



Summary Screening Report – Issue 8
Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project
June 27, 2021

Executive Summary: WFP has continued to screen proposed sub-projects under the Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMRCRP) using Appendix II of the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Since the summary report submitted on 31st May, 2021, WFP has completed 44 screenings of Community Workfare sub-projects. A detailed breakdown of these projects is provided below, in addition the raw data for the site-specific screenings (Annex A) and a summarized screening tool for each camp and type of activity (Annex B).

Type of Activity	# of sites	Camps	Description
Slope stabilization	3	4,26	Establishing mechanical or biological structures on slopes to reduce soil erosion and landslide risk
Pedestrian pathways, stairs and guide wall construction	3	22,27	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	-	-	Laying brick on access roads
Drainage improvement	10	4,4ext,18,22,27	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	17	1E,1W,2E,2W,4,4ext,6,7,18	Rubbish and silt removal from the drains
Combination projects	9	3,4,22,23,26,27	Mixed pathway, bridge, stair, culvert and guide wall construction, in addition to drainage improvement (see above).
Tree plantations	-	-	Planting, weeding, removing rubbish, pruning and watering the saplings. Occasionally, new seedlings will be planted to replace saplings that died in the previous season.
Perimeter fencing	2	22,23	Galvanised steel chain-link wire mesh fence with barbed wire top, hollow section tubular vertical and horizontal support post, and braces. Vertical support tubular post embedded in 25Mpa cement concrete foundation.
Centre construction	-	-	Building of basic bamboo structures to host community service activities.
Centre renovation	-	-	Improving or expanding existing centers to host community service activities.



All proposed sub-projects have been classified as low risk. Thus, WFP has endorsed these sub-projects for implementation.¹ The following report captures information required in Appendix I of the ESMF. The same information was presented in the earlier issues/reports, with slight modifications as needed based on the types of projects reviewed during this period and the results from the screenings.

Name of Sub-Project: Community Workfare

Implementing Agency/Agencies²: Helvetas Swiss InterCooperation Inc. (Helvetas), Save the Children, Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS), World Vision International, CARE, ICC Cooperation (ICCO), Christian Aid (CAID), Nabolok and Sushilan.

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): These projects will be maintained by the cooperating partners (CPs) until the Field Level Agreement (FLA) expires.

District: Cox's Bazar

Sub-District: Ukhiya

Name of Community/Local Area: This screening report covers sub-projects proposed in camps 1E, 1W, 2E, 2W, 3, 4, 4ext, 6, 7, 18, 22, 23, 26 and 27.

Brief description of sub-project site: All screened sub-projects will be implemented on land that has already been converted from forested area into camp dwellings. There are three government protected forest areas in the hill ranges of Ukhiya and Teknaf, Himchari National Park, Sheikh Jamal Inani Wildlife Sanctuary and the Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary; however, these are not within the 1km of identified sub-projects.

Brief description of the demographics: The Bangladeshi population of Cox's Bazar district is around 3.3 million, with the sub-districts of Ukhiya and Teknaf, where the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN) camps are located, have a population of roughly 456,732 people. There are approximately 35,000 registered Rohingya refugees residing in two camps and over 854,000 million unregistered FDMNs reside in 32 unregistered camps.

Type of materials required during construction and operation: Sub-projects will require a mixture of bamboo, bricks, brick chips, cement, rope, rubber, jute/geo bags and sand. Cooperating partners (CPs) reported that they will source these items from the local market, and thus will not impact the natural resources within or near 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: Waste generated from these sub-projects will be minimal during construction and operation; however, broken or unusable construction material will be removed per WFP's Construction Waste Management Procedures. For drain improvement and cleaning activities, waste generation will be higher than other sub-projects. When

¹ Sub-projects rated as medium and high risk will have a site-specific management plan developed. WFP will continue screening proposed sub-projects and the results will be shared accordingly. 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.

² WFP refers to implementing agencies as cooperating partners



required, WFP will provide labour to segregate the waste so that it can be properly processed. When feasible, WFP has requested that CPs report the amount of waste produced to ensure that the WASH sector is able to manage the amount generated. Beyond construction and pre-existing solid waste, CPs do not anticipate other types of waste as workers will return home for meals and will use pre-existing toilets and other amenities that are managed by other partners in the camps.

Sensitive environmental, cultural, archaeological, religious sites near (within 1km) of site including elephant migration routes and remaining forests: A review of the social safeguards revealed that some cultural, archaeological or religious sites were identified within 1km of the site. But this will not be affected by the implementation. 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. For environmental safeguards, the screenings confirmed that the community and CPs confirmed that projects did not occur near the migration routes nor protected areas. Additionally, remaining forests within the camps will not be affected by the activity.

State of the forests and wildlife: 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 increased vegetation cover within the camp, and the distribution of LPG has reduced demand for firewood sourced from the local area. Thus, remaining forests have remained and the tree cover within the camp has increased. Despite the positive trends, the ecosystems within the camps remain highly degraded compared to the forest areas that existed prior to the influx, thus displacing wildlife and harming biodiversity. Indeed, 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. None of the proposed sub-projects will negatively affect natural resources, and most activities will positively influence natural management. For example, drainage improvement activities will reduce the risk of stagnant water forming, preventing infiltration of polluted water into the groundwater supply. Furthermore, slope stabilization projects will stabilize the soil, preventing soil erosion and siltation of surface water bodies.

Impact on structures: Schemes will not disturb shelters or other structures during construction. Households will not be displaced due to the activities.

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 increase social tensions. Cooperating partners will be required to follow the occupational health and safety measures outlined in the Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) guidelines. All staff and participants must also adhere to the COVID-19 Transmission Prevention Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), which has been reviewed and approved by the World Bank. WFP has trained



cooperating partners on occupational health and safety measures (including COVID-19), along with other safeguard measures.

Each participant will be eligible to work 15 days per month, equivalent to three working weeks, in alignment with the Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG). 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.

Cooperating partners will share the COVID-19 guidance, health and safety information, entitlement details and introduce environmental and social safeguards to new participants at the beginning of each sub-project and worker rotation. In order to facilitate this process, WFP has developed Key Messages that captures all the required information that cooperating partners should share with participants.

Status of gender-based violence: Sub-projects will help reduce the incidence of gender-based violence (GBV) by offering individuals an opportunity to pursue income-generating activities outside of the home. A Rapid Gender Analysis by UN Women in October 2020 reported that key informants observed an increase in GBV, citing containment measures, movement restrictions and increased stress as the reason for increased domestic tensions that often culminated in physical and emotional violence. Many key informants indicated that men being confined at home as a source of this tension. Based on those findings, offering individuals employment opportunities that reduce the financial burden and provide a safe place for people to work should reduce GBV incidence. Post-distribution monitoring will capture how participants spent their entitlement, if participants felt safe during the activity (and in the movement to and from the site), and if they were treated with dignity and respect, among other protection indicators. This will ensure that sub-projects do not inadvertently increase the incidence of GBV in the camps.

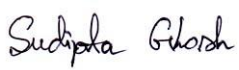


Community engagement: CPs have consulted with communities about proposed sub-projects and informed them of the participant selection process. Community members are engaged in the project through the project-specific committees, including the Camp-based Implementation Committees (CBICs) and the Rohingya Food Security Committees (RFSCs). The CBICs will include the Camp in Charge as the Chair, at least two FDMNs (one male and one female – RFSC members should be included), and a representative from WFP or the cooperating partners. CBICs review and endorse sub-projects. Inclusion of RFSC members in the CBICs facilitates exchange of information between the communities, CPs, site management and WFP by providing feedback on identified sub-projects and gathering feedback. RFSCs comprise of 9 to 15 people (with an average membership of 13 people), with a minimum of 30% females and at least one person with a disability. This composition will ensure that diverse perspectives are included in decision making processes and information reaches all demographic groups.

Conclusion: Currently, all sub-projects have been identified as low risk, and thus no additional assessment or environmental management plan is required.

Summary of Annexes:

- A. Site-specific Screening Results - see Excel attachment for 44 screening of 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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