# Social and Environmental Screening

### **Project Information**

Pro	oject Information	
1.	Project Title	UNDP SDG Innovation Pilot Project
2.	Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	Award ID: 113629, Output ID: 111702
3.	Location (Global/Region/Country)	People's Republic of China
4.	Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Implementation (SE re-screening)
5.	Date	SE re-screening: Sep 29 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 project ensures that all activities are guided by the human rights-based approach and throughout all project phases, from design to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The project aims to assist decision-makers and stakeholders in China and South-South cooperation countries in co-creating an enabling "space" with human-centered design, where governments, academics, private sector partners, and the public can connect, communicate and collaborate in an open and dynamic network to boost translational change through producing, sharing and disseminating innovative knowledge.

The project aims to facilitate participation in Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) by youth, community organizations, as well as indigenous groups. Meaningful participation of women and marginalized groups could further unleash the potential of individuals, communities and society in creating new jobs, expanding balanced social and economic growth, and accelerating scientific and technological advances in achieving the SDGs for all. The project also promotes innovation for development by identifying new and more effective solutions that add value for the people affected by development challenges.

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

The project incorporates gender factors into mainstreaming strategy to ensure that gender-related issues are among the key components of the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of the project. The outcomes of the project would hardly be achieved without the full participation of females in Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI). Gender mainstreaming will contribute to achieving necessary institutional as well as organizational reform, thereby ensuring that gender equality is a continuous commitment.

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

The project aims to strengthen the capability of the Chengdu Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone to unleash its future development momentum based on innovation and sustainability, to promote the transformation of its development path from productivity-driven to innovation-driven, and to actively explore international cooperation of high-tech zones with the Chengdu Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone as the pilot. By convening the private sector, academia, investment community, innovation community and public administration into the interactive process of mutual learning and knowledge sharing, forces can be gathered to jointly advocate and promote the international innovation practices of high-tech zones and international cooperation on sustainable investment guided by the principles of sustainable development.

The project is also committed to promoting South-South cooperation and exchanges with other countries leveraging UNDP's global network resources and sustainable development experience to establish an international cooperation platform of global high-tech zones with Chengdu Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone as its pilot.

The projects will be implemented with the overall principle of utilizing innovation to make advances in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs require all countries and all stakeholders to equally ensure social governance, economic inclusion, and environmental protection by 2030. Achieving the SDGs requires the partnership of governments, the private sector, civil society and citizens alike, to act domestically and internationally, to ensure we leave a better planet for future generations.

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

The project will closely abide by the National Implementation Modality. In accordance with the UNDP Project Management Manual, China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE) will be the implementing partner under the authorization and designation of the Ministry of Commerce of China (MOFCOM). In line with the overall project governance structure, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) is established with representatives from UNDP, CICETE, and the Chengdu Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone Management Committee. The project will designate two joint National Project Directors (NPDs), respectively by CICETE and CDHTMC. A project management office (PMO) will be located at the CDHTMC. To better leverage the global and regional resources of UNDP, under the coordination of the PMO, a UNDP SDG Innovation Lab will be established, in order to connect UNDP's innovation networks, resources, mode, and international experiences.

Besides, A Project Advisory Board (PAB) will be established to provide guidance on the strategic direction of the project. The group will be composed of relevant domestic and foreign experts, whose responsibilities include guiding strategic directions and macro policies; providing technical advice; mobilizing relevant resources to support the development of projects; integrating the needs for the sustainable development of local communities, supporting the implementation of pilot and demonstration projects, and supporting policy research and the promotion, dissemination, and replication of project results.

The project also strengthens accountability to stakeholders by putting in place an integrated system consisting of project monitoring and evaluation activities, annual work plans, and budget plans to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the project with a view to ensuring efficient utilization of project resources as well as accountability, transparency, and integrity.

# 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: Respo	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: Insufficient communication and coordination among project partners lead to divergence in the design of project activities and inefficient operational processes on the implementation of project activities.	I = 2 L = 2	Low	Relevant SES risk: 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?	UNDP establishes a weekly meeting mechanism with the project management office as well as local government working-level officials to go through project design and implementation details that are aligned with the project objectives and are subject to adjustments based on the most updated policy and trends.

	Are manageme	ent plans	required? (check if "yes)  If yes, indicate overall type			Targeted management plans (e.g.	Residence de la Arres
	A			_		and Social Assessment)	
						Impact Assessment) SESA (Strategic Environmental	
		i yes, iila	ioaie overaii type and status			ESIA (Environmental and Social	
			icate overall type and status			Targeted assessment(s)	(completed planned)
						·	Status?
	Question only re	equired fo	or Moderate, Substantial and	High F	Risk p	projects	
	QUESTION	N 5: Bas€	ed on the identified risks an triggered?			gorization, what requirements of the that apply)	ne SES are
			High Risk				
			Substantial Risk				
			Moderate Risk				
			Low Risk	<b>✓</b>			
	QUESTION 4: \	What is t	he overall project risk cateo	goriza	tion?		
n advocating SDGs in terms of the design of project activities so it takes onger time for project partners to agree on the activities to be implemented.  Risk 2: The project's planed activities and outcomes may not be equally benefit the local communities or marginalized groups.	I = 3 L = 1	Low	Relevant SES risk: P.5 inequitable or discriminate impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? <sup>1</sup>		During the design stage, the project has conducted prudent baseline investigation and solicited the government and communities' preferences and as to ensure the project addresses the local der while leaving no one behind; During the implem stage the project employs participatory approace effectively engage local stakeholders and commit feedback and suggestions via the weekly catched meeting; annual PSC meeting, etc.		
The Chengdu Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone Management Committee (local government) may not be fully aware of the UNDP's objectives							

<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.

		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)
Based on identified <u>risks</u> , which 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		<u>a a la farita de la compania del compania del compania de la compania del la compania de la compania del la compania del</u>
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: Zhang Wei	20/10/2022	UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. The final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver: Vames George	20/10/2022	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. The final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC/PSC Chair: Zhang Wei	20/10/2022	UNDP chair of the PAC/PSC. In some cases, PSC Chair may also be the QA Approver. The final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in the recommendations of the PSC.

	cklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
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?	No
Would	d 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? <sup>2</sup>	Yes
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	d 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.	No
	ninability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and ence are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</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	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
Proje	ct-Level Standards	
Stand	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?	No
	kample, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes	
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? <sup>3</sup>	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)4	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Stand	lard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	
Would	If 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>3</sup> See the <u>Convention on Biological Diversity</u> and its <u>Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</u>.
 <sup>4</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	140
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	
Wou	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
Cton	dard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	
Stan	ld the project potentially involve or lead to:	
		7 By
	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>5</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)?	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
Stan	dard 7: Labour and Working Conditions	
Woul	Id 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	
	Id the project potentially involve or lead to:	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</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.

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
the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
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
the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No
	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?  the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?  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  the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?