

**ANNEX 3 SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK SCREENING CHECKLIST**

**Project Information**

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	Disaster Response and Recovery Facility
2. Project Number	00113842
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Bangladesh

**Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability**

**QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?**

***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach***

The DRRF (DRRF), in line with UNDP's Strategic Plan 2018-2022, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and Government of Bangladesh's Seventh Five Year Plan, will mainstream the human-rights approach by building resilience to disaster and emergency impacts. To achieve this goal, the project will implement its "build back better" approach that strengthens capacity to anticipate, manage, recover and transform from the shocks. It works at:

- i) **National level:** DRRF aims to support the Government of Bangladesh in **augmenting national capacity of the country's disaster management system**. The project will provide policy, technical and operations support for mobilizing resources, conducting needs assessment in a post-disaster period, recovery planning, programming and for monitoring and evaluation.
- ii) **Individual (household) and community levels:** DRRF will target the 'most vulnerable' populations i.e. those a) households that suffer from substantial adverse impacts following a disaster or emergency; b) living in poverty or extreme poverty c) populations marginalized because of their intersectional identities of gender, race, class, caste, ethnicity, age, disabilities, religion etc.; d) populations highly exposed to hazard or emergency drivers. Following assessment, **interventions will focus on resilient recovery interventions** to reduce poverty and vulnerability.

**For the Rohingya crisis, UNDP will target Cox's Bazar host communities, directly or indirectly affected by the refugee crisis. This focus is important because host communities have pre-existing economic, social and environmental challenges, some of which are being exacerbated by the pressure of the increase in population due to the influx. Cox's Bazaar is already one of Bangladesh's most impoverished and food-insecure districts; the Rohingya crisis has put communities at considerable risk of conflict due to lack of services and competition over job opportunities. DRRF will intervene in vulnerable areas that host high ratios of Rohingyas displaced to Bangladeshi population to as part of its recovery efforts to alleviate social tension, increase stability and mitigate environmental degradation.**

***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment***

Recognizing that women and girls are disproportionately affected by disasters and emergencies, **DRRF has embedded gender perspective in its strategy to enable sustainable and transformative change in relation to disaster management and resilience**. The project will prioritize women—female-headed households, widows, the aged, disabled, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers—as beneficiaries and promotes their empowerment, where possible.

For example, as per RRF, activities 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 (under output 1) will monitor the number of women who: i) receive sole or joint ownership of UNDP-funded housing and ii) participate in emergency employment or livelihood recovery schemes respectively. Furthermore, if necessary, DRRF will screen plans for additional consultations with women and girls to identify specific needs and constraints of women for gender-responsive interventions.

DRRF is also designed to complement the nationally-owned National Resilience Programme (NRP)—one of UNDP Bangladesh’s main projects on disaster management.

***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability***

DRRF phase I has been supporting the UNDAF 2017-2020 priority area “Planet”; it aims to balance ecological, environmental and sustainability imperatives including the threat posed by climate change and natural disasters, against the demands of economic growth and industrial expansion.

i) **National level:** In phase II, DRRF will build on experience to provide technical support to the Government of Bangladesh in assessing and managing environmental disasters by tapping into UNDP’s presence across urban and rural disaster- and climate-vulnerable districts. **This includes providing support for Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)—a standardized and comprehensive assessment that factors in social, economic and environmental sustainability for developing a resilient recovery strategy.**

ii) **Field level:** Across all field-level interventions, DRRF will promote environmental sustainability in communities through its integrated ‘build back better’ (BBB) approach. For example, through housing and community infrastructure rehabilitation interventions, DRRF will be ensuring structures that adapt better to climate change and disaster impacts. Similarly, it will **develop interventions for a sustainable disaster waste management system** that can help conserve natural resources, make responses safer, efficient, and build the foundation for long-term recovery.

For natural disasters or human-induced emergencies such as the Rohingya influx or industrial disaster, DRRF will provide specific environmental impact assessment and ecosystem restoration interventions, depending on availability of funds. For the Rohingya crisis, it is foreseen that DRRF phase II will **undertake ecosystem restoration interventions** in Rohingya influx areas such as restoring degraded forests, water bodies and barren hills. Additionally, it will raise environmental awareness and impart relevant training.

**Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks**

<p><b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b>  <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p><b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b>  <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>	<p><b>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</b></p>	
<p><b>Risk Description</b></p>	<p><b>Impact and Probability (1-5)</b></p>	<p><b>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</b></p>	<p><b>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</b></p>
<p><b>Risk 1:</b>   <b>P.1.5</b> Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?</p>	<p>I = 3  P = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>As per RRF, Outputs 2, 3 and 4 address how DRRF will support duty-bearers to develop the capacity to meet their obligations in the project.</p> <p><b>Under Output 2</b>, DRRF will support the GoB by providing timely support to assess and manage the development impacts of disasters and emergencies. Additionally, as highlighted in Annex 3, DRRF can support the GoB in conducting PDNA and impact assessments in the aftermath of disasters and emergencies.</p> <p><b>Under Output 3</b>, DRRF will partner with NGOs, development partners and the private sector to strengthen investment in resilient recovery.</p> <p><b>Under Output 4</b>, DRRF will measure its own institutionalized preparedness to support resilient recovery from medium and large-scale disasters.</p>
<p>Supporting populations in making resilient recovery is one of the key aims for DRRF. These particularly include women and girls, the elderly, indigenous communities and/or other minorities. The rights of these groups have been poorly met in disaster risk management in Bangladesh so far.</p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>		

				<p>Additionally, DRRF and the GoB will agree on including a <b>USD 50 million 'disaster window'</b> so that additional funds can be mobilized for disaster and emergency response and recovery interventions, bolstering support to GoB in managing and recovering from disaster and emergency impacts, and building additional capacity development of key actors.</p>
<p>Risk 2: <b>P.1.6</b> Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>There is risk that marginalized groups such as women and girls, female-headed households, persons with disabilities, the elderly, children indigenous communities and/or other minorities will be unable to claim their rights at both national-level and field-level DRRF activities.</p>	<p>DRRF targets said marginalized groups as part of identified vulnerable communities for interventions at the field level; this is to ensure empowerment and inclusiveness for the groups in disaster risk management.</p> <p>As per RRF, under Output 1, <b>activity 1.1, 1.2,1.3</b> will measure the no. of women, men, girls and boys benefitting from emergency support that DRRF will provide.</p> <p>Similarly, the <b>project's M&amp;E plan</b> specifies that, on a quarterly basis, it will <b>identify and track risks that women and other marginalized groups face that may hinder achievement of intended results.</b></p>
<p>Risk 3: <b>P.1.8</b> Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?</p>	<p>I = P =</p>	<p><b>High</b></p>	<p>In lagging districts such as Cox's Bazar that is hit by the Rohingya crisis, social tensions within camps and between Rohingya and host communities can exacerbate risk of conflict. This can arise from perceptions where the host communities regard themselves as marginalized.</p>	<p>DRRF will adopt a conflict-sensitive approach to minimize risk of exacerbating conflict and existing tensions. It will <b>target host communities</b> impacted by the Rohingya crisis and increase stability by strengthening basic services and protection mechanisms.</p> <p>Interventions will be pillared on: a) rehabilitating and building social and productive infrastructure; b) boosting economic recovery in vulnerable communities; c) Promoting community security and law; d) mitigating environmental degradation and managing disaster risks and; e) boosting local governance and local government capacity.</p>

<p>Risk 4:</p> <p>Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?</p>	<p>I=3 P=3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Field-level activities aiming to empower women and girls risk creating conflict or violence by challenging gender and social norms.</p>	<p>There will be an emphasis on ensuring that project interventions at the community level (including beneficiary selection, baseline data collection, monitoring and evaluation) are implemented based on thorough context and situation analysis.</p> <p>The project will ensure substantive sensitization of community members including local community leaders (local authorities, men in the community, community elders, religious leaders etc.) to benefits to the broader community from project activities. There will be a systematic process for engaging men and authorities as gender equality champions, to strengthen community support for the project.</p>
<p>Risk 5:</p> <p>P.2.2 Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?</p>	<p>I=3 P=2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>		<p>Recognizing that women and girls are disproportionately affected by disaster events, DRRF will prioritize on including female-headed households, widows, the aged, disabled, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers—as beneficiaries and promote their empowerment, where possible.</p> <p>To ensure access to opportunities and benefits, as per RRF, activities 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 (under Output 1) will monitor the number of women who: i) receive sole or joint ownership of UNDP-funded housing and ii) participate in emergency employment or livelihood recovery schemes respectively.</p> <p>Furthermore, if necessary, DRRF will screen plans for additional consultations with women and girls to identify specific needs and constraints of women for gender-responsive interventions.</p> <p>Similarly, the project's M&amp;E plan specifies that, on a quarterly basis, it will identify and track risks that women and other marginalized groups face</p>

<p>Risk 6:</p> <p><b>S.1.2</b> Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Some field-level Project activities can take place in districts adjacent to nature reserves such as in Cox's Bazar, Chittagong Hill Tracts and south western regions of Bangladesh bordering the Sundarbans.</p>	<p>DRRF will apply SESP to all potential interventions and will work closely with UNDP CO Environment portfolio for interventions that take place in or adjacent to critical/sensitive areas and in areas such as the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Cox's Bazar with higher populations of indigenous communities. DRRF will seek deployment of internal or external SURGE people if the issues requires expert/specialist human resource over time to be adequately managed.</p>	<p><b>that may hinder achievement of intended results.</b></p>
<p>Risk 7:</p> <p><b>S.1.11</b> Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other know existing or planned activities in the area?</p>	<p>I = P =</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>In areas such as Cox's Bazar that is hit by the Rohingya crisis, multiple agencies are involved in carrying out both humanitarian and development agencies.</p> <p>Also, while UNDP will focus on host communities, both host communities and people settled in the camps are closely located and currently draw on the same natural resources, ecosystems and infrastructure networks.</p>	<p>In case of the Rohingya crisis, UNDP and DRRF recognize the mandates and expertise of the agencies involved in the response, and does not seek to compete with or replace any of these.</p> <p>UNDP will adopt a conflict-sensitive approach; as part of the 2018 Joint Response Plan in partnership with UNHCR and UNWOMEN, it will <u>target host communities</u> and focus on five areas: a) <u>community recovery and resilience</u> b) solid waste management c) <u>ecosystem restoration</u> d) enhancing disaster risk management and e) support to governance structures.</p>	<p>DRRF will undertake assessments that ensure environmental sustainability, prevent mal-adaption to climate change and minimize any likely adverse impacts.</p>
<p>Risk 8:</p> <p><b>S.2.2</b> Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 4</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Bangladesh is highly vulnerable to climate change impact that, in turn, significantly affects the resilience of its people, communities, environment</p>	<p>DRRF will undertake assessments that ensure environmental sustainability, prevent mal-adaption to climate change and minimize any likely adverse impacts.</p>	<p>DRRF will undertake assessments that ensure environmental sustainability, prevent mal-adaption to climate change and minimize any likely adverse impacts.</p>

			<p>and national growth. DRRF seeks to develop this resilience, primarily through its 'build back better' approach.</p>	<p>As outlined in Annex 3, using 'build back better' approach, DRRF will integrate environmentally sustainable practices into interventions that support sustainable livelihoods, disaster waste management system and resilient shelters and can help conserve natural resources, make responses safer, efficient, and build the foundation for long-term recovery.</p> <p>As outlined in the Project's M&amp;E plan, DRRF will monitor all identified potential risks and mitigating measures through a risk log that will be updated quarterly.</p>
<p>Risk 9: <b>S.3.8</b> Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?</p>	<p>I=2 P=3</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Settlements of indigenous people are present throughout rural areas and must be considered when implementing field activities and selecting beneficiaries.</p>	<p>Before implementing field-level activities, baseline data collection and beneficiary selection must consider for local indigenous communities, their rights and barriers to participation. Areas such as Cox's Bazar, Sunamganj and Rajshahi are likely to have higher populations of indigenous communities.</p>
<p>Risk 10: <b>S.6.1</b> Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?</p>	<p>I=1 P=3</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Settlements of indigenous people are present throughout rural areas and must be considered when implementing field activities and selecting beneficiaries.</p>	<p>Before implementing field-level activities, baseline data collection and beneficiary selection must consider for local indigenous communities, their rights and barriers to participation. Areas such as Cox's Bazar, Sunamganj and Rajshahi are likely to have higher populations of indigenous communities.</p>
<p><b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</b></p>				
<p><b>Select one (see SESP for guidance)</b></p>				<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p>Low Risk <input type="checkbox"/></p>				
<p>Moderate Risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>				
<p>High Risk <input type="checkbox"/></p>				



<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?</b>		<b>Comments</b>
Check all that apply		
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**Final Sign Off**

<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.