# **Social and Environmental Screening**

## **Project Information**

Pro	oject Information	
1.	Project Title	Integrated sustainable landscape management through deforestation-free jurisdiction project in Lam Dong and Dak Nong, Viet Nam
2.	Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	00098749
3.	Location (Global/Region/Country)	Viet Nam
4.	Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5.	Date	31 May 2021

## 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

During the project implementation, UNDP respects the right of local stakeholders, especially ethnic minorities and forest-dependent communities to withhold their consent to implement project's activities. The project also has different mechanisms for consultation and feedback.

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

One of three specific objectives of the project is to "improve livelihoods, through inclusion of vulnerable groups including ethnic minorities and women in agriculture, forest-farming and ecotourism value chains. Equality issues relating to gender and ethnic minorities are mainstreamed throughout the project's outputs and activities and there will be a continual process of assessing the impact on different groups of any planned action, in all areas and at all levels.

The project has different indicators requiring gender mainstreaming such as indicators on improved livelihoods, climate-smart standardized practices, sustainable farming models, sustainable cash-crop production models, agroecology farming models, etc.

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

Sustainability and resilience are the key objectives of the project. The project aims to improve environmental sustainability and social inclusion and resilience of food production models and supply chains in the Central Highlands of Vietnam. The project has three specific objectives:

- Enhance ecosystems, including reducing loss and degradation of natural forests, protecting biodiversity, restoring priority ecosystems, reducing GHG emissions
- Improve livelihoods, through inclusion of vulnerable groups including ethnic minorities and women in agriculture, forest-farming and ecotourism value chains
- Sustain food production and improve quality, through improved farming practices, better organization of producers, and transparent and shortened supply
  chains.

All project activities are designed to achieve these above objectives.

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

The project will engage, build capacity, and seek commitments of related stakeholders for the transition towards sustainable landscapes. The project will support stakeholders to develop a monitoring framework to track the transition progress towards sustainable landscape. The monitoring system also incorporates modules for nearly real-time warning of deforestation. It will inform local government and stakeholders about their performance and enable them to review and take corrective measures on a timely basis.

The project also creates different platforms for multi-stakeholder dialogue.

# 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.	the potential Note: Respons	al social and e	e level of significance of environmental risks? ns 4 and 5below before	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 Likelihoo d (1-5)	Significan ce (Low, Moderate Substantia I, High)	Comments (optional)	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk 1: Duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project	I = 3 L =3	Moderate	Weak local governance results in funding not being channeled to the appropriate beneficiaries and generating expected impacts & public authorities do not share interest for sustainable land use management	Based on long UNDP history in Vietnam as well as other partners' experience, there has been demonstration of successful prevention and handling of this risk. The project will build on REDD+ safeguards (under outcome 4 and to be institutionalized throughout the jurisdiction sustainable landscape management framework under output 1.2) and associated mechanisms like the feedback grievance redress mechanism that are meant to be further deployed according to National REDD+ Action Programme. The project will carry out relevant analysis and promote participatory governance of local activities, together with regular assessment by UNDP and independent organizations, and robust auditing. Continued awareness raising on importance and opportunities offered by integrated landscape management will be provided at national and local levels to build a robust and systemic convergence of forces towards the innovative approach supported by the project. Leaders will be supported to participate in this advocacy campaign, including through networking activities, and be increasingly held accountable for inappropriate decisions.

Risk 2: Rights-holders (e.g. project- affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights	I = 2 L = 3	Low			This will be addressed through different capacity building and awareness raising activities of the project.		
Risk 3: Objections from potentially affected stakeholders	I = 3 L = 4	Moderate	Some stakeholders may represent the supportive of transition towards sustainable land and management, especitions who benefit from ure trading system, polluting a poor-quality product trading illegal timber trade or land grabbing The motivation this opposition is, in some cases, the lack of effective penalties for illegal activities in forests, and in other case a narrow vision of increase revenues from agricultural products through area expansion of low-value products. If these stakeholders hinder the implementation of the probenefits could be compromised	use ally nfair and ng, d n for e es ses sed	Several countermeasures have already been integrated into the project based on the detailed study of drivers of deforestation and barriers to sustainable land use management, as carried out by the coalition of partners in 2018 and supported by other processes including REDD+ action planning in the two provinces. In addition, further studies and development of business models will lead to direct interaction with potential opponents and better understanding of their motives and interests, and subsequent responses including incentive to join through collaborative activities, or containment measures including through active awareness and communication campaign. Enforcement of local governance of forest and land, including through output 1.5, will also strengthen the pressure on negatively minded stakeholders.		
Risk 4: The project involves activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas	I = 1 L = 3	Low					
Risk 5: The project involves areas where ethnic minorities are present	I = 1 L = 4	Low					
[add additional rows as needed]							
	QUESTION	N 4: What is th	e overall project risk cateç	goriza	tion?		
			Low Risk	□х			
	Substantial Risk						
			High Risk				
			triggered?	(chec	c categorization, what requirements of the SES are k all that apply)		
	Question o	rny requirea foi	Moderate, Substantial and	nign F	RISK projects Status?		
	Is assessr	ment required	? (check if "yes")		(completed, planned)		

if yes, indicate overall type and status		Targeted assessment(s)
		ESIA (Environmental and Social
	_	Impact Assessment)
		SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)
Are management plans required? (check if "yes)		and Godal Assessment)
If yes, indicate overall type		Targeted management plans (e.g.
		Gender Action Plan, Emergency
		Response Plan, Waste
		Management Plan, others)
		ESMP (Environmental and Social
		Management Plan which may
	_	include range of targeted plans)
		ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)
		wanagement Flamework)
Based on identified <u>risks</u> , which		Comments (not required)
Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		
Human Rights		
Gender Equality and Women's		
Empowerment		
Accountability		
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	31 May	
Jekme	2021	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.

Chec	cklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
INSTE Temp risk c	RUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening late. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall ategorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management ures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overa	rching Principle: Leave No One Behind	Answer (Yes/No)
Huma	n Rights	
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?	Yes
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
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?	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
Gend	er 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)?	No
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?	No
	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.	
	inability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and nce are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

Acco	untability	
Would	If 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?	Yes
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
Proje	ct-Level Standards	
Stanc	lard 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?	Yes
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? <sup>2</sup>	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) <sup>3</sup>	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Stanc	lard 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?	No

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See the <u>Convention on Biological Diversity</u> and its <u>Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</u>.
 <sup>3</sup> See the <u>Convention on Biological Diversity</u> and its <u>Nagoya Protocol</u> on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

	For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes	
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)?	No
	For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding	
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Stan	dard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security	
Woul	d 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)?	No
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
Stan	dard 4: Cultural Heritage	
Woul	d 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
Stand	dard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	
Woul	d the project potentially involve or lead to:	
Woul	d the project potentially involve or lead to:  temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No

5.3	risk of forced evictions? <sup>4</sup>	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
Stan	dard 6: Indigenous Peoples	
Woul	d the project potentially involve or lead to:	
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Yes
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)?	No
	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	
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?	No
	Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.	
Stan	dard 7: Labour and Working Conditions	
Woul	d 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
Stan	dard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
Woul	d the project potentially involve or lead to:	

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

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