

## Annex 2. Social and Environmental Screening Checklist

### Project Information

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	National Registration and Identification System Project
2. Project Number	TBD
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Republic of Malawi

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

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

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

The Project addresses a long standing issue of proof of legal identity in Malawi for its citizens. Historically, birth registration has depended on the Birth Registration Act of 1904, which did not make it compulsory for indigenous Africans births to be registered. As Malawian citizenship is an entitlement through blood (a person inherits Malawian citizenship through a parent) it has led to inter-generational challenges of eligible citizenship. (The legal framework has changed as of August, 2015 to make birth and national ID registration mandatory). In line with the goal of SDG 16.9 (legal identity for all and birth registration by 2030) the Project will enable citizens to have *prima facie* evidence in the form of a National Identity Card to prove their identity and citizenship, and their commensurate entitlement to claim social, economic and political rights.

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

The absence of a system of central and accurate data about the population undermines the capacity for indicators to be measured along age and gender. The system will create a central National Registry that is comprehensive (all Malawians 16 years of age and older are required by law to register) and will provide the capacity for gender disaggregated data to be made available by location and age structure. Equally, as the system will be used as the basis for future voters' registers the system will allow for identification of areas where registration of women is under par against the number of women registered in a locality. This will provide critical targeting data to improve outreach and engagement of women in political processes, and thereby offer additional means to empower women. As well, financial inclusion in Malawi is estimated at less than 12%. The proof of identity afforded by the National ID card will lower the risk of credit providers to extend loans, and will therefore enable heightened inclusion for women in the formal economy and via access to credit.

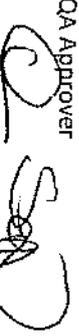
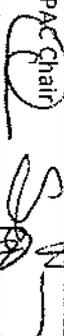
##### *Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability*

Malawi's current administrative systems largely depend upon decentralized paper-based systems. The Project will be employing Direct Data Entry (DDE) technologies that capture information at point of entry electronically. The registration of an anticipated 9 million eligible Malawians, if involving a single A4 sheet of paper and taking into account packaging, would amount to almost 45,000 metric tons of paper for each sheet used. The DDE nature of the operation is such that it will significantly reduce the use of paper, and the associated additional transportation logistics, which would otherwise incur negative environmental impacts in the form of consumption of paper and emissions. The technology also being employed allows for systems to be powered by solar panels (as one of several configurations), reducing electricity demand and consumption by the system.

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

<b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b>		<b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b> <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>		<b>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</b>	
<b>Risk Description</b>	<b>Impact and Probability (1-5)</b>	<b>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>	
Wet season disrupts operations	1 = 5 P = 2	Low	Flooding and unusual wet season patterns could disrupt schedule of implementation.	Operational planning and phased approach to registration will take into account wet season. Risk will be monitored through governance structures.	
<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</b>					
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments		
Low Risk			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment impact on operation, not operation impacting on environment	
Moderate Risk			<input type="checkbox"/>		
High Risk			<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?</b>					
Check all that apply			Comments		
Principle 1: Human Rights			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project addresses right to identity deficits	
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project enables indicators and empowerment	
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management			<input type="checkbox"/>		
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation			<input type="checkbox"/>		
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions			<input type="checkbox"/>		
4. Cultural Heritage			<input type="checkbox"/>		
5. Displacement and Resettlement			<input type="checkbox"/>		
6. Indigenous Peoples			<input type="checkbox"/>		
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project technology mitigates paper-based systems	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
 S. DUNNE, CTA.	20 Oct 16	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	20 Oct 16	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCCD), 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 M. SERPO, UNDP RR.	20 Oct 16	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.