

## Social and Environmental Screening Template (2021 SESP Template, Version 1)

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

<b>Project Information</b>	
1. Project Title	Human Rights Programme
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	00097336
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Bangladesh
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Implementation
5. Date	02/03/2022

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

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

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

HRP has been designed to mainstream the human rights-based approach from the beginning. One of the inception phase conditions included demonstration of NHRC's willingness and ability to function independently and address a broad spectrum of human rights violations. One of the indicators of this condition was NHRC's active incorporation of HRBA into all its documentation and implementation including the law formulation process, SOP, by-laws, legal analysis, etc. With support of HRP, the NHRC has been engaged into reviewing/proposing legislations/policies in line with the international human rights standards and instruments. During the inception phase it has reviewed its own founding act (National Human Rights Commission Act 2009), amendment of Child Marriage Restraint Act, framed the Child Marriage Prohibition Rules, draft Anti-discrimination law. All policy dialogues and consultations were held following a HRBA approach by including all relevant stake holders in discussions and preparations of drafts/ documents. Similarly, mapping of good practices of CSOs related to human rights guides HRP to take a tailor-made approach in designing CSO capacity building initiatives under its call for grants (Challenge fund) CSOs are willing and eager to learn more on HRBA. On the other hand, the capacity of partner CSOs and HRDs on HRBA, human rights monitoring and reporting on international obligations of Bangladesh under selected UN human rights treaties and UN special procedure have increased significantly as a result of HRP's training for grassroots CSOs.

Similarly, with support of HRP, NHRC has demonstrated a proactive approach in finalizing its SOPs, establishing NHRC's own fund, recruiting new staff and build staff capacity as well as ensuring outreach of services following and applying HRBA and mainstreaming gender issues.

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

The Project has adopted the Signature Solution 6: "Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls". The Project has developed partnership with non-Government organizations to sensitize on gender equality and women & Girls rights, simultaneously, the project provided training to CSOs, Police, peace leaders, youths, HRDs and NHRC staffs on gender and diversity using the gender & diversity handbook.

Human Rights Programme (HRP) technical support strengthened the capacity of the National Human Rights Commissions (NHRC) in policy-level advocacy and lobbying with different government ministries to adopt gender friendly rules addressing inequalities. NHRC drafted and submitted a Rules under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017 which was adopted in October 2018. 67% of NHRC's draft provisions were incorporated in the final Rules. Gender is mainstreamed throughout all outputs of the Human Rights Programme, while output 4 (NHRC and national stakeholders better protect and promote women's rights) is fully designed for gender focused activities. The M&E framework of the HRP also includes some particular indicators in terms of addressing gender inequalities and women empowerment. The project is promoting gender disaggregated data collection (including third gender) among partners and beyond. Several issue-based research intended to create law reforms and advocate for women empowerment in Bangladesh (including informal sector) have been initiated by the project.

The Project has been monitoring and taking awareness raising initiatives of partner CSOs at grassroots level on domestic violence. Apart this, the project developed IEC and awareness campaign materials (i.e. 2 TVCs and 10,000 posters) on COVID 19 developed and shared with NHRC and for preparing press statements, video messages, TVCs, broadcasting on VAW. Furthermore, HRP has been maintaining better coordination with Nari o Shishu Tribunal to ensure access to justice for the victims of Violence Against Women (VAW) through virtual Court. The online and offline collaboration with LEAs (police) is ongoing as they are playing pivotal role to lock down people, home quarantine during COVID 19 pandemic situation in Bangladesh. The Project has drafted an Action Plan to address VAW including domestic violence and shared with NHRC. NHRC will undertake initiatives the execute the Acton plan.

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

The project is being implemented in national which is not related to environmental issues and there is hardly scope for mainstreaming sustainability and resilience. However, HRP has developed partnerships with different grassroots CSOs and CBOs which are implementing human rights actions at field level and their actions have scope to contribute in mainstream sustainability and resilience.

The Project has been providing supports to CSOs and training HRDs engaged in ground monitoring and reporting of Human Rights situation in grass root level. They have been also helping in distributing survival foods maintaining social distance, self-protection measure using musk, gloves and personal protection equipment.

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

The Project has engaged its targeted groups, stakeholders and beneficiaries including the discriminated and marginalized people such as ethnic minority, Dalits, children, women, girls, third gender, students, youths, persons with disabilities, etc. The national level key stakeholders are included as the members of Programme Advisory Board (PAB) and Programme Implementation Committee (PIC) who are fully engaged in the implementation and monitoring of the project activities. They play pivotal role in policy directions and decisions of the Project. The Project has provided efforts to increase their awareness on their rights through partnership with NGOs, CSOs, Human Rights Defenders through training session, community awareness, campaigning, rally and seminar. Quarterly Result Report submitted by the NGOs were reviewed to assess beneficiaries' perception and feedback, which was incorporated in the AWP to improve the project intervention modalities. The systematic and constructive feedback were collected from representative form ministries, NHRC and Civil Societies through PAB and PIC meeting and incorporated in AWP.

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

<b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b> <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	<b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b> <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>			<b>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High</b>												
<b>Risk Description</b> <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	<b>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)</b>	<b>Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</b>	<b>Comments (optional)</b>	<b>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</b>												
Risk 1: Rights of the ethnic, excluded minorities and other LNOB category people are at risk in getting health services and survival foods during COVID 19 situation.	I = 4 L = 2	Moderate	This violation is happening in root level.	The CSOs and Human Rights Defenders, youth leaders and police helped in distributing survival foods maintaining social distance, self-protection measure using mask, gloves and personal protection equipment.												
Risk 2: Violence against women and girls' is in increasing trend during COVID 19 situation. It may continue in post COVID 19 situations.	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	The Project are focusing women and girls' rights	The Project has been monitoring and taking awareness raising initiatives of partner CSOs at grassroots level on domestic violence. Apart this, the project developed IEC and awareness campaign materials (i.e. 2 TVCs and 10,000 posters) on COVID 19 developed and shared with NHRC and for preparing press statements, video messages, TVCs, broadcasting on VAW.												
Risk 3 HRP stakeholders (CSOs, HRDs, Youth Leaders, Police, Journalists) are being engaged with minimum health safety measures.	I = 4 L = 2	Moderate	.	The Project has provided survival food assistance to 1550 Dalit HHs and 1000 Third Gender (individual) in Dhaka, and also to 6850 Ethnic and Dalit HHs and 570 PWDs (individuals) at outside Dhaka is provided. NHRC to take lead and follow up with local administration/authority in all phases of its distribution. During distribution of survival food, CSOs, HRDs, Youth Leaders, Police, Journalists engaged with maintaining all sorts of safety measures (using masks, gloves, and personal protection equipment etc)												
[add additional rows as needed]																
<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?</b>																
<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Low Risk</b></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Moderate Risk</b></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Substantial Risk</b></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>High Risk</b></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					<b>Low Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<b>Moderate Risk</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<b>Substantial Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<b>High Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Low Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
<b>Moderate Risk</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>															
<b>Substantial Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
<b>High Risk</b>	<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			
<b><u>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<b>Status? (completed, planned)</b>
<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)	
<b><u>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>if yes, indicate overall type</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	
		<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)	
<b><u>Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?</u></b>		<b>Comments (not required)</b>	
<b><i>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</i></b>			
<b><i>Human Rights</i></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<b><i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<b><i>Accountability</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b><i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b><i>2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b><i>3. Community Health, Safety and Security</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b><i>4. Cultural Heritage</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b><i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b><i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<b><i>7. Labour and Working Conditions</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b><i>8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Final Sign Off

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

<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

## SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

<b>Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks</b>		
<b>INSTRUCTIONS:</b> 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 <a href="#">SES toolkit</a> for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
<b>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</b>		<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
<b>Human Rights</b>		
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?	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? <sup>1</sup>	No
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
<b>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		
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>		No
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
<b>Sustainability and Resilience:</b> Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		

<sup>1</sup> Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

<b>Accountability</b>		
<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
<b>Project-Level Standards</b>		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		
<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? <sup>2</sup>	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) <sup>3</sup>	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks</b>		
<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?	No
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters?	No

<sup>2</sup> See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

<sup>3</sup> See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

	<i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	
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
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security</b>		
<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
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
<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
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
<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? <sup>4</sup>	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
<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 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
<b>Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions</b>		
<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
<b>Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

<sup>4</sup> Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the <a href="#">Montreal Protocol</a>, <a href="#">Minamata Convention</a>, <a href="#">Basel Convention</a>, <a href="#">Rotterdam Convention</a>, <a href="#">Stockholm Convention</a></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?	