

Social and Environmental Screening Template

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Area-Based Approach to Development Emergency Initiatives (ABADEI 2.0)
2. Project Number (i.e., Atlas Project ID)	01000372
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Afghanistan
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Implementation
5. Date	09 August 2023

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 ABADEI Strategy is a tailored area-based integrated programming approach to support basic human needs, complementing short-term humanitarian life-saving assistance with safeguarding livelihoods and strengthening community resilience. It is centered around addressing worsening poverty and vulnerability, supporting community resilience and social cohesion, and enabling the rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure vital for basic human needs. It supports the creation of immediate sources of income through cash-for-work (CfW), cash-for-market (CfM), small businesses and livelihood opportunities with a particular focus on agribusiness and regenerative agriculture infrastructure and services (critical for food security) that are under threat. It is sensitive to the chronic and newly emerging vulnerabilities and marginalisation of Afghan women and girls and aims at providing them assistance in a manner that does not exacerbate their susceptibility to violence and deprivation of opportunities and rights. The ABADEI Strategy is grounded in partnerships in order to maximize synergies and capitalize on existing capacities at the local level. It draws inspiration from the One-UN concept by combining resources, experience and the collective knowledge of UN agencies and development partners. ABADEI interventions will complement the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and seek to address, through a resilience-building approach, key humanitarian concerns such as food insecurity, emergency needs for essential goods and services, and the effects of displacement on IDPs, hosts and refugee returnees. The value proposition of Area Based Programming (ABP), which forms the core of context-sensitive needs-based targeting of the ABADEI Strategy, lies in its contribution to preserving human, social, cultural and institutional capital in a context of multi-dimensional crisis. It recognizes that while life-saving humanitarian assistance is essential to address urgent needs, it must be simultaneously accompanied by measures to reduce further displacement and the rapid rise of the humanitarian caseload. The distinguishing feature of the area-based approach is that it is an integrated response that addresses multiple vulnerabilities simultaneously to avoid the socio-economic collapse of the country, in a context of severe instability.

To this end, the project applies the following approaches to promote human rights:

- Facilitating regular dialogues between the Community Development Council (CDC) members, supporting other actors and rights holders (women, youth, vulnerable and marginalized), Shuras, CSOs, NGOs and other community groups, legal aid groups, on activity design, development, and service production. Promotion of human rights, legal rights, service delivery, capacity building and advocacy within the given context.
- Mainstreaming a systematic vulnerability lens onto decision-making processes around community-level resolution and resource management.
- Strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems, social safeguard monitoring and training over the behaviour and activities of programme staff, community leadership, civil society organization, and project-induced community non-customary institutions to increase the accountability of all stakeholders.
- The program management and leadership approach are integrated with human rights-based principles, where beneficiaries are regarded as rightsholders. This is achieved by upholding principles of non-discrimination and inclusion, ensuring that program benefits and services are accessible to all equitably. Additionally, the principle of participation and empowerment is embraced, as beneficiaries and stakeholders actively engage in the decision-making processes, playing a crucial role in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the program.
- Systematically organizing access to representation and participation from the marginalized, the poor, discriminated against or excluded groups, in particular women and under-represented groups, girls registered with Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) institutions (those who cannot access education) minorities, people with disabilities (PwD), Internally Displaced People (IDP) among others in the community, to all project activities.
- Adherence to the internationally recognized principle of “do no harm (DNH)”, which is to prevent and mitigate any negative impact of its actions on affected populations.
- A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is in place to ensure accountability and address concerns raised by beneficiaries, stakeholders, or participants and provide a structured and transparent process for collecting, handling, and resolving grievances or complaints effectively and efficiently.

Furthermore, ABADEI II leverage social cohesion (Output 4) as the building block to accelerate the implementation of activities around other results on essential services (Output 1), community livelihoods (Output 2) and disaster response (Output 3) to boost local development value chains, and solidarity economies along Islamic Finance principles. This is achieved by pursuing the following strategies:

- **Community engagement:** Engaging diverse community members in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of activities related to essential services, community livelihoods, and disaster response to build a sense of ownership and participation.
- **Building partnerships:** Partnering with other UN agencies, local organizations, such as NGOs, CSOs s faith-based organizations (FBOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), private sector, and local businesses to bring together different stakeholders and promote collective action.
- **Promoting inclusive decision-making:** Encouraging participation from marginalized groups (women, girls, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities (PwDs) and promoting inclusive decision-making processes to ensure that the needs and perspectives of all community members are taken into account, leaving no one behind (LNOB).
- **Emphasizing Islamic finance principles in all activities:** Incorporating Islamic finance principles such as risk sharing, and ethical investing will help to promote local development and giving to the less fortunate and the most vulnerable in ABADEI interventions such as CfW program. ABADEI will not provide financing for activities or projects that contradict Islamic principles, such as those harmful to the environment or society.

The four pillars of interventions of the Project, support the development of systems, procedures, practices, support groups and institutions for community leadership to better understand their responsibilities, more inclusively and meaningfully consult with people on their needs, and for right-holders to have better access to decision-making.

UNDP will ensure to adhere to the internationally recognized principle of “do no harm (DNH)”, which is to prevent and mitigate any negative impact of its actions on affected populations.

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

The Project supports community leadership to include diversity, inclusivity, equity, non-discrimination and equality principles in local activity planning, implementation, dispute resolution, and resource management. The project uses gender-disaggregated data and mainstreams gender equality and empowerment into the procedures and processes for the design, selection, and implementation monitoring of community interventions.

The project has gender-specific results and activities such as support to women SMEs, women’s access to health, energy, and vocational training and increased opportunities for women, girls and survivors to participate actively in social dialogue, peace committees, climate-related committees, and alternative livelihoods or income generation activities supported with cash-based interventions.

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

The Project mainstreams sustainability and resilience by enhancing the capacity of community leadership and taking ownership of community assets to follow consensus-oriented processes governing the allocation, use, and management of available resources, both internal and external. Consensus building processes will be emphasised in order to reduce the potential for downstream conflict or maladaptation. The project will support existing processes and institutions mandated to increase the citizen responsiveness of the community leadership’s work and reduce the potential for systemic vulnerabilities by collaborating with other projects outside the ABP umbrella.

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

ABADEI works in localities where the community leadership has expressed and continually demonstrates a commitment to diversity, inclusion, equality and equity principles. In return, ABADEI will refrain from introducing, or continuing, programmatic activities in a locality that have not been explicitly requested through a collaborative, consensus-building process. All input and output data will be tracked using modern geo-coding technologies to ensure that the most disaggregated data sets are available in real-time for place-based monitoring of project implementation.

To ensure the management of information sharing, including sensitive information of direct beneficiaries, UNDP entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Awaaz Afghanistan on 29 Sep 2022 implemented by the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) for the latter to connect affected populations to relevant services and partner accountability structures (complaints, feedback mechanisms, hotlines, information desks, grievance mechanisms); and serves as a pathway for the referral of issues raised by affected persons or populations, such as complaints and feedback on needs, priorities and gaps on project sites.

On 22nd March 2023, a significant UN to-UN agreement was signed to enhance Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) awareness for UNDP-run projects, with a primary focus on the ABADEI project. This agreement involves collaborating with AWAAZ in facilitating grievance collection uptake channels awareness. Out of the seven implementing partners associated with the ABADEI project, four organizations have already signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with AWAAZ. Furthermore, to ensure an effective and comprehensive resolution of grievances within the ABADEI project, all implementing partners have established dedicated organizational committees to resolve grievances through the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). These GRCs play a crucial role in handling and addressing grievances raised by project beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>		QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>		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 Event: The security of the project staff may be compromised. Cause: There is a risk that other insurgency groups may target and create challenges for the functionality of local project staff. Impact: There will be limitations in implementing the project; project objectives may not be fully met; the reputation of UNDP may be damaged, and the delivery target may not be achieved as planned. Human Rights: P.2, P.3 Accountability: P.15	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate		Assessment Project staff, comprising both international and national staff, are deployed in eight regional offices covering 34 provinces to oversee the delivery of numerous interventions in the three-year project cycle under ABADEI 2.0. The project may face interference and challenges from insurgency groups, including potential sudden and violent attacks on UN and UNDP personnel in the past, which may risk the possible suspension of project activities. The analysis conducted by global initiatives on transnational organized crime indicates the presence of over 20 terrorist groups in Afghanistan. Notably, the DFA lacks a formal policy concerning the safeguarding of stakeholders and UN personnel, as operational decisions are often executed independently by foot soldiers and lower-ranking officers. Management Measures Within the framework of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), UNDSS, the Country Office (CO) engages in advocacy with the de-facto authority about the UNDP programme, type of interventions, and to ensure the protection of implementing partners (IPs) and UNDP local/international staff. By fostering effective communication and cooperation with the de-facto authority, UNDP strives to ensure the protection of all project staff. As this project is related to service delivery (health, community- based vocational education, and micro, small, and

				medium enterprise (MSME)), UNDP will communicate the project interventions to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) at the central level. Regular communication and coordination with local, regional, and central DFA authorities have been established in order to implement the programs in the regions. UNDSS is continuously monitoring the security and conflict situation, with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and UN Country Team (UNCT) informing security-related interventions which affects programs. The ABADEI coordination structure is in place in eight regions. The safety and security of UNDP staff in accessing project locations monitored and assured by UNDSS. Regional offices have been upgraded and equipped with the required technical and human resources including P 4-level regional Project Manager and also security officer. UNDP, through the area- based program, has established a dynamic risk monitoring and management mechanism which implements risk mitigation strategies for all activities and is continuously being reviewed and updated. This includes engagement with local authorities (in accordance with UN rules of engagement) to ensure their agreement to activities and that a structure is in place to ensure UNDP has a license to operate.
Risk 2 Event: Beneficiaries may perceive that the project does not benefit all equally. Cause: Unfair beneficiary selection processes, exacerbated by people who were not selected complaining on social media Impact: Reputational risks to UNDP Human Rights: P.3, P.4, P.5, P.7 Accountability: P.13, P.14, P.15	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate		Assessment There are instances in the implementation of ABADEI Phase 1 that those who were surveyed perceived that the selection process to be a labourer in one of the project interventions is unfair because of the role of Community Development Council (CDC) members' choosing their friends or relatives for cash for work interventions. The prioritization and selection of beneficiaries to identify those most in need will be challenging given the scope of the project, which is being undertaken in eight regions covering 34 provinces. Management Measures UNDP has developed an Adaptive Management and Risk Mitigation Strategy to support the delivery of the project's strategic objectives to ensure a high level of accountability, conflict sensitivity (CS) and informed decision- making. These risk management principles include among

				others, the DFA's role or CDC members not to influence project decisions about the selection of project beneficiaries, project locations or project partners. Beneficiaries' Selection and Targeting Inter-Sectoral Guidelines were developed and endorsed by all implementing partners in 2023 in order to select beneficiaries from an independent analysis. To improve the targeting of beneficiaries, ABADI Phase 2 actively engages with stakeholders to ensure that territorial development plans take into account the needs and perspectives of all relevant parties, including those most in need. This will be complemented with the use of spatial analysis using Geographic Information System (GIS) to analyze the physical, economic and social characteristics of a territory, and from the results of these analyses, prioritize interventions that will benefit potential beneficiaries. In addition, the project is implementing the Grievance Redress Mechanism to ensure that affected persons have an avenue to file their complaints and grievances. The project creates awareness among stakeholders on how to use its Accountability Mechanism, composed of a Compliance Review and a Stakeholder Response Mechanism. Individuals or communities potentially affected by the project may submit complaints to the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit at the HQ (SECU), which then evaluates whether UNDP has complied with its obligations, whether any non-compliance has caused harm to the complainant, and how UNDP can correct the non-compliance. The Stakeholder Response Mechanism, on the other hand, helps project-affected stakeholders to resolve their concerns and disputes jointly. Stakeholders will be informed of the project's Accountability Mechanism in various consultations with stakeholders.
Risk 3 Event: Because of the de-facto authority with no clear rules and regulations, the security of the IPs and beneficiaries might be compromised.	I = 2 L = 2	Low		Assessment One of the Adaptive Management and Risk Mitigation Strategy principles being implemented under the project is for the DFA/CDC members not to influence project decisions about the selection of beneficiaries, project locations or project partners. The non-selection of potential beneficiaries

Cause: Since the de-facto authorities will be asking to share the IPs and beneficiaries' data, it will result in putting the privacy of IPs and beneficiaries compromised. Impact: Lack of Implementing Partners (IPs) and beneficiaries' trust in UNDP interventions will result in a lack/delay in delivery. Human Rights: P.7 Standard 3: 3.8				favoured by the DFA may result in targeting by the DFA of beneficiaries selected who underwent the UNDP selection process. Management Measures Regular informal communication protocols and discussions with authorities at the local, regional, and central levels have been established. The security and conflict situation will be continuously monitored, with (at least) a monthly review of operating modalities. This will be completed in close collaboration with UNAMA, UNDSS, and UNCT. UNDP closely collaborates with communities and engages local authorities as appropriate through ongoing meetings and visits to monitor the security situation, and utmost attention is focused on ensuring the safety of women, and female beneficiaries engaged in UNDP's interventions is a priority area for the dynamic risk management mechanism. UNDP data privacy policy will be applied, and no data of beneficiaries with descriptive details will be shared with the DFA, and their confidentiality will not be compromised.
Risk 4 Event: It is possible that UNDP may not respond to the populations in need. Cause: Due to the restrictions put in place by the DfA, UNDP interventions may not be able to reach those most in need, especially women, girls, and youth. Impact: The Project may fail to meet its objectives, not mainstreaming the Human Right Based Approach, which will cause reputational risk. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: P.9, P.12	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate		Assessment Since the takeover of DFA on 15 August 2021, when it toppled the democratically elected government, it has rolled back a wide range of human rights of women, girls and youth, including a ban on attending schools, restrictions on movement and work, and in December 2022, a decree banning female nationals from working from most non-government organizations. UNDP interventions to reach women, girls, and youth may be affected by these restrictions on their human rights. Management Measures A continuous "dynamic impact, conflict & risk monitoring capacity" and adaptive management processes have been established that will help identify the people most in need and prioritize related interventions. Regular communication with local, regional, and central authorities has been established. The CO has been gradually building confidence and discussing sensitive topics (e.g., women's participation in the economy) with middle and low-ranked officials of DFA. Project activities are firmly

				grounded in conflict and gender analysis and risk assessments conducted on the ground and employ conflict-sensitive approaches (including conflict sensitivity training, cultural and religious awareness and providing Islamic ways of segregation materials (e.g., curtains, separate units for any training, mahram policies) for implementing partners.
Risk 5 Event: The Project's intervention may lead to environmental degradation. Cause: If the social and environmental social screening/assessment and training with IPs are not conducted or if conducted but the recommendations are not considered, then the infrastructure construction may have a negative environmental impact Impact: ABADEI project intervention may trigger environmental pollution. Standard 3: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 Standard 8: 8.1, 8.2	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	Environmental Subcategory: Pollution and Resource Efficiency	Assessment Based on the review of subprojects with feasibility studies, essential infrastructure and services that were surveyed include roads and bridges, flood protection walls, school boundary wall, family health houses, irrigation canals, micro-hydro power projects, and waste management projects. The potential environmental impacts are different for different types of projects. Most of these negative impacts are generated during the project implementation phase. Management Measures To ensure that management measures are applied and monitored for each subproject, the project will require the contractors to adhere to the project's Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), in accordance with the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the project. The ESMP first draft has been developed by ABADEI Phase 2.0, and will be one for each type of the following infrastructure under Output 1 and Output 3: • Community Roads and bridge • Flood protection wall • Family health house (FHH) • Irrigation canal • Micro-hydro power plant • Waste management project • Agriculture infrastructure • Other types of infrastructure not mentioned above The scoped social and environmental assessment, which should be tailored for each type of infrastructure project, should contain the following: • Project activities (e.g., mobilization, civil works, decommissioning)

				• Potential impacts (e.g., air pollution, water pollution, occupational health and safety risks, contamination of drinking water source, etc.) • Proposed management measures (e.g., air pollution (watering of active construction sites), water pollution (construction of sedimentation pond), occupational health and safety risks (orientation and regular toolbox meetings on safety practices for workers, provision of personal protective equipment, provision of first aid kits, stoppage of work during extreme weather events, etc.) • Responsibility for implementation and monitoring (contractor and PMU of ABADEI Phase 2) • Reporting mechanism (e.g., contractor to provide ESMP progress report on a monthly basis to PMU ABADEI 2) Project-related civil works must adhere to site selection criteria and utilize the developed occupational safety and health (OSH) checklists during their execution. To supplement OSH checklists, the contractor to be engaged under Outputs 1 and 3 must further develop an Occupational, Safety and Health (OSH) Plan prior to any commencement of activities if there are any risks or management measures not covered, and submit it to ABADEI for approval. Similar to ESMP, the contractor must report to ABADEI or designated RP, the implementation of the OSH Checklist and OSH Plan on a monthly basis. If there are any non-conformances to the ESMP and OSH Checklist and OSH Plan, arising from regular monitoring of ABADEI, or complaints from communities (e.g., accidents as a result of unsafe practices, contamination of nearby water sources, destruction of crops as a result of dumping of construction wastes), a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) must be prepared by the contractor, for concurrence of ABADEI, prior to implementation. For community-based livelihoods under Output 2, the potential impacts of activities should be evaluated on a case-to-case basis, and appropriate safeguards tools should be developed and implemented for the project.
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				These can be in the form of guidance or manual on safe practices, or a briefer on how to manage wastes or wastewater from an activity. Regular monitoring visits and follow-ups will be conducted by the regional offices, TPMA and community monitors and the CO to ensure the interventions comply with ESMPs, developed safeguards tools, and environmentally friendly approaches and the lowest possible carbon emission technologies (green technology) are used. The ABADEI Programme will carry out the initial capacity assessment (SES) in eight regions. The scoped SES capacity assessment will be conducted for every rehabilitation-related intervention, and in case the intervention poses a substantial or high risk, the activity will not be considered. For other risk categories, the management measures outlined above will be implemented. The project will utilize the grievance mechanism in soliciting environment- related concerns from affected people and communities.
Risk 6 Event: UNDP may not be able to fully adhere to the "do not harm (DNH)" approach. Cause: Due to the quick and unexpected transition, UNDP may not be able to guarantee the "do no harm" approach. Impact: Because of the no guarantee of the "do no harm (DNH)" approach, UNDP programmes may trigger human rights violations and conflict. Human Rights: P.2, P.3, P.4, P.5 Accountability: P.13, P.14, P.15 Standard 3: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4	I = 2 L = 2	Low		Assessment Although UNDP adheres to the internationally recognized principle of “do no harm”, which is to prevent and mitigate any negative impact of its actions on affected populations, there may be instances when the project causes harm to the community through its different interventions. Management Measures Social and Environmental Screening guidelines/checklists and standard operating procedures (SOPs), including the implementation and monitoring of ESMPs and OSHs, will be fully adopted and strictly followed to ensure the "do no harm" approach. The CO will gradually build confidence and discuss sensitive topics (e.g., dialogues and conversations offered to the DFA middle management that addresses human rights considerations). A continuous “dynamic impact, conflict & risk monitoring capacity” and adaptive management processes will be established. Activities which have the potential to capacitate or trigger human rights violations will be

				excluded. Risk will be jointly identified and endorsed, and the burden will be shared with key partners. To mitigate the risk, the project will ensure that the global safety and security standards are in place in project sites by allocating the necessary amount in procurement plans. In addition to that, the skilled and unskilled labour working on the project will be trained on basic safety issues and observing the safety protocols will be considered a must for all skilled and unskilled labour before they initiate their work.
Risk 7 Event: DFA can try to influence the criteria of project prioritization and selection of beneficiaries. Cause: DFA exerts threats to projects or beneficiaries to influence ABADEI priorities and beneficiary selection process. Impact: Reputational risks and loss of confidence with local stakeholders. Human Rights: P.3, P.4, P.5, P.7 Accountability: P.13, P.14, P.15	I = 2 L = 2	Low		Assessment As the project has a standing policy of DFA not influencing its project decisions about the selection of beneficiaries, the interference of DFA in the selection process may further marginalize deserving recipients of project interventions. Management Measures UNDP has built trust and managed the expectations of DFA in terms of impartiality of project prioritization, while informed on the planned activities in the territory. The project will continue to coordinate with the local governments. If needed, project activities will be stopped if harassment/undue influence exists. The Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer (SESO) will be responsible for ensuring the project's compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES), including the management measures stipulated in this SESP, and other management plans that will be required for the project.
Risk 8 Event: The female employees of UNDP and its partners and beneficiaries implementing the project/ benefitting from the project activities may not be able to go to work/participate	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	Subcategory: Human Rights and Gender	Assessment On April 11, 2023, the United Nations instructed its 3,000 national staff in Afghanistan, 400 of which are female, to not report to offices for their own safety. This decision was made after the DFAs conveyed to UN officials in early April that no Afghan woman would be permitted to work for the UN in Afghanistan, with immediate effect. The DFA order

Cause: DFA strictly follows the recent decree and extends the bans to the private sector, UN agencies and women's freedom of mobility Impact: Because of the negative impacts of the ban on women's work with national and international NGOs, the project will not be able to implement some of the activities and may not be able to meet the delivery target, or beneficiaries may not be able to participate in capacity building events Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: P.9, P.12				further restricts the delivery of aid to Afghan people, where nearly 20 million people are facing acute food insecurity, and more than six million of them are on the brink of famine-like conditions. As of July 2023, all regions, except for two, have witnessed women staff members either coming to the office or working from home, facilitated by the provision of internet and solar energy systems. Management Measures UN female staff will adhere to Maharam policy, and UNDP will provide Maharam incentives when they travel more than 72 kilometers as per the DFA rule. The project expects to implement home-based, community-based vocational training for women, which will comply with local social norms, customs, and religious concepts and adhere to the Islamic behavioral standards for men and women. Moreover, an additional budget has been allocated to incorporate remote working modalities and remote accessing capabilities during the project implementation phase for various stakeholders, including UNDP staff, regional area staff, RP NGO staff, and women beneficiaries in Phase II. UNDP implementing partners will apply Maharam incentives in their financial proposal for female staff to implement activities. Through digital platforms, participants can engage in various learning activities, access capacity-building resources, and receive training materials. These digital platforms serve as safe spaces where participants can interact, share experiences, and collaborate without geographical constraints. These virtual spaces promote inclusivity, enabling beneficiaries from different regions or backgrounds to connect.
Risk 9 Event: UNDP may not be able to fully adhere to occupational health and	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate		Assessment Under Output 1, public infrastructure for health services, electricity, shelter, solid waste management (SWM), water supply, basic community

safety standards of UNDP (Standard 7 - Labour and Working Conditions) Cause: RPs, IPs and contactors are not aware or have insufficient knowledge on occupational health and safety standards required by UNDP SES Standard 7 Impact: Because of the no guarantee of applying occupational health and safety standards, UNDP programmes may cause physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards and trigger labour rights violations and conflict among workers. Standard 7: 7.1, 7.6				services, clean energy, education and transportation, among others, will be constructed, rehabilitated, repaired, equipped and maintained. Under Output 2, interventions include supporting community-based livelihoods through Cash-for-Work for agriculture, climate and disaster-resilient infrastructure, maintenance and construction work; and through Cash-for-Market scheme that involves micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and community-owned social enterprises. Under Output 3, intervention includes building or rebuilding infrastructure that will respond and adapt to natural disasters. All these interventions under three outputs, to be implemented in eight regions of Afghanistan covering 34 provinces, may cause occupational health and safety risks to workers and beneficiaries. Management Measures As projects under three outputs have yet to be fully specified during the implementation stage, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is currently being developed to guide the project in the screening and categorization, level of impact assessment, required institutional arrangements, and processes to be followed for sub-projects that will be selected or further specified during project implementation. The ESMF must ensure that appropriate management measures comply with Social and Environmental Standard 7. These may include an action plan (Labour and Working Condition Action Plan) that outlines procedures that are in accordance with Standard 7 requirements. The Labour and Working Condition Action Plan or Plans¹ to be developed can be stand-alone or part of the ESMP. Management measures that have been developed during ABADEI 1.0 to address Standard 7 requirements, including occupational health and safety risks of workers, will be incorporated in the Labour and Working Condition Action Plan under ABADEI 2.0. These include orientation on safety and health prior to deployment to different activities, provision of personal protective equipment as necessary, a system for recording and
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¹ The development of Labour and Working Condition Action Plan may be on a per output basis (i.e., Output 1 and Output 3, which entail civil works, need to have a separate action plan from Output 2, where activities include community-based livelihoods).

				notification in case of accidents resulting in injuries, ill health or death, arrangements for emergency prevention and preparedness and response, remedies for injuries, disability, disease and death. In addition, there are regular monitoring visits and follow-ups conducted by the regional offices and the CO to fully adhere to the use of child labour occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life cycle. The TORs of the construction work bids of IPs and UNDP construction vendor contractors will include a technical specification document outlining the safety/safeguard measures including prevention of child labour to be made part of the bidding submissions. To ensure compliance with the developed Labour and Working Condition Action Plan(s), the project will: • Agree with Implementing Partners and UNDP construction vendor contractors to comply with Standard 7 safety / safeguard requirements outlined in the technical specification document. • Ensure the availability of workplace grievance mechanisms to receive and address specific concerns of workers. • Establish regular reporting requirements from Implementing Partners and UNDP construction vendor contractors on their compliance to developed Labour and Working Condition Action Plan(s)
Risk 10 Event: Project activities and infrastructure projects being constructed have short life span or unserviceable Cause: Recurring natural and climate change hazards such as flooding,	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate		Assessment According to the World Bank report, Afghanistan is highly prone to intense and recurring natural hazards such as flooding, earthquakes, snow avalanches, landslides and droughts due to its geographical location and years of environmental degradation. The country is also prone to climate change impacts, which affects its natural resources, where the majority of Afghans depend on for their livelihoods.²

² Afghanistan: Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Program. World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/afghanistan-disaster-risk-management-and-resilience-program#:~:text=Afghanistan%20is%20highly%20prone%20to,and%20years%20of%20environmental%20degradation>. Accessed 21 July 2023.

earthquake, snow avalanche, landslide and drought due to the country's geographical local and years of environmental degradation. Impact: Destruction and climate change impacts on infrastructure Standard 2: 2.1, 2.2				A monthly working group meeting is being conducted for the SES / GRM / Risk / Gender Working Group to assess the potential impacts on projects of natural hazards and climate change on specific locations. The capacity-building process for engineers and implementing partners (IPs) in SES is currently in progress. Management Measures Under Output 3, the resilience capacity of local communities will be enhanced to better respond and adapt to disaster and climate-induced risks. As a climate adaptation measure, the project will build climate-smart systems to ensure communities' water security and access. One of the project activities under Output 1 is a climate mitigation measure – the provision of clean, renewable and alternate energy services, technologies and applications. For infrastructure projects under Output 1, the project will incorporate into the design climate adaptation measures to ensure project resilience and sustainability. SES action plans will be established for all implementing partners to ensure the integration of SES throughout the project implementation.
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
	Low Risk	☐		
	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			

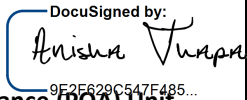
	<u>Is assessment required? (check if “yes”)</u>	X			Status? (completed, planned)
	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		X	Targeted assessment(s)	A construction / rehabilitation safety plan and feasibility studies were being prepared for activities 1.1- 1.4, to assess potential risks of each activity and infrastructure project.
				ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
				SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	<u>Are management plans required? (check if “yes”)</u>	X			
	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		X	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, SEA/SH Action Plan, SES Action Plan) Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	Gender Action Plan and SEA/SH plan are in place. ABADEI 2.0 will also have a scoped ESMP and OSH Plan for each type of infrastructure project. Other plans must be prepared as applicable (e.g., Waste Management Plan)
			x	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management	Planned (should include range of

				Plan) which may include range of targeted plans)	targeted management plans)
			x	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	The ESMF is being developed. Planned (to examine potential risks and impacts of forthcoming but yet to be identified subprojects / activities
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	x	Risks 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7		
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	x	Risk 4		
	Accountability	x	Risks 1, 2, 6, and 7		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☐			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	x	Risk 10		
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	x	Risks 3, 5 and 6		
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐			
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐			
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	x	Risk 9		
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	x	Risk 5		

ABADEI = Area-Based Approach for Development Emergency Initiative, ABP = Area Based Programming, CAP = corrective action plan, CDC = Community Development Council, CfM = Cash for Market, CfW = Cash for Work, CO = Country Office, DFA = De Facto Authorities, DNH = Do No Harm, ESMF = Environment and Social Management Framework, ESMP = Environment and Social Management Plan, FHH = family health house, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, GRM = Grievance Redress Mechanism, HRP = Humanitarian Response Plan, IDP = Internally Displaced Person, IP = Implementing Partner, MSME = micro, small and medium enterprises, NGO = non-government organization, OSH = Occupational Safety and Health, PMU = Project Management Unit, PwD = people with disabilities, RP = Responsible Party, SEA / SH = Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment, SECU = Social and Environmental Compliance Unit, SES = Social and Environmental Standards, SESO = Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer, SOP = Standard Operating Procedure, SWM = solid waste management, TPMA = third-party monitoring agent, TOR = Terms of Reference, UNAMA = United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, UNCT = United Nations Country Team, UNDSS = United Nations Department of Safety and Security, UNOPS = United Nations Office for Project Services

Final Sign Off

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

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor –  Ms. Anisha Thapa Head of Program Quality Assurance (PQA) Unit 9F2F629C547E485... Note: Rescreened by RBAP SES expert – Lizandro Racoma	09-Aug-2023	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 – Ms. Surayo Buzurukov Senior Deputy Resident Representative -Programme (SDRR-P)  6E2DC0A1741B4CE...	11-Aug-2023	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 Chair – Not Applicable		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC 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 PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: 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 SES toolkit 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?	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?	Yes
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? ³	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?	Yes
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)?	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

³ 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.

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? <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>	No
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>	Yes
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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?	Yes
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?	Yes
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
<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>	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? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ⁴	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g., collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ⁵	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	Yes
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>	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		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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)	Yes

⁴ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

⁵ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	Yes
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g., collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	Yes
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g., temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	Yes
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?	Yes
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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		
<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)?	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? ⁶	No

⁶ 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.

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		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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)? <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>	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? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	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? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	Yes
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?	Yes
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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?	Yes
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
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? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</i>	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