

Annex 1. Social and Environmental Screening Template

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

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Viet Nam Climate Smart Coastal Communities
2. Project Number (i.e. Quantum project ID, PIMS+)	01000784
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Viet Nam
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Implementation
5. Date	17 October 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

Increasingly climate change, along with socio-economic development driven by agriculture, fisheries and industrial development, population growth and urbanization, and poverty-driven unsustainable livelihoods, cause threats to coastal and marine ecosystems and their biodiversity, negatively affecting the livelihoods and resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Communities (VCC). Climate change is affecting fundamental human rights as enshrined in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the two core human rights covenants that Viet Nam is a member to - the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights' (OHCHR) Key Messages on Human Rights and Climate Change, "Climate change impacts, directly and indirectly, affect an array of internationally guaranteed human rights... States have an affirmative obligation to take effective measures to prevent and redress these climate impacts, and therefore, to mitigate climate change, and to ensure that all human beings have the necessary capacity to adapt to the climate crisis". As a member of the Human Rights Council, Viet Nam has committed to "engage responsibly in the work of UNHRC and promoting the role and efficiency of the Council, with particular attention to the rights of vulnerable groups and the impacts of climate change on the enjoyment of Human Rights". Following the basic human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination, action is required to address the disproportionate impacts of climate change on the most marginalized, and to ensure that climate actions benefit persons, groups, and people in vulnerable situations and reduce inequalities. Accordingly, the project will help Viet Nam deliver on numerous recommendations that the country accepted through the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) third cycle, which are expected to be realized by the next cycle beginning in 2024. Since all human rights are indivisible and interdependent and one set of rights cannot be enjoyed fully without the other, the project will address human rights across the spectrum, among which the following human rights will be more directly addressed:

- Right to Life: According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights “everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.” The ICCPR states that “every human being has the inherent right to life.” All States have committed to respect, protect, promote, and fulfil the right to life and in the context of climate change, this entails, at the very least, that States should take effective measures against foreseeable and preventable loss of life. In Viet Nam, climate change has disproportionate impacts on the rights of persons, groups and people in vulnerable situations and poses a threat to human life.
- Right to Work: According to the ICESCR, article 6(1) “The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his (sic) living by work which he freely chooses or accepts and will take appropriate steps to safeguard this right.” The project will support VCC, Particularly Women (PW), to improve their livelihoods in a manner that is sustainable and complementary with biodiversity conservation. Technical assistance (TA) will be provided to female-headed households (FHH), women-led cooperatives (WLC) and women-focused organizations (WFO) on economically viable nature-supportive business development opportunities. Also, the project will deliver TA on bottom-up innovative solutions to empower informal waste workers (IWW), PW, to strengthen resilience, build social inclusion, and enhance awareness on occupational health & safety and worker’s rights.
- Right to Development: Pursuant to Article 55 of the UN Charter, States should promote “conditions of economic and social progress and development.” Climate change poses an existential threat to people’s right to development in all aspects of life, including political, economic, social, and cultural. For individuals, households and VCC, they may not be able to freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development due the increasingly negative impacts of climate change, and specifically the exacerbating frequency and intensity of storms and floods.

Human rights are mainstreamed in project activities by applying the basic human rights principles of equality, inclusion and non-discrimination, to address the disproportionate impacts of climate change on the most marginalized in VCC, and to ensure that the interventions benefit persons, groups and people in vulnerable situations, and reduce inequalities. To ensure that these principles are observed, the project is designed based on consultations with key beneficiary groups in the target provinces. To achieve its ultimate outcome, the project builds on a number of principles including a participatory, gender-responsive, gender-sensitive and consultative planning and implementation approach; the bottom-up targeting of commune, district and provincial priorities and decisions on conservation, sustainable coastal and marine resources co-management, nature-based supportive business development, climate risk management and livelihood outcomes. By collecting and using climate information and strengthened knowledge and skills, the gaps and barriers will even out, to ensure that communities, particularly women and other marginalized groups, become more resilient to climate change, which will support them to realize their human rights. The project’s human rights approach will also go beyond equal participation of women (i.e., gender balance) and targeting marginalized communities. Instead, all project activities were designed based on specific barriers identified and gaps faced by VCC as per the gender and human rights analysis. This strengthens the response to the different needs and interests of both women and men, and marginalized communities, through project activities that create the conditions to achieve the equitable and full participation of women and marginalized communities in society. Through a gender-responsive human rights approach, persistent gender and social inclusion gaps in decision-making, access to information, control over resources, and livelihoods can be reduced while the human rights of the targeted groups, PW, are strengthened and protected. UNDP’s expertise on human-centered design and methodologies will be applied in capacity building activities to make sure that rights-holders, responsibility-holders, and duty-bearers improve their human rights capacities. UNDP has leading expertise in human rights laws and standards, and experience in applying human rights-based approaches in all its operation and programming. In Viet Nam, UNDP is a long-standing and trusted partner of the GOVN in assisting the State in fulfilling its international human rights commitments (UPR, ICCPR, ICESCR, United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Convention on the Rights of Persons with

Disabilities (CRPD)). The project will be built on existing expertise, experience and partnership to ensure a rights-based approach is observed.

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

Viet Nam's commitment towards gender equality is clearly stated in the Constitution 2013, in its legislative framework, in Party's resolutions, and in government policies such as Law on Gender Equality 2006 and the National Strategy on Gender Equality for the period of 2021-2030. Recently, as set out in the Resolution 26-NQ/TW in 2018 of the Communist Party of Vietnam, by 2030 at least 20% to 25% of members of Party Committees at all levels shall be women and at least 35% of members of the National Assembly and People Councils at all level shall be women. According to the 2021-2030 National Strategy on Gender Equality, the targets set for women participation and leadership in politics are: at least 60% of the heads of regulatory agencies and local governments shall be women by 2025 and at least 75% by 2030. There has been a significant progress in Vietnam on gender equality during the 10 years of implementation of the Law on Gender Equality and of the National Strategy on Gender Equality. The Gender Development Index (GDI) of Vietnam has reached 0.997 points in 2020, ranking among the top of five groups among 189 countries in terms of equality in human development between women and men. Regarding the Gender Inequality Index, Vietnam ranked 65th out of 162 countries. However, there are still many gender inequalities in terms of access to land, credit and information. Men mainly have land/house ownership rights, constraining women's access to credit and secure livelihoods. Also, Viet Nam's approach towards a more competitive agricultural sector and creating higher paying industry and services jobs contributes to raising mean incomes and reducing poverty levels, transformations that affect women and men differently. Women depend more on small-scale, labor intensive, subsistence agriculture that becomes less competitive as the agricultural sector transforms to higher value, technology-driven commodity development. Consultations revealed that women lack technical knowledge, capital, market information, and connections to transform to high-value agriculture. Men, who generally have higher levels of education, transition more successfully, due to better access to trainings, ability to travel and networking. Despite being initiated by the GOVN in 2017, the number of WLC and WLO remain small, active mainly on micro scale. Local women face many difficulties to develop businesses, due to low management capacity, lack of knowledge on business approaches, laws and regulations and technical skills, lack of capital and access to credit.

Acknowledging differences in relations between women and men, and informed by specific gender barriers and gaps, and unequal gender relations in the target provinces, in paid work and unpaid care work etc., including intersectional dimensions (e.g. age, class, ethnicity), the project will promote gender equality through engaging women and men in dialogue, knowledge and capacity building, providing equitable access to gender-disaggregated climate and disaster information services, strengthening women engagement and leadership in inclusive policy planning and decision-making on promoting NBCS in marine and coastal resources use, and providing women with targeted access to finance, engaging FHH, WLO and WLC in VCC to enhance resilience and improve livelihoods from enriched coastal ecosystems. The project prioritizes achieving benefits for women, by targeting women as project beneficiaries for a wide range of interventions that address gender barriers identified in the three target provinces.

The project has developed a Gender Action Plan (GAP) from more in-depth gender analyses in selected communities in target provinces. It ascertains that information is collected and shared across different gender and social groups, and that relevant gender and socially inclusive perspectives (on land issues, resource use, engagement, etc.) are incorporated in activity plans, towards an equitable distribution of benefits. The GAP targets are indicated in the PMF for overall Monitoring and Evaluation. Monitoring will apply participatory means with key stakeholders at all levels. The project will engage a staff expert to guide gender mainstreaming activities and progress reporting on gender-sensitive indicators. Particularly, the project activities are designed using a participatory, gender-sensitive and gender-inclusive bottom-up planning approach that, when implemented, will lead to improved resilience of VCC, PW, FHH and WFO. The project pays specific attention to the community context of women dependencies,

vulnerabilities and limitations for their engagement in planning and decision making on socio-economic activities to improve their livelihoods. Project design focuses on women – FHH, WFO and WLO, informed by persistent gender gaps and barriers in the target provinces. The project uses a multi-pronged approach to address gender gaps and barriers, engaging women to make them aware of risks and better equipped with knowledge and skills to prepare and protect themselves, by strengthening their participation in planning processes, by proactively giving them access to trainings, jobs, alternative livelihood opportunities and especially finance, to enable them to have better incomes and equal pay, by strengthening the enabling environment. Dialogue will be organized with clearly defined roles and rights of women and WLO that will secure their position in decision making processes and ensure inclusive policy planning and decision making, with their needs/voices heard to ensure benefits for women. As such, the project will comprehensively contribute to reducing social discrimination against women, improve their access to land, financing, and other resources, and improve their involvement in business development, governance and decision making, leading to improved resilience. In more detail, the project will address the priority concerns of identified gender inequality that have been mainstreamed into the project activities including the gender-disaggregated climate and disaster information, planning and services (Outputs 1111, 1112 and 1113; barriers addressed – lack of access and participation; social discrimination; under-representation in decision making); nature-supportive livelihood/income generation (Outputs 1211 and 1212; barriers addressed – lack of alternative livelihoods; weak capacities for business development, management, laws & regulations; lack of technical knowledge; disadvantaged participation in labor market; lack of capital, access to credit, market information and connections; vulnerable employment; gap in wages); gender-balanced dialogue and engagement in climate risk and inclusive marine and coastal resource co-management, including eco-tourism (Outputs 1121, 1122, 1221, 1222; barriers addressed - under-representation in decision-making; social discrimination; lack of leadership positions); gender-considerate coastal and marine biodiversity conservation (Output 1311; barrier addressed – lack of participation); mangrove and coral rehabilitation (Outputs 1312, 1321, 1322; barriers addressed – lack of participation; poor technical skills and access to training; gap in wages); as well as targeted training, awareness-raising and capacity development across project activities (barrier addressed – poor access to training, skills development)

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

The core objective of the project is to achieve the improved resilience to climate change of vulnerable coastal communities (VCC), particularly women, and enriched marine and coastal biodiversity in Viet Nam, the project ensures that VCC, particularly women, are empowered to improve their resilience to climate change, by leading integrated nature-based climate solutions (NBCS) to enhance ecosystem services from coastal and marine ecosystems, as well as improve biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources in target provinces.

To improve the resilience to the impact of climate change of VCC/particularly women, the project will design and implementation of women-focused finance schemes by WLO that will promote the engagement of women and WLO in NBCS for nature-based co-management and nature-positive business development and by the enhanced availability and use of climate information. Regarding to the resilience improvement of biodiversity conservation the project will apply the integrated approach to mangrove rehabilitation, combining new planting, supplementary planting (strengthening existing mangroves) and scattered planting (planting mangrove in/near aquaculture ponds). This integrated approach ensures better sustainability, survival rates, faster growth, and more diverse, and resilient mangrove forests that provide multiple ecosystem benefits for biodiversity, livelihoods, and climate change impacts of the nature reserve areas. The project will also entails piloting a coral reef insurance and financial risk transfer mechanism, to ensure that response plans and financing are in place for rapid coral reef restoration after extreme events, to increase the rate of coral survival and promote the rapid recovery of critical coral ecosystem services of importance to NDC. As such, this will secure the financial sustainability to contribute to the protection of existing coral reef areas.

The project is designed to provide targeted support to a range of key national plans and strategies, the implementation of which will extend beyond the duration of the project. By working in close coordination and cooperation with both VCC and sub-national authorities in three target provinces while also incorporating feedback/lessons learnt actions to inform national-level authorities as well as strategies/plans, the project proactively contributes to embedding project results into the wider landscape of provincial and national planning and implementation frameworks which will contribute to strengthening the sustainability of project results after end-of project. The comprehensive engagement of the project with VCC, particularly women, WFOs and WLO, specifically promoting their participation in a multitude of capacity building and training activities as well as hands-on practices, throughout the duration of the project, will build a sustainable basis for the adoption by VCC, particularly women, of new technologies and practices demonstrated. The project focus on introducing and/or piloting finance instruments in nature-based co-management and nature-positive business initiatives, legally embedded for rolling out under the leadership of WLO, will provide the sustainable basis for their successful continued operations and potential replication after end of project.

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

Achievement of the project's ultimate outcome of improved resilience to climate change of VCC and enriched biodiversity requires mechanisms and strategies in place for pro-active stakeholder engagement to ensure that the relevant shareholders receive and share information and provide their inputs in the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project initiatives and play a role in sustaining the initiatives during and after the closure of the project. As duty-bearer, national and local governments' investments and capacity provide facilities/tools to enhance community actions, augmented by the private sector engagement in information services. An initial Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was prepared with the objectives to: (i) to identify the main stakeholders of the project and their basic roles and responsibilities in relation to the project; and (ii) to take advantage of the experience and skills of the main stakeholders and safeguard their active participation in different activities of the project to reduce obstacles in its implementation and sustainability after completion of the project. Roles and responsibilities of main stakeholders of the project are clearly identified.

Stakeholder participation will be fostered both within the project, through the established project steering committee and local Provincial Project Management Units (PPMUs) with support of a national Project Management Unit (PMU), as well as externally through their engagement in cross-sectoral coordination platforms for policy development, CoPs for ecotourism planning, and broad stakeholder dialogue for planning conservation initiatives, nature-based co-management, nature-positive business initiatives, among others.

During the preparation phase, all identified stakeholders involved in the project, particular VCC/particularly women in target three provinces have been closely consulted. During these stakeholder consultation meetings, stakeholders, and beneficiaries as well as partner organisations were introduced to relevant information on issues related to: the proposed project (objectives, approaches, and contact details), what they should expect from project and UNDP (in terms of information, participation, respect etc.), and how to lodge a complaint with project and UNDP. Stakeholders are consulted on matters that directly affect them, especially in relation to the project. The consultations followed the principle of obtaining free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from communities and men and women as stated in UNDP policy. Particularly, grassroot consultations with local communities in the proposed nature reserve mangrove area and proposed MPAs (for example Con Chim in Quy Nhon, Cu Lao Dung in Soc Trang...) have been conducted. The stakeholder consultation has resulted in a greater understanding of their views, capabilities, needs and concerns. These findings have also included into the project design with capacity building, trainings for stakeholder to participate in the project.

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 <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	Impact and Likelihood <i>(1-5)</i>	Significance <i>(Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i>	Comments (optional)	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
<p>Risk 1: Due to the lack of access to information and training, particularly on human rights, gender, climate change, etc capacity of government officers is quite limited in these areas, which hinders them from meeting their obligations in the project</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For rights-holders, the lack of access to information, specifically on rights and entitlements, gender-sensitive, climate and disaster information hinders them from attaining their human rights. Participation is a basic human right in itself, a precondition or catalyst for the realization and enjoyment of other human rights. There is a lack of skills on sustainable livelihoods that must be addressed. For duty-bearers, in particular provincial authorities, there is a need to improve the capacity on policy and participatory planning in support of development for climate change adaptation, which in turn will help build their capacity to fulfil human rights obligations for right-holders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project has included the capacity building activities in all levels. The project will ensure strong engagement and mobilization of local-level government and community members to ensure their participation in project activities. Awareness raising and technical capacity building for both officials in all levels and communities will be undertaken to ensure that design and implementation of project interventions are based on sound understanding of nature climate solution innovative state-of-the-art NBCS. All planning will be fully participatory, involving members of various vulnerable groups, VCC, PW, youth, socially marginalized in prioritization of project interventions given their particular vulnerabilities to climate change.
<p>Risk 2: The establishment of the Nature Reserve and Marine Protected Area (MPA) might limit the access of local communities to these sites, which will lead to the loss of income to the local communities</p> <p>Standards: 5</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field work and consultation have been conducted with local communities in potential project sites of three target provinces with free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) approach. It was found that the consulted local communities have positively support in the Cu Lao Dung wetland nature reserve and two marine protected areas in Thua Thien Hue and Binh Dinh given the well managed CAs will then significantly contribute to their long-term livelihood later on with more sustainable marine resources under the mangrove canopy.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will apply participatory and inclusive processes based on the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) approach to ensure that the rights and well-being of local communities, especially of ethnic minorities, women and other vulnerable groups, are properly accounted for before the establishment of the nature reserve and MPAs. In addition, the local communities (VCC, PW) and marginal groups living around the CAs will be included in the co management livelihood models during the implementation. As such, their incomes will be restored and developed associated with the more biodiversity and more sustainability of marine and coastal resources in CAs. • The project has established and included Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) within the project document to ensure that affected people as well as other project affected person who do not have the capacity would claim their rights. Local communities living around the proposed CAs will be informed of the existence of the GRM and on the way to use it. The GRM will be reviewed and updated as needed during project implementation to ensure its effective application.
<p>Risk 3: Extreme weather events related to climate change will increase the risk of causing damage to coral reefs and mangrove plantation which will lead to unsatisfactory quality of the project’s investment.</p> <p>Standards: 2</p>	<p>I = 2 L = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of climate change and sea level rise in Vietnam resulted in increased frequency of extreme weather events namely typhoon, flooding in many areas, particular the coastal area. As observed in a major disaster event in the coastal provinces having caused the destruction of houses, livelihoods and infrastructure leading to human tolls and economic losses but also. This will also cause damages to coral reefs and mangrove ecosystems, affecting ecosystem services and nature-based livelihoods. • Informed by national and global best practices, and building on strengthened capacities and SOPs for planting, maintenance and carbon stock monitoring, and in support of ongoing efforts to further expand mangroves in Viet Nam, and building on lessons learned, including by the UNDP-GCF project which developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The survey and consultation with local authorities has been conducted for commitment and site selection to minimize the climate change impact. By supporting the community-based conservation groups, cooperatives, communes, and households with the knowledge and financial support for the participatory planting and assisted natural regeneration of mangrove ecosystems in the Tam Giang - Cau Hai and Cu Lao Dung Mangrove Nature Reserve in ST as well as the coral reef plantation in the planned MPA in TTH province and Quy Nhon. • Mangrove and coral reef plantation will be planned and implemented based on site-specific implementation SOPs and strengthened capacities to be developed under the project based on national and global best practices for planting, maintenance and carbon stock monitoring. These SOP will take into account the local environmental conditions – including frequency, severity and type of climate-induced hazards – and explicitly outline lowest risk options for implementation. Identification of localized sites for plantation (which was initiated during the development of this project proposal) will be further refined during implementation, taking into account factors such as exposure and sensitivity to climate-induced hazards . Protocols will be regularly updated to enable adaptive management of sites. By identifying risks posed by climate-induced hazards, planners and implementers will be able to make provision for site-specific mitigation measures.

			<p>extensive experience of mangrove planting and regeneration, the project will support to community-based conservation groups, cooperatives, communes, and households with the knowledge and financial support for the participatory planting and assisted natural regeneration of mangrove ecosystems in the Tam Giang - Cau Hai (TG-CH) lagoon in TTH province, in Thi Nai lagoon in BD province, and in the planned Cu Lao Dung Mangrove Nature Reserve in ST province, using successful evidence-based nature-based approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building on global best practices, and UNDP-SGP's coral restoration experiences, the project will also implement a coral reef restoration program in the planned MPA in TTH and Binh Dinh province as nature-based solution to restore, rehabilitate and effectively manage coral reefs for biodiversity conservation and the provision of coral ecosystem services to reef-dependent communities, including reducing risk from climate change impacts, and increased carbon stocks. 	
<p>Risk 4: Due to differences in relations between women and men, cultural norms the involvement and participation of women and marginalized group in project implementation might be limited which makes the project activities not gender-responsive</p> <p>Standards: 6</p>	<p>I = 2 L = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will promote gender equality through engaging women and men in dialogue, knowledge and capacity building, providing equitable access to gender-disaggregated climate and disaster information services, strengthening women engagement and leadership in inclusive policy planning and 	<p>The project prioritizes achieving benefits for women, by targeting women and marginalized groups (ethnic minority) as project beneficiaries for a wide range of interventions that address gender barriers identified in the target provinces. Specifically, this includes gender-disaggregated climate and disaster information, planning and services (Outputs 1111, 1112 and 1113; barriers addressed – lack of access and participation; social discrimination; under-representation in decision making); nature-supportive livelihood/income generation (Outputs 1211 and 1212; barriers addressed – lack of alternative livelihoods; weak</p>




			<p>decision-making on promoting NBCS in marine and coastal resources use, and providing women with targeted access to finance, engaging FHH, WLO and WLC in VCC to enhance resilience and improve livelihoods from enriched coastal ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with ethnic minority groups (Khmer and Hoang people) in Vinh Chau town and Tran De district (ST) were conducted to understand needs, constraints and opportunities with respect to alternative livelihood activities, their vulnerabilities and role in disaster and climate risk reduction, community-based co-management models and perspectives on the proposed project interventions. 	<p>capacities for business development, management, laws & regulations; lack of technical knowledge; disadvantaged participation in labor market; lack of capital, access to credit, market information and connections; vulnerable employment; gap in wages); gender-balanced dialogue and engagement in climate risk and inclusive marine and coastal resource co-management, including eco-tourism (Outputs 1121, 1122, 1221, 1222; barriers addressed - under-representation in decision-making; social discrimination; lack of leadership positions); gender-considerate coastal and marine biodiversity conservation (Output 1311; barrier addressed – lack of participation); mangrove and coral rehabilitation (Outputs 1312, 1321, 1322; barriers addressed – lack of participation; poor technical skills and access to training; gap in wages); as well as targeted training, awareness-raising and capacity development across project activities (barrier addressed – poor access to training, skills development).</p>
<p>Risk 5: There is limited availability of land for the installation of automatic hydro-meteorological monitoring and early warning systems as well as new mangrove plantation/rehabilitation which might lead to significant change in the project design</p> <p>Standards: 1, 5</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project intends to install the automatic hydro-meteorological monitoring and early warning systems in selected communes. Expanding the network of weather monitoring stations will support improved commune-level weather data collection, from in-situ observations on wind, rainfall, air temperature, and air pressure augmented with information monitors and surveillance IP cameras to support the detection of signs for potential disasters caused by typhoons and storms, storm surge, heavy rainfall, strong wind, gale, drought, heatwaves and damaging cold in coastal areas. In this regards, the automatic weather monitoring stations will be installed. • The stations are a small structure with no civil work will be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instead of using new lands for the installation of automatic hydro-meteorological monitoring stations, the project will make full use of available space, particular the public land. • Consultations with local authorities have been conducted and it was committed that the public lands under the management of Commune People Committee (CPC) or Border guard stations to install the station. In addition, it is more likely to protect the stations from the damage of non-responsible peoples. However, the station sitting will be site investigation and consulted with local authorities during the projection implementation. • Similarly, the availability of land for new mangrove plantation will be limited due to the competition with other programs and projects on land allocation, particular as the late implementation of the project. The project has carried out site visits and signed agreement with local authorities on the commitment of land allocation for mangrove plantation. To avoid this risk, the project has integrated into the project design by: (i) include the participatory development of detailed site-based mangrove rehabilitation plans, based on comprehensive site survey; (ii) develop manuals and Standard Operating Protocols (SOPs) for planting, maintenance, monitoring, financing; (iii) support establishing a co-management approach by community and Forest Protection

			<p>required. However, it still need a small area of land to install the equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition, due to the competition with other programs and projects on land allocation, limited site availability for mangrove plantation is an issue of project. 	<p>Groups, particularly women, that provides incentives for local communities to benefit from the management of restored ecosystems. Therefore, the land availability for mangrove plantation under the project will be prioritized than other project/program.</p>
QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?				
		Low Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Moderate Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Substantial Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Status? (completed, planned)
<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted assessment(s)
			<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)
			<input type="checkbox"/>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)
		<u>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted management plans: Gender Action Plan Initial Stakeholder Engagement Plan
				Completed Completed

		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)	
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind			
	Human Rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Accountability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Final Sign Off

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

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor Bui Hoa Binh  <small>DocuSigned by: 7676AE941C7A4C...</small>		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 Patrick Havernman  <small>DocuSigned by: 10518B1FE7644E9...</small>		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 Patrick Havernman  <small>DocuSigned by: 10518B1FE7644E9...</small>		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental 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		Answer (Yes/No)
Human 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
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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? ¹⁶	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?	Yes
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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? <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>	No

¹⁶ 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.

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?	No
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	No
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
<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?	Yes
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? ¹⁷	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ¹⁸	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>		

¹⁷ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

¹⁸ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severewinds, 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)	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
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)?	Yes
5.3	risk of forced evictions? ¹⁹	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is “yes”, then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above. *</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?	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

¹⁹ 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.

* Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

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?	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? <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

