

## Annex 12: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

### Project Information

Project Title	Green Sharm El Sheikh
Project Number UNDP PIMS:	6249
Project Number GEF ID:	10117
Atlas Project ID (formerly Award ID):	00123342
Atlas Output ID (formerly Project ID):	00118606
Location (Global/Region/Country)	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt
Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Implementation
Date	06.02.2022

### Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

#### QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming 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 proposed Project was guided by UNDP's Human Rights Principle, and adversely impacts the human rights (civil, political, economic, environmental, social or cultural) of key or potential stakeholders, most particularly Bedouins. All relevant concerns of these groups must be considered in the project design. The Project consulted with all concerned stakeholders during preparation and through its Stakeholder Engagement Plan will ensure their involvement throughout implementation.

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

Project preparation was guided by the SES principle on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. It includes the preparation of a Gender Analysis and Action Plan by UNDP Egypt's gender team, as well as the preparation of activity specific gender action plans during Project implementation. Implementation of the Gender Action Plan will ensure the participation access to opportunities and benefits for state and non-state stakeholders. The project will adopt a gender-sensitive procurement policy through supporting the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data on trade and entrepreneurship to identify women-owned businesses and develop a network of existing and new suppliers that are owned by women and capable of providing goods and services in the quantities and of the quality required to support the implementation of the project activities. The Project's results framework includes special measures and indicators to address any gender inequality.

Under the project, gender mainstreaming shall be done at all levels of project planning, decision-making, and implementation. In line with the Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030, capacity building activities and knowledge products shall enhance the roles and status of women as participants and agents of change, build on their strengths and experiences, knowledge and coping capacity, and ensure women's access to information. The Project aims to mainstream gender considerations into the financing, technical assistance, capacity building and policy dialogue activities of the project.

##### **Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience**

Project activities will support the implementation of the environmental sustainability priorities identified in the Green Sharm Initiative, and Egypt's 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy, as well as international agreements such as CBD and UNFCCC, and the Paris Accord. The support will include strengthening of the environmental management capacity of public and private sector partners in low carbon tourism and green economy, promoting technologies to reduce carbon emissions, and to improve the sustainability of solid waste management and water supply, and strengthening the management of protected areas and their biodiversity, most particularly coral reefs. By increasing environmental and social sustainability, the Project will improve the health, welfare and well-being of Sharm El Sheikh's population.

This proposed project will also help Egypt attain its climate change mitigation targets and reduce global GHG emissions, by improving energy efficiency in urban systems and hotels, and through integrated chemicals and solid waste management systems.

Finally, the Project will help improve global biodiversity outcomes by strengthening biodiversity management in marine and coastal PAs.

**Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders**

Project development has involved wide consultations with relevant stakeholders, including *inter alia* the Governorate of South Sinai, Municipality of Sharm El Sheikh, hotels and other tourism operators and local communities. During implementation, the Project Board will include representatives of the Governorate, Municipality and the Tourism Federation as key project beneficiaries so they will have the opportunity to directly participate in project planning and decisions. These beneficiaries will also benefit from capacity building provided by the project.

Resources have been allocated in the project budget for implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework, including the preparation of a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) covering different workstreams, with possibly Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and Livelihood Action Plans (ALPs). The ESMP(s) will subsequently be implemented throughout the project, together with a stakeholder engagement plan that will ensure due consultation and participation of all stakeholders; and a gender action plan with capacity building, livelihood interventions and other activities to ensure gender equity and women’s empowerment.

The project will also design and set in place a Stakeholder Response Mechanism with a grievance redress mechanism to allow those who have a complaint or feel aggrieved by the project to be able to communicate their concern, complaint and/or grievance through an appropriate process. The details of the grievance mechanism will be announced to enable all targeted groups to be aware about the procedures and establish a system to respond and resolve arising issues.

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

<p><b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b>  <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</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 5</i></p>			<p><b>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High</b></p>
<p><b>Risk Description</b>  <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i></p>	<p><b>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)</b></p>	<p><b>Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</b></p>	<p><b>Comments (optional)</b></p>	<p><b>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</b></p>
<p>Risk 1: The COVID situation may cause health risks to staff, consultants and populations: a significant part of the projects involves consultations, meetings, on-the-ground studies and other opportunities for communicable diseases (such as COVID-19) to spread)</p> <p><u>(SES Principles: Accountability P14, P15; SES Standards: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions q4)</u></p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>In Egypt, from 3 January 2020 to 19 May 2021, there have been 248,078 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 14,441 deaths, reported to WHO. As of 11 May 2021, a total of 1,371,976 vaccine doses have been administered. While it is expected that the country makes a speedy recovery from the crisis in time for the start of this project, additional “waves” of infections of infections through variants are not to be excluded. The mitigation measures (to</p>	<p>Awareness of current sanitary situation will be ensured for all parties involved before planning activities with the potential to spread COVID-19, in line with UN/DSS and national government guidelines. When activities bear such risks, alternatives will be suggested, or the activities will be postponed if they absolutely require physical presence.</p> <p>The risk will be further assessed in the planned assessments and managed through the subsequent ESMP, as needed.</p>

			<p>the right) would be necessary should this latter scenario materialise to some extent.</p> <p>This risk could influence the timing or format of preliminary feasibility and feasibility studies (e.g., Output 1.2.1), training activities (e.g., Output 2.2.1) as well as consultations with stakeholders who may not be familiar with the type of information technologies that are required to conduct virtual meetings or consultations (e.g., Bedouin populations).</p>	
<p>Risk 2: The project will fund the development of policies (strategies and planning documents such as SESSDS, etc.) that may cause unintended downstream social and/or environmental impacts, including through the poor placement of new urban, protected area and tourism infrastructures, changes in protected area status or resource management regimes, opening of new areas for “sustainable” tourism development, etc..</p> <p>(SES Principles: Human Rights P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7; Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment P11; Accountability P13, P14, P15; SES Standards: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management q1, q2, q3, q4, q10; Displacement and Resettlement q1, q2, q3, q4)</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 3</p>	Substantial		<p>An ESMF was prepared to address the project’s environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the Project’s upstream work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Preparation of a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) to assess and manage relevant specific risks through the design of the policies</li> <li>– Inclusion of any risks that cannot be avoided in an ESMF for the given policy(ies), with other frameworks (Resettlement Action Framework and/or Livelihood Action Framework if indicated).</li> </ul>
<p>Risk 3: The Project will fund feasibility studies in support of large-scale infrastructure that could lead to activities with high environmental or social risks and impacts, particularly if construction is involved; for instance: poorly designed, placed or operated desalination plants could impact coral reefs due to brine releases, and could pose a threat to worker safety if not properly built and operated</p> <p>(SES Principles: Human Rights P2, P3, P5; Accountability P13, P14, P15; SES Standards: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 4</p>	Substantial	<p>The Project might finance feasibility studies for one or more of: (i) solid waste management concept and business plans, (ii) distributed PV, (iii) centralized cooling systems, (iv) renewable energy powered desalination plants, (v) business model to diversify the transport modal split.</p> <p>Preparation of these feasibility studies would be a first step in seeking private or public investors, who could then be considered as cofunders of the Project.</p> <p>These potential risks and impacts must be taken into account by the Project during</p>	<p>An ESMF was prepared to address the project’s environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. All the individual feasibility studies will integrate and reflect UNDP SES requirements, including appropriately scoped ESIA/ESMPs, Resettlement Action Plans and/or Livelihood Action Plans, if appropriate. The SES documents will be subjected to due public consultations.</p>

Natural Resource Management q1, q2, q4, q11; Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions q1, q3, q5; Displacement and Resettlement q1, q2, q3, q4; Labour and Working Conditions q1, q5, q6; Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency q1, q2, q3, q4, q6			the preparation of the feasibility studies, given the absence of a definitive list of feasibility study or of ToRs for the studies indicating their nature, scope, or the location of potential investments.	
<p>Risk 4: The rehabilitation of the solid waste sorting and composting units, as well as the construction of a new landfill, might result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local impacts on human and environmental health.</p> <p><u>(SES Principles: Accountability P14, P15; SES Standards: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions q1, q3, q5; Labour and Working Conditions q3, q5, q6; Pollution prevention and resource efficiency q1)</u></p>	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	The Project must address the environmental and social risks associated with the solid waste disposal site's performance because of the direct link between the Project's target outcome and the performance of the solid waste disposal waste site. Management of the solid waste disposal site has been commercially leased to Zahret Ganoub Sinai, a newly established private entity. The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) and local authorities in the past have not been able to oversee or control the solid waste disposal site, which has grown from 13 ha in 2005 to approximately 200 ha in 2019.	<p>An ESMF was prepared to address the project's environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the Project's potential release of pollutants from solid waste management facilities to the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the current situation, and of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) funded by the Project at project inception, which meet UNDP's Environmental and Social Standards including on pollution prevention and community health.</li> <li>– The signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between EEAA, the Governorate of the South Sinai, and Zahret Ganoub Sinai (the contracted operator of the waste site), possibly as an addendum to the environment permit that will be delivered by EEAA, specifying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Zahret Ganoub's inclusion in the project</li> <li>○ The provision of targeted Technical Assistance by the Project to improve solid waste management performance</li> <li>○ A commitment by Zahret Ganoub to implement the mitigation measures defined in the ESMP, as a condition for UNDP's support.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The ESIA/ESMP will be subjected to public and transparent consultations with all concerned stakeholders, and consultation results will be considered in their finalisation and implementation.</p>
Risk 5: The construction and operation of the energy efficiency and waste management pilot projects may pose potential occupational safety risks.	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	The project must ensure compliance with Egypt's labour and occupational health and safety laws with obligations under international law, and consistency with the principles and standards embodied in	An ESMF was prepared to address the project's environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the Project's occupational safety risks:

<p>(SES Principles: Accountability P14, P15; SES Standards: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions q1, q3, q5; Labour and Working Conditions q1, q3, q5, q6)</p>			<p>ILO fundamental conventions and ensuring no forms of child labour.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A set of Environment, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) requirements that will be followed by Zahret Ganoub Sinai, and a Code of Conduct that will apply to all contracts related to the rehabilitation and operations of the solid waste disposal site.</li> </ul> <p>The preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the current situation, and of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) funded by the Project at project inception, which meet UNDP’s Environmental and Social Standards including on safety and working conditions.</p>
<p>Risk 6: The project activities on solid waste management might impact the livelihoods of waste-pickers and users of organic waste (marginalised and disaffected groups) and lead to physical and/or economic displacement, if not forced evictions, because of changing waste management routines introduced by the project. This might happen without due consultations or consideration. It is possible that affected populations are not aware of their rights and do not have the capacity to claim them, and that duty bearers (municipality, private sector) do not have full control over related decisions.</p> <p>(SES Principles: Human Rights P2, P3, P4, P5, P7; Accountability P13, P14, P15; SES Standards: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions q8; Displacement and Resettlement q1, q2, q3)</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 5</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The Project must address the social risks associated with the presence of an unknown number of established waste-pickers, as well as the livelihoods of an unknown number of persons who rely on access to organic waste to feed their livestock.</p>	<p>An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared to address the Project’s environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the project’s potential impact on waste-dependent livelihoods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Complementing the already-completed Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the current situation, and of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at project inception, which meet UNDP’s Environmental and Social Standards including on human rights, and displacement; this will include a survey of the livelihoods dependent on the current waste management situation (mainly waste-pickers and users of the organic waste).</li> <li>– If appropriate, the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and/or Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) for persons directly or indirectly affected.</li> </ul> <p>Through these management plans, the project will prohibit forced evictions, in line with SES Standard 5. Namely, any evictions that might be associated with project activities shall occur only in exceptional circumstances and be carried out lawfully with full justification and meet all of the following criteria: (a) authorized by national law; (b) carried out in full accordance with relevant provisions of international human rights and humanitarian law; (c) undertaken solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare; (d) are reasonable and proportional, and (e) follow due process standards and are regulated so as to ensure full and fair compensation and rehabilitation. The protection</p>

				<p>provided by these requirements applies to all affected persons and groups, irrespective of whether they hold title to home and property under domestic law.</p> <p>The ESIA/ESMP/RAP/LAP will be subjected to public and transparent consultations with all concerned stakeholders, and consultation results will be considered in their finalisation and implementation. The project will facilitate conflict resolution and emplace a grievance mechanism.</p>
<p>Risk 7. Biodiversity conservation activities under Component 3 are prone to curtail long-standing access to (or, unsustainable use of) natural resources (pastures and fisheries) by local marginalised (Bedouin) communities living near or within the targeted protected areas, which could lead to economic displacement, if not forced physical displacement and/or forced evictions, and affect women in particular. This might happen without due consultations or consideration. It is possible that affected populations are not aware of their rights and do not have the capacity to claim them, and that duty bearers (municipality, private sector) do not have full control over related decisions.</p> <p>(SES Principles: Human Rights P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 , P7; Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment P10, P11; Accountability P13, P14, P15; SES Standards: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management q2, q8; Displacement and Resettlement q1, q2, q3, q4)</p>	<p>I = 2 L = 4</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The relationship between the various Bedouin tribal communities and Park authorities is sometimes delicate and complicated. Sensitive issues include sharing the benefits from the tourist trade, cumulative impacts of the tourist trade on social norms, and access to resources within protected areas.</p>	<p>An ESMF was prepared to address the Project’s environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the project’s potential social impacts on the local communities near or inside the targeted PAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Complementing the already-completed Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the current situation that includes a social assessment specifically for Component 3, as a prerequisite to the Benefit Sharing Plan under Component 3</li> <li>– Preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at project inception, which meet UNDP’s Environmental and Social Standards including on human rights, gender and displacement.</li> <li>– If appropriate, the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and/or Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) for persons directly or indirectly affected.</li> <li>– As part of its design, the Project will involve CSOs or individuals that are acceptable to the Bedouin community at Gharqana village to facilitate dialogue and consultation, leading to the design and implementation of a package of incentives (and benefit sharing arrangements) that are acceptable to the Bedouin community as well as address existing tensions.</li> </ul> <p>As noted above, these plans will ensure the prohibition on forced eviction, as required under SES Standard 5.</p> <p>The ESIA/ESMP/RAP/LAP will be subjected to public and transparent consultations with all concerned stakeholders, and consultation results will be considered in their finalisation and implementation. The project will facilitate conflict resolution and emplace a grievance mechanism.</p>

<p>Risk 8. Enforcement of more restrictive access and practices especially in the marine/coral ecosystems around Sharm El Sheikh (including in PAs) could cause further economic hardship to tourism operators such as hotels, dive/snorkel shops, boat charters, etc. (after years of political instability, security issues and COVID-19), which could lead to local-level conflicts.</p> <p>(SES Principles: Human Rights P7; Accountability P13, P14, P15; SES Standards: Displacement and Resettlement q2, q4)</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 5</p>	<p>High</p>		<p>An ESMF was prepared to address the Project's environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the project's potential economic impacts on tourism operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Complementing the already-completed Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the current situation, with a social assessment specifically for Component 3, as a prerequisite to the Benefit Sharing Plan under Component 3</li> <li>– Preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at project inception, which meet UNDP's Environmental and Social Standards including on human rights, gender and displacement.</li> <li>– If appropriate, the preparation of a Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) for persons directly or indirectly affected.</li> </ul> <p>The ESIA/ESMP/LAP will be subjected to public and transparent consultations with all concerned stakeholders, and consultation results will be considered in their finalisation and implementation. The project will facilitate conflict resolution and emplace a grievance mechanism.</p>
<p>Risk 9. The project could reproduce gender discrimination, limit the consultation and involvement of women in project decision-making and implementation</p> <p>(SES Principles: Accountability P14, P15; Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment P10, P11)</p>	<p>I = 2 L = 4</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Egyptian women face:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Persistent negative social and cultural traditions that prevent women from accessing and practicing their rights, especially in rural communities and regions, partially due to lack of women's awareness of their rights and partially due to social constraints.</li> <li>– Lack of training and capacity building.</li> <li>– The reluctance of some private sector operators to uphold women's rights.</li> <li>– A low percentage of women in decision-making positions, despite increasing participation of women in civil society organizations; new generations are reluctant to volunteer.</li> <li>– Insufficient support to women's needs and concerns, or to their participation across all fields.</li> </ul>	<p>The Project prepared a Gender Analysis and Action Plan and will conduct a field level gender analysis during implementation to establish a baseline and help integrate Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) into Project activities. The GAAP will be implemented throughout project implementation under the responsibility of one of the 4 technical officers.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of awareness of society, especially women, about the environmental risks posed by climate change and environmental pollution.</li> <li>- Underutilized potential in entrepreneurship opportunities and access to finance.</li> </ul>	
<p>Risk 10. <u>Climate change</u>: Long-term changes in climate will exacerbate or present additional challenges for biodiversity in the targeted regions, most notably impacting the coral reefs</p> <p><u>SES Standards</u>: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation q2</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 4</p>	Substantial		<p>The objective of the project is to support biodiversity conservation efforts and alleviate current and future threats and pressure, including those presented by climate change. The project has been designed to climate-proof its activities ex ante and adopt adaptive management approaches as required. Well-designed measures taken to protect biodiversity are amongst the most valuable options to increase the resistance and resilience of species and ecosystems to climate change. Damage to coral reefs is best managed by reducing all non-climate pressures such as pollution, which this project will work towards.</p> <p>Nonetheless, this risk will be further assessed and managed through each ESIA/ESMP and SESA prepared and implemented by the project.</p>
<p>Risk 11. <u>Climate change</u>: Long-term changes in climate can reduce efficiency of solar PV due to higher temperatures and dust. Increased air temperatures lower solar PV efficiency and energy output. Dry conditions increase dust events.</p> <p><u>SES Standards</u>: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation q2</p>	<p>I = 2 L = 4</p>	Moderate		<p>The project may anticipate taking actions such as:</p> <p>Enhanced panel cleaning and maintenance of all equipment vulnerable to dust</p> <p>Checklists to limit or avoid damage from flooding, hazardous objects, loose connections, etc. and checklists to check for damage or increased vulnerabilities</p> <p>These and other measures will be identified, assessed and articulated through the ESIA/ESMP(s), and then implemented accordingly.</p>
<p>Risk 12. Climate Change: increased energy consumption from transport could contribute to increasing GHG emissions impacting climate change.</p> <p><u>SES Standards</u>: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation q4</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	Moderate		<p>The project is dedicating activities to cleaner transport including exploring the feasibility of introducing a public bus system and e-bike sharing programs to connect hotels, residential and commercial areas within the city boundaries as well as long-term opportunities to converting the touristic bus fleet to be electric vehicles.</p> <p>Nonetheless, this risk will be further assessed and managed through the relevant ESIA/ESMP and/or SESA prepared and implemented by the project.</p>

**QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?**

<b>Low Risk</b>		
<b>Moderate Risk</b>		
<b>Substantial Risk</b>		
<b>High Risk</b>	<b>X</b>	<p>In line with UNDP's SES, an SESP was prepared during project design (PIF and PPG stages), and an environmental and social management framework (ESMF) was developed during the PPG.</p> <p>These original SESPs were still based on the dated 3-tier risk categories. The SESP was now updated in the present version to the new 4-tier risk category template.</p> <p>In both the PPG version and the present version, <b>12 social and environmental risks were identified</b>. In the former, four (4) were ranked HIGH and eight (8) MODERATE. <b>In this updated version, two (2) were ranked HIGH, four (4) SUBSTANTIAL and six (6) MODERATE.</b></p>

**QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)**

Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects

<b><i>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</i></b>	<b>X</b>		<b><i>Status? (completed, planned)</i></b>
<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>	<b>X</b>	Targeted assessment(s)	<p>Resources have been allocated in the project budget for implementation of the ESMF, including the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) covering different workstreams, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with possibly Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and Livelihood Action Plans (ALPs).</p> <p>These are all still pending and must be initiated prior to the start of relevant workstreams.</p> <p>The project will also implement other social and environment risk management plans, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of the project gender action plan (Annex 13) in capacity building, livelihoods, and other activities to ensure gender equity and women's empowerment.</li> <li>- Implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan (Annex 4) that identifies the roles and responsibilities of implementing partners, beneficiaries, enabling stakeholders, and others.</li> <li>- Implementation of a grievance and accountability mechanism that will allow local communities and other stakeholders to raise concerns and grievances and facilitate follow-up corrective action responses.</li> <li>- Standard M&amp;E and adaptive management procedures, to be applied during project implementation. The independent Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation will assess whether appropriate risk mitigation measures have been taken, and how the SES work has been implemented.</li> </ul>
	<b>X</b>	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
	<b>X</b>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	

<b>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</b>	X		
<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>	X	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	See above
	X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
	X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed in PPG, yet based on the 3-tier risk categories
<b>Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?</b>		<b>Comments (not required)</b>	
<b>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</b>			
<b>Human Rights</b>	X	See Risks 2, 3, 6, 7, 8	
<b>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>	X	See Risks 2, 7, 9	
<b>Accountability</b>	X	See Risks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	
<b>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	X	See Risks 2, 3, 7	
<b>2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks</b>	X	See Risks 10, 11, 12	
<b>3. Community Health, Safety and Security</b>	X	See Risks 1, 3, 4, 5, 6	
<b>4. Cultural Heritage</b>			
<b>5. Displacement and Resettlement</b>	X	See Risks 2, 3, 6, 7, 8	
<b>6. Indigenous Peoples</b>			
<b>7. Labour and Working Conditions</b>	X	See Risks 3, 4, 5	
<b>8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>	X	See Risks 3, 4	

## Final Sign Off

*Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included*

<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.

## SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
<p><b>INSTRUCTIONS:</b> The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the <a href="#">SES toolkit</a> for further guidance on addressing screening questions.</p>		
<p><b>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</b></p> <p><b>Human Rights</b></p>		<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
P.1	(prior 7) Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	N
P.2	(prior 5) Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Y
P.3	(prior 6) Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Y
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.4	(prior 1) adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Y
P.5	(prior 2) inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? <sup>1</sup>	Y
P.6	(prior 3) restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	Y
P.7	(prior 8) exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Y
<p><b>Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment</b></p>		
P.8	(prior 3) Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	N
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.9	(prior 1) adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	N
P.10	(prior 2) reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Y
P.11	(prior 4) limitations on women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	Y
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>	N

<sup>1</sup> Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

<b>Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below</b>	
<b>Accountability</b>	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
P.13 (prior 1.4) exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Y
P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Y
P.15 risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	Y
<b>Project-Level Standards</b>	
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	Y
1.2 activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) 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?	Y
1.3 changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Y
1.4 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	Y
1.5 exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	N
1.6 (prior 1.5) introduction of invasive alien species?	N
1.7 adverse impacts on soils?	N
1.8 (prior 1.6) harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Y
1.9 significant agricultural production?	N
1.10 (prior 1.7) animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	Y
1.11 (prior 1.8) significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	Y
1.12 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? <sup>2</sup>	N
1.13 (prior 1.9) utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) <sup>3</sup>	N
1.14 (prior 1.10) adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	N
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks</b>	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
2.1 (prior 3.5) areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	N
2.2 (prior 2.2) outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters?	Y

<sup>2</sup> See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

<sup>3</sup> See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

	<i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	
2.3	(prior 2.3) increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	N
2.4	(prior 2.1) increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	Y
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	(prior 3.1 & 3.3) construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	Y
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	N
3.3	(prior 3.4) harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	Y
3.4	(prior 3.6) risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	Y
3.5	(prior 3.2) transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	Y
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	N
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	N
3.8	(prior 3.9) engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	Y
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	N
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	N
4.3	(prior 4.1) adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	N
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	N
4.5	(prior 4.2) utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	N
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	Y
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Y
5.3	risk of forced evictions? <sup>4</sup>	Y
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Y
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

<sup>4</sup> Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	N
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i>	N
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	N
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	N
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	N
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	N
<b>Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	(prior 3.8) working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	Y
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	N
7.3	use of child labour?	Y
7.4	use of forced labour?	N
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	Y
7.6	(prior 3.7) occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	Y
<b>Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
8.1	(prior 7.1) the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Y
8.2	(prior 7.2) the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Y
8.3	(prior 7.3) the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	Y
8.4	(from prior 7.3) the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the <a href="#">Montreal Protocol</a>, <a href="#">Minamata Convention</a>, <a href="#">Basel Convention</a>, <a href="#">Rotterdam Convention</a>, <a href="#">Stockholm Convention</a></i>	Y
8.5	(prior 7.4) the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	N
8.6	(prior 7.5) significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Y

**Table 2. Rating the 'Impact' of a Risk**

Score	Rating	Social and environmental impacts
5	Extreme	Significant adverse impacts on human populations and/or environment. Adverse impacts of large-scale magnitude and/or spatial extent (large geographic area, large number of people, transboundary impacts, cumulative impacts) and duration (long-term, permanent and/or irreversible); areas adversely impacted include areas of high value and sensitivity (e.g. valuable ecosystems, critical habitats); adverse impacts to rights, lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples; involve significant levels of displacement or resettlement; generates significant quantities of greenhouse gas emissions; impacts may give rise to significant social conflict
4	Extensive	Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of considerable magnitude, spatial extent and duration, but more limited than Extreme (e.g. more predictable, mostly temporary, reversible). <i>Impacts of projects that may affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples are to be considered at a minimum potentially Extensive</i>
3	Intermediate	Impacts of medium magnitude, limited in scale (site-specific) and duration (temporary), can be avoided, managed and/or mitigated with relatively uncomplicated accepted measures
2	Minor	Very minor impacts in terms of severity and magnitude (e.g. small affected area, very low number of people affected) and duration (short), may be easily avoided, managed, mitigated
1	Negligible	Negligible or no adverse impacts on communities, individuals, and/or environment

**Table 3. Rating the 'Likelihood' of a Risk**

Score	Rating
5	Expected
4	Very likely
3	Moderately likely
2	Low likelihood
1	Not likely

**Table 4. Determining 'Significance' of Risk**

Impact	5	M	S	S	H	H
	4	L	M	S	S	H
	3	L	M	M	M	S
	2	L	L	L	M	M
	1	L	L	L	L	L
		1	2	3	4	5
Likelihood						
<span style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 2px;">Low</span> , <span style="background-color: #92D050; color: white; padding: 2px;">Moderate</span> , <span style="background-color: #709240; color: white; padding: 2px;">Substantial</span> , <span style="background-color: #FFC000; color: white; padding: 2px;">High</span>						