, Daskhin Surajpur, Majher Pari Station)	Illiterate 30%, Can sign only 10%, Primary 5%, SSC 30%, HSC20%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 30%, Business 10%, Service 10%, Day labor 20%, Self-employment 5%, Fishing 25%, Others 0%	Homestead 40%, Agriculture 30%, Waste Land 10%, Tree 10%, Pond & Ditch 10%, Other Lands 40%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
29	34 No. Jagirghona GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	1315 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	10000 Nos. (Male: 4500, Female: 5500)	4 Nos. (Daskhin Jagira Gona, Paschim Jagira Gona, Uttar Jagira Gona, Purbo Jagira Gona)	Illiterate 10%, Can sign only 10%, Primary 20%, SSC 30%, HSC25%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 40%, Business 5%, Service 5%, Day labor 40%, Self-employment 1%, Fishing 9%, Others 0 %	Homestead 35%, Agriculture 60%, Waste Land 0%, Tree 3%, Pond& Ditch 2%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area

30	Dokkhin Mogdali GPS	1328 Persons 200 Livestock	1000 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	5000 Nos. (Male: 2600, Female: 2400)	1Nos. (Mogdail)	Illiterate 34%, Can sign only 35%, Primary 25%, SSC 10%, HSC5%, Graduate & above 1%	Farming 20%, Business 35%, Service 5%, Day labor 30%, Self-employment 0%, Fishing 10%, Others 0%	Homestead 50%, Agriculture 20%, Waste Land 0%, Tree 5%, Pond& Ditch 5%, Other Lands 20%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
31	Gnonarpara GPS	0 Persons 200 Livestock	1455 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	15500 Nos. (Male: 7500, Female: 8000)	4Nos. (Paschim Para, Moulovi Kata, Hill, River)	Illiterate 5%, Can sign only 20%, Primary 40%, SSC 20%, HSC10%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 60%, Business 10%, Service 10%, Day labor 5%, Self-employment 10%, Fishing 05%, Others 0%	Homestead 40%, Agriculture 30%, Waste Land 10%, Tree 10%, Pond & Ditch 5%, Other Lands 5%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
32	Sutoriar Deli GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	1700 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	10000 Nos. (Male: 4000, Female: 6000)	6Nos. (Katarpara, Begunbunia, Sikderpara, Ponditer Deil, Guriahali, Suturia Deil Para)	Illiterate 10%, Can sign only 5%, Primary 10%, SSC 25%, HSC30%, Graduate & above 20%	Farming 0%, Business 60%, Service 10%, Day labor 25%, Self-employment 0%, Fishing 5%, Others 0%	Homestead 10%, Agriculture 0%, Waste Land 0%, Tree 2%, Pond& Ditch 2%, Other Lands 86%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
33	Purbo Mognama Gps	Persons: 1300 Livestock: 200	985 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km	9000 Nos. (Male: 4500, Female: 4500)	4 Nos. (Bainna ghona, Bodha Mazir ghona, Sharat ghona, West bagar para)	Illiterate 2%, Can sign only 3%, Primary 45%, SSC 25%, HSC 20%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 20%, Business 15%, Service 5%, Day labor 30%, Self-employment 5%, Fishing 20%, Others 5%	Homestead 15%, Agriculture 50%, Waste Land 5%, Tree 15%, Pond & Ditch 10%, Other Lands 5%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
34	Harikhola Shisu GPS	Persons 1300 Livestock 200	235 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	3000 Nos. (Male: 1400, Female: 1600)	Nos.	Illiterate 30%, Can sign only 6%, Primary 50%, SSC 5%, HSC 8%, Graduate & above 1%	Farming 90%, Business 0%, Service 2%, Day labor 6%, Self-employment 0%, Fishing 2%, Others 0%	Homestead 65%, Agriculture 25%, Waste Land 0%, Tree 8%, Pond& Ditch 2%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area
35	Shah Porir Dip Majherpara GPS	Persons 1300 Livestock 200	1164 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	7000 Nos. (Male: 3400, Female: 3600)	4Nos. (Purbo Kona Para, Poschim Mazar para, Uttor Daily para, Daskhin Para)	Illiterate 38%, Can sign only 10%, Primary 45%, SSC 4%, HSC 2%,Graduate & above 1%	Farming 35%, Business 3%, Service 1%, Day labor 10%, Self-employment 01%, Fishing 50%, Others 1%	Homestead 18%, Agriculture 55%, Waste Land 0%, Tree 25%, Pond & Ditch 2%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area

36	59 No. Lambagona GPS	1300 Persons 200 Livestock	1330 Nos. (Within a radius of 1.5 km)	11000 Nos. (Male: 5700, Female: 5300)	4Nos. (Purbo Purbo Borodaho, Paschim Shoilardeba, Uttar Paschim Baradaho, Daskhin Adorsho Gram)	Illiterate 10%, Can sign only 0%, Primary 35%, SSC 30%, HSC20%, Graduate & above 5%	Farming 76%, Business 1%, Service 2%, Day labor 20%, Self-employment 1%, Fishing 0%, Others 0%	Homestead 30%, Agriculture 40%, Waste Land 0%, Tree 25%, Pond & Ditch 5%, Other Lands 0%	No tribal people found in the Sub-project's catchment area

Section D: Environmental and Social Screening Summary of the Work Package

Section	Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
1. Sub-project Interventions	Capacity Enhancement of 36 nos. existing Shelter. (The ground floor will be enhanced and third floor and rooftop will be newly constructed or enhanced; No major excavation, piling, or land acquisition will be required.)	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low	• Limiting vertical works to designated areas within the school premises. • Schedule construction activities during off-school hours or vacations where possible. • Restrict vertical construction to designated safe areas within the school compounds. • Ensure safe demarcation of work areas with fencing and signage to restrict student/staff entry. • Regularly inspect safety arrangements for students, teachers, and workers. • The material stockpile sites shall be far away from surface water bodies and areas prone to surface run-off. Loose materials shall be bagged and covered. • The stack yards shall be kept to a minimum to reduce the erosive potential of surface water flows elsewhere.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Visual monitoring result of air quality condition, Results of water test parameters, blockage of water flow with soil, debris or stack materials at site. Visual monitoring result of movement of students, stuff	Throughout the time during the construction period.

Section	Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
			• Ensure storage of paints in sealed containers to avoid spillage. • Workers must specify waste dump locations to avoid littering which in turn might negatively affect surface and groundwater.		and local community.	
2.Pre-construction Phase	**Site planning** (i.e. construction of material storage area etc.)	Under the sub-project intervention the overall score is low.	• The entire construction area within the school boundary needs to be well fenced so that school children, teachers and others could be protected from any accidental events/injuries. • Material storage area should be located at the site & approved by the Environmental Specialist of D&SC. • As several shelter sites are located near canals, ponds, rivers, and community establishments, material storage areas should be selected and managed carefully to avoid any disturbance or pollution. Storage locations must be set away from water bodies and social features, with proper drainage and containment to prevent runoff or contamination.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Location of stockpiles.	Prior to the start of Construction works.
	Material storage area for construction (Creating dust/ air pollution, Spillage	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	• The contractor shall submit a method statement and plans for the storage of construction materials (cement, iron, paint, etc.) and emergency procedures.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	List of selected sites; Identified sources and storage place of materials.	During Design Stage

Section	Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
	of liquid/ hazardous substances. The stored materials may include construction items such as cement, sand, bricks, timber, paint, and other non-hazardous or minor hazardous substances (e.g., paints, adhesives, and small quantities of oil or lubricants for equipment). Risk of crime, Access of students, children, animals, etc.)		• Proper procedure for stockpiling/ storage of construction materials at the site will be proposed by the contractor & approved by the Environmental Specialist of D&SC. • Proper covering of dust producing materials with polythene sheet, • Proper fencing around the storage area in order to be secure, to minimize the risk of crime and to be safe from access by students, children, animals, etc. • Spills/ minor hazardous substances should be disposed off at the site proposed by the contractor & approved by the Environmental Specialist of D&SC to avoid soil/ water contamination. • The proposed shelter sites are located in sensitive surroundings include Dikpara GPS (pond 30 m east and khal 30 m west), Konakhali GPS (khal 80 m north and mosque 100 m south), Nowpara [Harbang] GPS (pond 70 m southeast and mosque 40 m south), Mahijgona GPS (canal 50 m south and mosque 103 m north), Fakirakata GPS (mosque 20 m west, madrasa 80 m southeast), Chaliatoli GPS (madrasa 40 m northeast), and Uttar Pachim Rajakhali			

Section	Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
			Matobborpara GPS (mosque 30 m north). Similarly, Surajpur GPS is situated approximately 80 m west of a mosque and 100 m south of the Matamuhuri River, whereas Sutoriar Deli GPS and Dokkhin Mogdali GPS have multiple ponds and canals located within 50 m to 100 m of the site boundary. Given these sensitivities, construction materials such as cement, sand, bricks, and paint must not be stored within 50 m of any waterbody or community structure.			
	Drinking water and sanitation facility for male and Female workers (Given the limited nature of activities, local skilled and unskilled laborers will be engaged; no need to establish labor camp. No child or forced labor permitted. Only temporary male and female	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	• Safe and potable drinking water shall be ensured at each site through installation of water filters and provision of clean storage containers. • Drinking water points must be properly labeled, covered, and accessible for both male and female workers. • No labor camp will be established due to the small-scale nature of the works. Only temporary male and female labor toilets will be provided on-site, located in a safe and convenient area approved by the Environmental Specialist of D&SC. • Under no circumstances may open areas or the surrounding bushes be used as a toilet facility. • Construction of sanitary latrine with septic tank for both male and female workers and staffs.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Complaints from community; Regular inspection of waste management activity and bad smell; Waste disposal record.	Prior to the start of Construction works

Section	Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
	labor toilets will be provided on-site. Generation of sewage waste and minor scale of solid waste; Water, soil, air & environmental pollution; health hazard of workers due to poor quality drinking water)		• Provision of waste bins/ cans, where appropriate, • Litter is to be collected daily. • Bins and/ or skips should be emptied regularly and waste/ debris should be disposed off at waste disposal areas and/ or at the site pre-approved by Environmental Specialist of D&SC. • Working areas are to be kept clean and tidy at all times.			
	Accidents	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	• Provision of standard safety protocol. • Providing training on Environmental health and safety to the labors and associated field staffs is the responsibility of Upazila Engineer & Contractors. • Training should be scheduled twice, once before starting the construction & another in the middle of the construction period. • Safety & protection gears, first aid box etc. should be available in the site during construction period.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Complaints from community; Regular inspection of materials transport vehicles.	Before and during construction phase
	Noise Impacts	Under the sub-project	• Avoid high noise making activities during active school hours. One very effective method is to	Contractor, Environmental	Number of complaints	Weekly

Section	Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
3. Construction Phase		intervention, the overall score is low.	discuss with the school authority and settle for a time for machinery usage as well as construction-related activities. • Involve the School Management Committee (SMC) and local representatives in planning and scheduling construction activities so that noisy or disruptive works are avoided during school hours or other sensitive times. • Avoid using of construction equipment producing excessive noise at school time & at night. • Ear protection devices for the workers & site staffs should be available on-site during construction period.	Specialists of PIU and D&SC	from school/community stakeholders, Use of silencers in noise-producing equipment and sound barriers, Noise Level following decibel meter (dB)	
	Air Quality Conducting works at dry season and moving of materials may create dusts and increase in concentration of vehicle related pollutants which will affect	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	• Use tarpaulins to cover soils, sand and other loose material when transported by trucks. • Keep unpaved surfaces within shelter compounds or access areas clean; sprinkle water occasionally if dust is generated. • No establishment of heavy stone crushers is required, as the work volume is low and mostly uses small-scale construction materials. • Limit vehicle speed on-site or in adjacent community areas to a maximum of 10–15 km/h, considering narrow school/shelter access roads.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Location of stockpiles, Covering of trucks, Records of air quality inspection, Numbers of complaints from sensitive receptors, Heavy	Monthly

Section	Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
	students, staff and people who live and work near the sites. The impacts are negative but short-term, site-specific within a relatively small area and reversible by mitigation measures.		• Regular monitoring of air quality.		equipment and pollution control devices, Maintain records	
	Biodiversity (There are no protected areas in or around subproject sites, and no known areas of ecological interest.)	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	• Prohibit employees from cutting of trees for firewood. • Prevent workers or any other person from removing or damaging any flora (plant/vegetation) and fauna.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	No trees will need to be cut down.	Monthly
	Worker's health and safety	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	• Prevent excessive noise. • Construction staff are to make use of the facilities provided for them. • No fires permitted on site except if needed for the construction works.	Contractor, Environmental Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Number of complaints from sensitive receptors; Number of walkway signage, and	Monthly

Section	Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
			• Staff must be trained up for operating equipment. • Availability and access to first-aid equipment and medical supplies. • Ensure the presence and use of safety gear at site: Ear protection devices, Goggles, Illuminating jackets, Masks, Gloves, Helmets, Uniforms etc., • Ensure adequate supply of drinking water. • Sanitation facilities for male & female workers separately. • Anti-social activities strictly prohibited.		metal sheets placed at project location;	
	Labor Base Host: Conflicts with the residents	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low.	• Daily wage laborers will be engaged from the local community, returning to their homes after work, so no separate fuel, cooking, or accommodation arrangements are required. • Workers will be oriented on awareness topics, including nutrition, prevention of child abuse, child marriage, GBV, sexual harassment, trafficking, and illegal drug use. • Workforce will be prohibited from disturbing local flora and fauna, including hunting, poaching, or tree felling within the school/shelter premises.	Contractor, Social and Gender Specialists of PIU and D&SC	Numbers of complaints from locals;	Monthly

Section	Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
			• Anti-social activities are strictly prohibited, and workers are expected to maintain professional conduct at all times.			
4. Post-Construction Phase	**Construction clean-up** (Damage due to debris, spoils, excess construction materials).	Under the sub-project intervention, the overall score is low. As the construction works are limited within existing school premises, site restoration and proper waste management are essential before handing over.	• Remove all spoils wreckage, rubbish, or temporary structures (such as buildings, shelters, and latrines) which are no longer required. • Restore damaged areas such as playgrounds, gardens, or boundary walls to their pre-project condition. • Conduct a joint inspection with the school management and PIU Environmental Specialist and social specialist to ensure the site is properly cleaned and restored. • Ensure all temporary sanitary facilities or storage areas are dismantled and properly disposed of.	Contractor	Worksite is restored to original conditions; worksite cleanup is satisfactory;	After the completion of Works
	Odor & waste disposal	As construction works are confined within existing school boundaries and involve minor civil works, odor and waste	• Collect all solid wastes (cement bags, brick chips, sand, etc.) in designated bins and dispose of them at approved locations. • Use covered bins or tarpaulins during waste transport to prevent scattering or odor nuisance. • Avoid disposal of waste in school premises, nearby drains, or open areas.	Contractor, and monitored by Consultant of D&SC and PIU	Complaints from communities	Site inspection daily / weekly basis.

Section	Main Environmental Impacts	Impact Significance*	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Person/ Institution Responsible	Monitoring Suggestions	
					Indicators	Frequency
		generation will be limited.				

* Overall Impact Score: High = Likely to cause long-term E&S impacts; Medium = Likely to cause temporary impacts; Low = Likely to cause little, short-term impacts

Recommendation for further environmental and social assessment and/or site-specific environmental and social management plan: Yes

**If yes, please specify what assessments/plans would be required.*

Appendix-2: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
ESMP for Capacity Enhancement of 36 nos. existing shelters, District: Cox's Bazar
Package no: **HELP-COX/CS-1:**

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
Pre-Construction Stage			
Loss of land / and other physical assets	• No land acquisition is allowed within this sub-project activity so, there is no mitigation measures according to this impact.	PIU	Social Development Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC
Loss of livelihood	• Under this subproject, there is no scope of negative impact on livelihoods of the people of catchment area.	PIU & Contractor	Social Development Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC
Stakeholders Engagement	• All the project stakeholders will be consulted • Consultation meeting with nearby residents about the project objectives and scope of works • People living in nearby community and SMC will be involved with the GRM	PIU & Contractor	Social Development Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC
Loss of right to access	• In case of unavoidable circumstances, alternative access will be provided. • Access road shall be well demarcated and accessibly paved.	PIU	Social Development Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC
Site Preparation: Soil Erosion;	• Construction activities shall avoid any disruption to socially sensitive areas,	PIU	Environmental

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
Alteration of natural drainage	including human settlements, religious or cultural sites, and other community facilities. • Construction facilities (e.g., material storage areas, equipment yards, and temporary toilets) shall, wherever possible, be located at least 100 meters away from nearby water bodies and natural drainage paths. • Cut and fill operations shall be minimized; site clearing and grubbing activities shall be restricted to the designated construction footprint only to reduce unnecessary land disturbance. • The contractor shall ensure that site preparation and construction activities do not disrupt the daily lives or activities of local residents.		Consultant of PIU, PSC
Construction Activity			
Noise from construction works	• Construction activities will be finished at day time within 05 PM. Proper measures will be taken to avoid any disturbances. • All personal protective equipment (PPE) such as ear plugs, earmuffs, helmets, etc. will be available in site before starting any kind of construction works.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, PSC
Dust	• Construction machinery shall be properly maintained to minimize exhaust emissions of CO, particulate matter (SPM, PM2.5, PM 10) and Hydrocarbons. • Provision of using water sprinklers to dust control. • Construction materials should be covered properly while carrying in vehicles to the site. • Vehicle movement will be controlled on haul roads/access roads for limiting dust generation.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, PSC
Safety Issues	• Unauthorized entry to the site area is completely prohibited and the site will be properly fenced with a single entry, for this purpose.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, PSC

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
	• It will be ensured that proper training and guidance are provided on general and occupational health and safety to Contractors' personnel and labors forces, and records of training sessions are to be kept on site. • All kinds of Child labor will be completely prohibited. • The site(s) shall be secured with fencing and monitored at all entry points.		
Traffic Management	• Although the construction work is small in scale and takes place within the school premises, if necessary, contractors will coordinate with traffic management authorities and implement site-specific traffic management measures to prevent traffic congestion and any potential incidents or accidents.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, PSC
Conflicts with existing users due to the scarcity of resource base.	• A detailed assessment of the available resources and consent of the local representative for withdrawal of water from existing surface water sources shall be taken. • If ground water is withdrawn, adequate approvals from the appropriate department need to be undertaken before setting up bore wells. • Any type of consent letter or agreement for withdrawing water from either surface or underground sources will be kept on site. • Local community must be consulted before any construction work starts.	PIU & Contractor	Social Development Specialist and Gender Specialist of PIU, PSC
Increase in road accidents	• Maintain safety measures during the movement and operation of heavy machineries and equipment. • Local community will be trained up about traffic management and awareness.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, PSC
Labour Base Camp: Conflicts with the local residents	• Awareness building session will be undertaken about prevention of child abuse, child marriage, GBV, sexual harassment, trafficking of women and children as well as illegal drug trade. Written records of this awareness building session shall be kept on site.	Contractor	Social Development Specialist and Gender Specialist

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
	• Work force should be prohibited from disturbing the flora, fauna including hunting of animals, wildlife hunting, poaching and tree felling. • Adequate facilities ensuring sanitation for labor will be put in place. • Treated water will be made available at site for drinking purpose.		of PIU, PSC
Waste Management: Improper management and handling of hazardous and non-hazardous waste during construction.	Preparation of a waste management plan covering the following aspects: • Ring slab septic tank will be installed before starting construction works in order to provide a better sanitation facility to the workers and staffs. • Septic tank/soak pit is to be constructed on sufficient space in order to avoid overflow or groundwater contamination. • Working areas are kept clean and tidy at all times. • Construction site is to be checked for spills of substances i.e. chemical, oil, paint, etc. • Bins and/ or skips should be emptied regularly and waste/ debris should be disposed of at waste disposal areas and/ or at the site. • Hazardous waste viz. waste oil etc. will be collected and stored in the paved and bounded area and subsequently sold to authorized recyclers.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU, PSC
Health & Safety Risks: • The potential for exposure to safety events such as tripping, working at height activities, fire from hot works, smoking, failure in electrical installation, mobile plant and vehicles, and electrical shocks. • Exposure to health events	• All construction equipment will be properly inspected timely. • The risk assessment will be prepared time to time for all types of work activities on site. • Proper walkways will be prepared for students and teachers in existing school boundary. • Proper Signpost at any slippery areas will be ensured in construction site. • Fire extinguishers will be located at identified fire points around the site. The extinguishers must be appropriate to the nature of the potential fire.	PIU & Contractor	Environmental Consultant as well as Social Development and Gender Specialists of PIU, PSC

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
during construction activities such as manual handling and musculoskeletal disorders, hand-arm vibration, temporary or permanent hearing loss, heat stress, and dermatitis.	• This sub project has Proper communicative emergency response plan (ERP) with all parties, the ERP to consider such things as specific foreseeable emergency situations, organizational roles and authorities' responsibilities and expertise, emergency response and evacuation procedure and personnel will be trained and drilled to test and ensure the coherence with the plan. • All people on construction site will be concerned about the safety and maintenance of Electrical equipment; works will be carried out on live systems. • Provision to first aid box in sub-project areas will be ensured. • Proper Emergency evacuation response plan will exist in sub-project area. • All safety equipment will be available in sub-project site (safety, size, power, efficiency, ergonomics, cost, user acceptability etc.), the lowest vibration tools will be provided that are suitable and can do the works. • Awareness training will be given to all personnel involved during the construction phase in order to highlight/make aware of the heat related illnesses of working in hot conditions such as heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, and dehydration. • Adequate quantities of drinking water will be available at all Sites, on different locations within the site. • Provision to maintain proper PPE wherever necessary and to ensure that there are satisfactory washing and changing facilities. • Provision to ensure all workers exposed to a risk are aware of the possible dangers and also given thorough training on how to protect themselves and there should be effective supervision to ensure that the correct methods are being used.		

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
Uninterrupted education for children	• Establish a formal communication mechanism with the SMC, teachers, parents, and Upazila Education Office to agree on construction timelines and mitigation options. • Prepare a Construction Schedule Summary for each site to avoid noisy or heavy work during exams and maximize major works during vacations and weekends. • Restrict high-risk construction activities, such as lifting, concreting, and dismantling, to periods when students are not present on school premises. • Develop a School Continuity Plan for each site in coordination with the SMC and school authorities and adopt suitable schooling arrangements, such as shifting classes to unused blocks or nearby schools, implementing double-shift (morning/afternoon) systems, or setting up temporary learning sheds/tents within safe zones.	Contractor, SMC and D&SC	Environmental Consultant of PIU/D&SC, PSC
Pollution of water bodies	• Contractor will ensure monitoring of nearby surface and underground water bodies for signs of contamination. Parameter include: pH, TDS, TSS, Coliforms, Pb, Cd and Hg. Test results are to be compared with Bangladesh Environmental Quality Standards of DoE.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU/D&SC, PSC
School Continuity Plan	• Provide at least one barrier-free access route with properly graded ramps and sturdy handrails for mobility-challenged users. • Ensure accessible toilet(s) on each occupied floor, where feasible, to support inclusive use. • Install adequate lighting in staircases, corridors, and circulation areas to enhance visibility and safety. • Place clear signage in Bangla and complement it with universally understandable pictograms for easy navigation by all students and visitors.	Contractor and D&SC	Environmental Consultant of PIU/D&SC, PSC

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
Demobilization of structures, facilities and equipment used during the project implementation period (including site clearance after the construction). The impacts are similar to those listed in construction stage: • Pollution from waste materials. • Health & Safety risks to workers and local community	• Provision to proper measure of mitigation and monitoring to minimize or reduce the environmental and social impacts during demobilization, which are anticipated to be similar to those identified for the construction phase. • Contractor must prepare a Waste management Plan considering relevant directives from "Waste management Plan Principles" given hereunder and follow the plan strictly.	Contractor	Environmental Consultant of PIU/D&SC, XEN, Cox's Bazar, PSC.
Operation & Maintenance			
Noise disturbances to fauna	• Provision to maintain noise from the operation and maintenance of machinery and equipment by proper monitoring and measures. • Provision to take necessary lighting, caution for the works and necessary maintenance should be done in day light.	SMC	UNO, Upazila Chairman of Upazila Parishad
Odours and pollution caused by leaking latrines and faecal sludge impacting surrounding water bodies, flora and fauna	• Preventative maintenance schedule should be followed.	SMC	UNO, Upazila Chairman of Upazila Parishad
Maintenance of assets, properties and equipment	• Periodic maintenance of building structures, plumbing, water filtering and electric equipment has to be carried out. • Periodic cleaning and maintenance of solar panel, watering to the storage batteries and maintenance/replacing of associated equipment is to be	SMC	UNO, Upazila Chairman of Upazila Parishad

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts/Issues	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibilities	Supervision Responsibility
	ensured. Expired/ damaged batteries of solar system are to be disposed of properly (or sold to an authorized collector/buyer, etc.). • Water tanks should be cleaned properly at least once in a quarter, and		

Waste Management Plan:

The Contractor shall develop a waste management plan for various specific waste streams (e.g., reusable waste, flammable waste, construction debris, food and organic waste etc.) prior to commencing of construction and submit to LGED for approval. The plans must include following principles or series of actions, which will be carried out/followed by the contractor and supervised by the Senior Environmental Specialist and Senior Social Development Specialist.

For wastes and demolition debris:

- The quantity of waste materials shall be minimized by 3R (Reduce, Recycle and Reuse) approach, and wastes shall be segregated accordingly, wherever practical; and stored in designated places/facilities in the site.
- Construction site shall be maintained in a cleaner, tidy and safe condition and appropriate facilities shall be provided and maintained as temporary storage of all wastes before transportation and final disposal.
- Hazardous waste viz. waste oil etc. will be collected and stored in a paved and bounded area and subsequently sold to authorized recyclers.
- The scrap material generated from the erection of structures and related construction activities will be collected and stored separately in the stack yard and sold to local recyclers. Parts of construction debris (Brick, concrete and masonry) can be recycled as filling materials on the ground or be sold for using as sub-base material or driveway bedding.
- All wastes generated during construction shall be disposed of in an environmentally acceptable manner. This will include consideration of the nature and location of disposal site, so as to cause less environmental impact.
- Other leftover non-hazardous wastes, including construction debris shall be transported to an approved disposal site by pick up tracks or back loaded vehicles with proper care.
- Organic wastes produced in the camp site during the construction period shall be collected and transported in vehicles covered with tarps or nets to prevent spilling waste along the route to the designated disposal site;
- Burning of any type of wastes in the construction site shall be prohibited completely.

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Appendix-3: Cost of Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Works in BOQ

In consideration to the above-mentioned environmental and social impacts and their mitigation measures for this sub-project, the following items are included in the BOQ of this sub-project.

Sl no.	Description of item	Unit	Quantity	Unit price	Total amount
1	Project Profile Signboard: Providing and fixing of typical project profile signboard as per direction of E-I-C, to be placed at a suitable place of the site including submission of proposals for the materials & size of the signboards (recommended size: 1800mm x 1200 mm with 2 nos. 75mm dia. MS post, outer & inner frames of board shall be 50mm x 50mm x 5mm & 25mm x 25mm x 5 mm respectively) and text layout to the engineer for approval which will be positioned as directed by the engineer and removing the same on completion of the works or as instructed by the E-I-C. Sheeting will be made of encapsulated lens with retro-reflective type and messages/ borders will be screen printed. The text shall mention among others the name of the project, name of the implementing agency, cost of the project, completion time, name of the contractor etc.	each	36	15596.60	561477.60
2	Supplying and providing of first aid box with necessary materials/medicine (hygienic gown, thermometer, antiseptic solutions, bandages, cotton balls or swaps, emergency blanket, gloves, hand sanitizer, ice pack, saline, etc.). All complete as per direction of Engineer-in - charge.	each	72	6500.00	468000.00
3	Site Cleaning. Removal and Disposal Activity: Cleaning and maintaining at all times, keeping the construction area, storage areas used, free from accumulations of waste materials or rubbish, with	each	36	19000.00	684000.00

Sl no.	Description of item	Unit	Quantity	Unit price	Total amount
	necessary arrangement for collecting at a central disposal area, on a daily basis and disposing in a manner approved and satisfaction by the Engineer, especially waste water and sewage from office, residential and mobile camps shall be piped to soak pits or other disposal areas, all used fuels, oils, other plant or vehicle fluids, old tyres, tubes. other solid waste from household, office, workshop, construction materials, etc. to be kept at safe places and any spillages shall be cleaned up by either burning in place or collecting the contaminated soils and burning them at the central disposal area, including removing all waste, debris, rubbish, unused materials, concrete forms and other like maternal, tools, equipment, machinery and surplus/ unwanted materials buried or cleaned up in a manner acceptable to the Engineer after completion of work etc. all complete as per requirement and full satisfaction of Engineer-in-charge. Payment will be made after 100% completion of the contract successfully.				
4	Temporary Toilet: Construction of temporary toilets in work site/ rest area complete as per design and specifications and approved by the Engineer-in-Charge. There should be 1 camp in each site. In each camp, there should be 1 no of toilet for women and 1 no of toilet for men.	each	72	20000.00	1440000.00
5	Drinking Water Facilities: Providing continuous adequate drinking water supply at worksite and site office as well by installing necessary tube-well/s where applicable or any other means depending on local situation, also providing essential arrangement for storing drinking water by supplying portable best quality water tank equivalent to Gazi/Padma of adequate capacity depending on the number of users, including supplying 1 (one) no. best quality water filter of minimum capacity 30 liters with necessary kits, etc. all complete as per satisfaction and direction of the Engineer-in-charge, all relevant goods and equipment under this item shall be property of the contractor and payment will be made after 100% completion of the contract successfully.	each	72	3500.00	252000.00
6	Personal Protection Equipment for Workers: Providing and maintaining appropriate (safe design, fit and comfort) personal protection equipment (PPE) to ensure the highest possible protection for employees in establishing	each	36*10=360	5000.00	1800000.00

Sl no.	Description of item	Unit	Quantity	Unit price	Total amount
	and maintaining a safe and healthful working environment at workplace, including demonstrating, providing training on proper understanding and development of skill in the use of PPE, including supplying (i) best quality safety jacket for construction workers made of 100% polyester waterproof fabric, fluorescent yellow/orange/green/red/blue or pantone color, (ii) suitable hand protection gloves for construction work of Flexible/ durable/ excellent puncture resistance working gloves with PVC palm and T/C drill back, pasted cuff, palm liner and fit properly and be reasonably comfortable to wear, (iii) appropriate foot protection shoes having impact-resistant toes and heat-resistant soles that will protect the feet against hot working surfaces, (iv) best quality safety helmets of ABS shell, tough, lightweight, durable which will be able to resist penetration by objects, absorb the shock of a blow and water-resistant and slow burning with available four-six-point adjustable suspension for shock-absorbing, slotted sides to accommodate accessories, such as face shields, ear muffs (v) suitable eye protection goggles to protect against specific workplace hazards, fit properly and be reasonably comfortable to wear, provide unrestricted vision and movement, including instructing workers to wear strictly during working time and reviewing periodically, updating, evaluating the effectiveness of PPE and maintaining, replacing worn or damaged PPE etc. all complete as per requirement and full satisfaction of Engineer-in-charge. Payment will be made after 100% completion of the contract successfully.				
	Subtotal Bill: Environmental Safety and Enhancement Works				5,205,477.60