Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Markets for Change Project
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	**00081678**
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Regional – Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Samoa
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design Phase
5. Date	2014 (Phase I) 2020 (Phase II)

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 project is guided by human rights to guide the implementation of M4C Phase II: • **Empowering:** There is a need to strengthen WEE impacts arising from M4C Phase II activities, with the link between outcomes and WEE strengthened under M4C Phase II • **Enabling:** The programme needs to show clear results reflecting how it has helped enable both rights-holders and duty-bearers: 1) strengthen voice among target groups; 2) strengthen oversight and implementation among local governments and other service providers; and 3) strengthen the overall enabling environment • **Inclusive:** M4C Phase II will focus further attention on reaching hard-to-reach and excluded populations by delivering in a manner that brings the disabled, the excluded, remote area vendors, and others into the programme

- **Challenging Harmful Norms:** Building on positive social norms and challenging negative ones is critical to building a solid foundation for WEE, intervening at individual, family, community and society levels.

- The Project was designed to acknowledge and highlight the rights that are fundamental to Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE).

- **Human Rights-Based Approach:** programme success and sustainability depends on women market vendors being able to effect change in their lives, and on building an enabling environment where duty-bearers meet their obligations. The M4C Phase II strategy is to enable women market vendors' voice and agency and economic success by building avenues for collective action, strengthening skills, improving access to financial resources, and providing a safe and enabling work environment. And it includes a range of capacity development and mentoring activities aimed at strengthening the ability of duty-bearers to provide services, respond to demands, and better understand the gendered nature of service provision

- The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) provides the global standard for states parties legislative, administrative and judicial actions to progress the empowerment of women. CEDAW promotes the economic empowerment of women, specifically through Article 14, which calls for States Parties to enable the rights of rural women, engaged in agriculture, to equal treatment through access to marketing facilities, regular incomes, training, education and extension services. Article 14 also calls for equal participation of rural women at all levels of policy, planning and budgeting for local economic development.

- The 56th session of the Commission on the Status of Women6 (CSW56) focused on rural women and provided a strategic reframing of the meaning of CEDAW Article 14; recognising rural women, as, inter alia, leaders, decision-makers, producers, workers, entrepreneurs and caregivers. Acknowledging and appropriately valuing rural women's contributions to local and national economies through agriculture, including farming, fishing, and forestry, and household livelihood is a prerequisite for their economic empowerment, for poverty alleviation, as well as for inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development. Investing in rural women and girls accelerates progress toward eradicating poverty and hunger

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

In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the project is designed to directly contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 on Gender Equality; particularly the following targets:
- Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and family as nationally appropriate
- Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

- Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, [1]inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- The project supports SDG 1 No Poverty, SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities, and SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities.
- The project also promotes the principles enshrined in the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women[2], ratified by Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, which commits member states to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, including in relation to employment and earnings, skills development and training, and access to services, along with the right to organize to advance common interests.
- It responds to key issues highlighted by the Commission on the Status of Women at the 61st meeting on the importance of strengthening systems of economic advancement of women in informal enterprises, the particular challenges facing rural women and migrants (2017) highlighted at the 62nd meeting[3] and climate change and gender-responsive infrastructure[4] (2018) as raised at the 63rd meeting.
- Gender is effectively implemented in all project outputs and the project has gender equality and women economic empowerment as a principle objective (gender marker GEN3).

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

The project mainstreams sustainability through ensuring that Outcome 2 :

- contribute to ensure that service providers are able to continue to provide products and services suited to the needs of market vendors and the informal sector.
- Phase II will develop clear criteria for MVA sustainability based on criteria for phasing out M4C support that will include key indicators based on: (Outcome 2) Service providers are supporting market vendors without linking from the programme.
- Analysis of this criteria will lead to the development of market 'exit strategies' that allows for full or partial exiting from a marketplace in cases where the programme is no longer needed or viable. As such, the "extension-expansion-exit" approach includes downscaling and fully exiting locations based on: (1) the ability of marketplace institutions (including MVAs) and local government, as well as other relevant stakeholders, to continue to operate in the absence of M4C support and financing;(2) the inability of M4C to help overcome chronic problems with marketplaces that yield poor value for money for continued work; and (3) following the MTR, planning workshops will be held in each target country to discuss transitioning out of programme support for existing marketplaces, and needs and opportunities for a M4C Phase III.

[1] UN Women Markets for Change Phase II (2021-2026) Regional Project Document

[2] https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CEDAW.aspx

[3] https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/62/csw-conclusions-62-en.pdf?la=en&vs=4713

[4] https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/63/conclusions63-en-letter-final.pdf?la=en&vs=3258

The Project has demonstrated the importance of strengthening resilience and the socioeconomic recovery of marketplaces, communities and households through its involvement in marketplace recovery following major cyclone events and the COVID-19 pandemic. Developing resilience to shocks has taken centre stage, particularly in the context of COVID-19, underlining the importance of programming that builds resilience (i.e. strengthens livelihoods, access to banking and insurance, links the informal sector to social security systems and improves income security in times of crisis). M4C Phase I improved household resilience, with vendors diversifying their economic activities and investing in capital assets that could enable faster recovery from economic shocks, whatever their source. Actions around strengthening smallholder farmers also proved important in mitigating the effects of COVID-19 on vendors and their families. M4C Phase I results stressed the importance of MVA engagement in advocacy to help ensure that government agencies recognize the importance of marketplaces in household economies and the need for and the ability of households to recover from shocks, and clarified links between local authority and agency actions and the economic opportunities from expanding marketplace activities. M4C also underlined that resilience is central to sustaining gains made in economic advancement, power and agency.

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic will manifest for the foreseeable future, despite that no cases were reported in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Samoa, and even though Fiji took early action to contain the spread of the virus. The economic consequences of the pandemic will be felt for some time, and as the world re-opens, so too will the risk to Pacific islands countries. The efficacy of vaccines are yet to be determined and inequalities in access are expected to continue for years. In such an environment, M4C Phase II will enhance its focus on resilience through continuous government support, stakeholder support at all levels (including communities and the duty bearers- local government and the provincial office)

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

The project strengthen accountability through its existing governance system.

1)Regional Board Meeting
2) Project Management Committee Meeting
3) Project Working Committee meeting

A Regional Project Board will oversee M4C Phase II implementation that will meet biannually in Year 1 and 2, and annually and as required thereafter. At country level the programme will retain the Phase I in-country structures, which are the Project Management Committees (PMC) and the Project Working Committees (PWC) that will be expanded to include other agencies, including relevant ministries, in line with the recommendations from the MTR. Updated Terms of Reference for the PMC and PWC will be prepared to clarify the committee roles and priority tasks in the pre-project period. Evaluation activities and primary data collection by independent agencies will complement programme monitoring data and support good programme governance.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments (optional)*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 1: Governments lack of support due to limited resources. Ministry of Women, Ministry of Itaukei Affairs, and Ministry of Rural Development	3	Moderate	Limited budget restricts the Government Departments to do followups or continue field monitoring after the project interventions	**Moderate**

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
	Low Risk	X		
	Moderate Risk	☐		

		Substantial Risk	☐		
		High Risk	☐		

	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

				No assessment required	*Status? (completed, planned)*
Is assessment required? (check if "yes")		☐	*n / a*		
	if yes, indicate overall type and status		☐	Targeted assessment(s)	Gender Action Plan to support Government Departments
			☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
			☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
Are management plans required? (check if "yes)		☐	n /a		
	If yes, indicate overall type		☐	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	Gender Action Plan required
			☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?			**Comments (not required)**		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		X	Yes – there is still a need to promote inclusivity at the project implementation level (decision making, shared roles and		

			responsibilities at the household, and existing committee member levels)
	Human Rights	☐ **X**	Yes - there is still a need to create more awareness at the community level
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐ **X**	Yes- there is still a need to support Government (technical, human resource, and financial resources) as they are the first entry points for women and girls from the community level. More collaboration between government partners in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.
	Accountability	☐ **X**	Yes
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☐	
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	☐	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☐	
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☐	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	

Final Sign Off

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

Signature	Date	Description
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 <u>Risks</u>	
<u>INSTRUCTIONS</u>: 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 <u>SES toolkit</u> for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**	**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	*NO*
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	*NO*
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	*NO*
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [5]	NO
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	NO
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	NO
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	Somewhat level they have
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	*NO*
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	NO

P.11	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? *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*	NO
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *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.*	At some level – income decision making at household level
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	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?	NO
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	NO
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?	NO
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	NO
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?	NO
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)	NO
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	NO
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	NO

1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	NO
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	NO
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	NO
1.9	significant agricultural production?	NO
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	NO
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	NO
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[6]	NO
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[7]	NO
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	NO
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	NO
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)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	NO
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	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)	NO
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	NO

3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	NO
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	NO
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	N0
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	NO
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	NO
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	NO
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	NO
4.3	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)	NO
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	NO
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	NO
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)?	NO
5.3	risk of forced evictions?[8]	NO
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		

6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	NO
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
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)? *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*	NO
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?	NO
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
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? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	NO
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	NO
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	NO
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	NO
7.3	use of child labour?	NO
7.4	use of forced labour?	NO
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	NO
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	NO

Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
8.1 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?	NO
8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	NO
8.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	NO
8.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the* Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention	NO
8.5 the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
8.6 significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO