



Summary Screening Report – Issue 2

Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project

December 20, 2020

Executive Summary: WFP has been screening identified sub-projects under the Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMRCRP) based on the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) Appendix II. Since the last summary report, WFP has completed 15 screenings:

Component	# of Screenings
Community Services	9
Community Workfare	6

The raw data for each site-specific screening is available (Annex A) and a summarized screening tool for each camp and type of activity (Annex B). All proposed sub-projects are deemed to be low risk per the World Bank requirements; thus, WFP has endorsed these sub-projects for implementation. Sub-projects rated as medium and high risk will have a site-specific management plan developed. Screenings will continue on a rolling basis for proposed sub-projects and the results will be shared accordingly.

Name of Sub-Project: Community Service and Community Workfare (Component 2A and 2B)

Implementing Agency/Agencies:

Community Workfare: Helvetas Swiss InterCooperation Inc. (Helvetas), Save the Children, Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS), World Vision International, CARE, ICC Cooperation (ICCO), Shushilan, Christian Aid (CAID) and Nabolok

Community Services (pending Field Level Agreement signatures): World Vision International, ICC Cooperation (ICCO), Save the Children and ActionAid

Estimated total cost of the sub-projects (in Taka): The total cost of the proposed sub-projects will be shared in upcoming progress reports.

Estimated construction, operation and maintenance period (life of sub-project): Construction will begin in the upcoming months. These projects will be maintained by the cooperating partners (CPs) until the Field Level Agreement (FLA) expires, at which point operation and maintenance will be the responsibility of camp management.

District: Cox's Bazar

Sub-District: Ukhiya and Teknaf

Name of Community/Local Area: This screening report covers sub-projects proposed in camp 1W, 2W, 4, 4Ext, 5, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25 and 27.

Description of proposed sub-project activities (incl. type of activities, footprint area, natural resources required, etc.): Participants will be compensated for their participation in community workfare activities, including:

- Planting and/or maintaining tree plantations;
- Planting and/or maintaining native grass;
- Rehabilitating or maintaining mechanical or biological slope protection;
- Cleaning or improving drainage systems;



- Constructing, rehabilitating or maintaining pedestrian pathways and bamboo bridges
- Maintaining roads

For community services, cooperating partners must construct or renovate centres to host activities.

This summary form captures the following activities¹:

Type of Activity	# of sites	Camps	Description
Slope stabilization	-		Establishing mechanical or biological structures on slopes to reduce soil erosion and landslide risk
Pedestrian pathways, stairs and guide wall construction	-		Building or rehabilitating pathways, stairs and guide walls using bricks and mortar beddings and joints. Stairs and guide walls are plastered with cement mortar, in addition to having a cement concrete foundation base (substructure).
Bridge construction	-		Constructing bridges with rope and bamboo, with cement concrete foundation base (substructure).
Road improvement	1	4Ext	Laying brick on access roads
Drainage improvement	1	4	Lining natural drainage with bricks and cement mortar plaster on the interior (sides and bottom) of drainage to improve water flow and prevent leaching into the groundwater
Drainage cleaning	-		Rubbish and silt removal from the drains
Combination projects	4	5, 24, 25	Mixed pathway, bridge, stair, culvert and guide wall construction, in addition to drainage improvement (see description above).
Tree maintenance	-		Weeding, removing rubbish, pruning and watering the saplings. Occasionally, new seedlings will be planted to replace saplings that died in the previous season.
Centre construction	4	19, 23, 24, 27	Building of basic bamboo structures to host community service activities.
Centre renovation	5	1W, 2W, 4, 20	Improving or expanding existing centres to community service activities.

Brief description of sub-project site: (e.g. present land use, Important Environmental Features

(IEFs) near site: All sub-projects will be implemented on land that has already been converted from forested area to camp dwellings. There are protected forest areas near Ukhiya and Teknaf; however, these are not within the 1km sphere of influence of identified sub-projects.

Brief description of the demographics: The Bangladeshi population of Cox's Bazar district is around 3.3 million. The sub-districts of Ukhiya and Teknaf have a population of 456,732 people. Of the FDMNs, there are approximately 35,000 registered Rohingya refugees residing in two camps and over 854,000 million unregistered FDMNs reside in 32 camps.

¹ Please note that not all the screened activities will be funded under the EMRCR Project; however, by conducting the screenings, they are eligible per the World Bank requirements.



Type of materials required during construction and operation: Sub-projects will require a mixture of bamboo, bricks, brick chips, cement, rope, jute/geo bags, sand and seedlings. Cooperating partners reported that they will source these items from the local market, and thus will not impact the natural resources within the camps. Additionally, structures will be semi-permanent, and will not result in long-term soil sealing or degradation.

Type of waste generated during construction and operation: CPs stated that waste generation will be minimal during construction and operation; however, broken or unusable construction material will be removed per WFP's Waste Management Procedures. CPs did not anticipate other types of waste as workers will return home for meals and will use pre-existing toilets and other service amenities that are managed by other partners.

Sensitive environmental, cultural, archaeological, religious sites near (within 1km) of site including elephant migration routes and remaining forests: During the screenings, no sensitive cultural, archaeological or religious sites were identified within 1km of the site. Certain sub-projects will occur within proximity to pre-existing mosques; however, these are new structures (since 2017) and none of the projects will impact those locations.

All community workfare sub-projects and most community service centers will be located within the camp boundaries, while one community service centre will be adjacent to the Camp 23 boundary. None of the sub-project locations are within proximity to protected environmental areas. During the screening process, the community and CPs confirmed that projects did not occur near the migration routes. The elephant migration route and protected forest area data from ICUN has been requested to conduct an in-depth analysis; however, based on a review of the physical map, the sub-project sites do not overlap with these sensitive areas.

State of the forests and wildlife: According to Global Forest Watch, between 2017 and 2019 the camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf lost 348 hectares of trees.² During the FDMN influx, swathes of forests were cleared for shelters, cultivation and firewood. Thanks to concerted efforts from the Bangladeshi government and the international community, tree planting activities have increase vegetation cover within the camp, and the distribution of LPG has reduced the demand for firewood sourced from the local area. Thus, remaining forests have remained and the tree cover within the camp has increased. During the screenings, FDMNs shared that they do not see any wildlife in the area beyond small lizards and a few birds, although there have occasionally been incidents with elephants entering the camps.

Impact on land and natural resources: Land will not be acquired nor voluntarily given for any of the community workfare proposed sub-projects. For the community service sub-projects, three of the centres are located on private, host community land. Cooperating partners have rental agreements with the landowners for these sites, but no long-term acquisition will occur.

None of the proposed sub-projects will negatively affect natural resources. Sub-projects that include drainage improvement activities will enhance natural resource management by reducing the risk of stagnant water forming and preventing infiltration of polluted water into the groundwater supply.

Impact on structures: Shelters or other structures will not be disturbed during construction. Thus, resettlement will not be required for any of the proposed sub-projects; however, if this changes

² Global Forest Watch. *Tree cover loss in the Rohingya Forcibly Displaced Myanmar National camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf - HumData boundaries*. Accessed on 13/11/2020 from www.globalforestwatch.org.



during the life of the project, all appropriate measures will be developed and enforced in alignment with the ESMF.

Impact on trees: Trees and the remaining forests will not be negatively affected by the sub-projects. All sub-projects are occurring on land that has already been converted from forests to settlements and none of the identified sub-projects intend to remove remaining trees during construction.

Impact caused by construction: Construction-induced impacts are not anticipated for any of the screened sub-projects; however, if any unforeseen adverse impacts are identified during implementation, appropriate mitigation measures will be developed and enforced in alignment with the ESMF.

Labour management: All workers will be FDMNs residing in the camp. No outside nor host community workers will be employed, thus reducing the risk that labour influxes will result in social tensions. Cooperating partners will be required to follow the occupational health and safety measures outlined in the Intersectoral Coordination Group (ISCG) guidelines. All staff and participants must also adhere to the COVID-19 Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), which has been reviewed and approved by the World Bank. WFP will train cooperating partners on occupational health and safety measures (including COVID-19). Cooperating partners will share this guidance and the basic environment and social safeguard information to new participants at the beginning of each sub-project and worker rotation.

Each participant will be eligible to work 15 days per month, equivalent to three working weeks. No work will be done on weekends, apart from exceptional cases (e.g. natural disaster). Each participant will be eligible to work for a total of 90 days. In exchange for work, each participant will receive the following remuneration:

- **Unskilled labour:** 50 BDT/ hour for 7 hours per day, 15 days per month. 90 days per participant allowed.
- **Skilled labour:** 75 BDT/hour, for 7 hours per day, 15 days per month. 90 days per participant allowed.
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Payment will be paid as a combination of food voucher and cash. Skilled and unskilled labour will be based on an assessment of their experience or their participation in a vocational training.

Status of gender-based violence: A recent [Rapid Gender Analysis](#) by UN Women in October 2020 found that advances in protecting and empowering women and girls has been disrupted due to COVID-19 containment measures, making it harder for gender-based violence (GBV) survivors to access to services and justice. This is because such services and activities were deemed non-essential. Additionally, key informants observed an increase in GBV, citing containment measures, movement restrictions and increased stress as the reason for increased domestic tensions that often culminates in physical and emotional violence. Many key informants indicated that men being confined at home as a source of this tension, as well as the additional household work.

Sub-projects will help reduce the incidence GBV by offered individuals an opportunity to pursue income-generating activities outside of the home, thus reducing the financial burden on a household and providing a safe place for people to work. Sub-projects will ensure that activities do not contribute to GBV by ensuring that genders are appropriately separating during activities, whether spatially or temporally.



Community engagement: Community members will be engaged in the project through the Community-based Implementation Committees (CBICs) and the Rohingya Food Security Committees. The CBICs will include the Camp in Charge official, at least two FDMNs (one male and one female), and a representative from WFP or the cooperating partners. CBICs will review and endorse sub-projects. RFSCs will act as a conduit of information between the communities, cooperating partners and WFP by providing feedback on identified sub-projects, gathering feedback from community members and disseminating information, among others. RFSCs will comprise of 9 to 15 people, with a minimum of 30% females and at least one person with a disability, thus ensuring that diverse perspectives are included in decision making processes and information reaches all demographic groups.

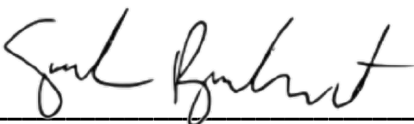
Community workfare cooperating partners have consulted with communities about proposed sub-projects as the Field Level Agreements (FLAs) are already in place; however, community service cooperating partners FLAs are still under review. Thus, partners will only begin the consultation process once the FLAs are in place.

Conclusion: Currently, all sub-projects have been identified as low risk, and thus no additional assessment or environmental management plan is required. Cooperating partners will only need to adhere to proposed mitigation measures, as outlined in each screening report.

Summary of Annexes:

- A. Site-specific Screening Results - see Excel attachment for 15 sub-projects
- B. Screening summaries by activity type and camp – see Zip file attached
- C. Screening Data Collection Tool (see attachment)

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