

| <i>responding to Question 2.</i> | | | | |
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| 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 |
| <p>Risk 1: There is a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project</p> | <p>I = 3 L = 3</p> | Moderate | | <p>The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) have committed 10% Government Parallel Funding (GPF) to the project. Any change in government policy to its regular budget allocated for mine action, including 10% GPF would result in failure to reach project targets.</p> <p>CfRIV is maintaining an on-going dialogue and advocacy with CMAA and RGC for stable implementation of the GPF budget plans and allocations.</p> <p>Under output 3, the project focuses on developing institutional capacity and preparing sector efforts towards residual risk management. CfRIV is providing on-going information management and institution development support to CMAA. E.g. Performance Monitoring System support to the Socio-Economic Planning Department, standardizing reporting templates and procedures, and following-up on management responses to CfRIII, CDNA, and gender capacity assessment to ensure CMAA is equipped to fulfill its mandate.</p> |
| <p>Risk 2: There is risk that the project could</p> | <p>I = 4 L = 2</p> | Moderate | | <p>The process of mine clearance has an adverse impact on habitats and</p> |

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| <p>involve or lead to adverse impacts to habitats and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services; adverse impacts on soils; and significant agricultural production.</p> | | | | <p>ecosystems including through vegetation removal and ground preparation, mechanical systems, worksites and waste, and explosive ordnance disposal.</p> <p>To minimize these factors, the project’s clearance efforts are undertaken in accordance with the Cambodian Mine Action Standard – Environment chapter and supports the CMAA to implement the National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025 (NMAAS) Goal 8, which is to ensure mine action activities are supported by enhanced quality management system, effective information management, and are gender and environmental protection sensitive.</p> <p>The mine-fields selected for clearance by the project are mostly the fields being used by local communities. Therefore, the risk of vegetation removal is low. What is more, the Pre- and Post-Clearance monitoring is in place to ensure released lands are being used for its intended purpose, largely agriculture and infrastructure.</p> <p>The project clears mine/ERW contaminated land with the purpose of releasing safe land for productive use within affected communities. In 2022, it’s anticipated that 76% of the land released through the project will be used for agriculture, 17% for risk reduction and 75 for other purposes, including infrastructure development.</p> |
| <p>Risk 3: There is risk that the project could involve or lead to construction and/or</p> | <p>I = 3 L = 3</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | | <p>The project clears mine/ERW contaminated land with the purpose of releasing safe land for productive use within affected</p> |

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| <p>infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams); air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation; transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials; adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health.; 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; the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous); and the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals</p> | | | <p>communities. In 2022, it's anticipated that 76% of the land released through the project will be used for agriculture, 17% for risk reduction and 75 for other purposes, including infrastructure development.</p> <p>Toxic pollutants may be released into the environment when ordnance detonates. Along with the explosives are their breakdown products and other munition components such as heavy metals, each of which is a possible carcinogen. As ordnance degrades over time, casings corrode and hazardous chemicals can leak into the soil and groundwater, posing a threat to the health of humans, animals, and flora alike.</p> <p>Located mines and unexploded ordnance must also be disposed of. Open burning or open detonation (OBOD) remains a basic and widely used disposal method, but it releases explosive residues into the environment. TNT, a common explosive, when absorbed into soil, slowly leaches and degrades to form degradation products. Explosive ordnance is most often destroyed by "second order" demolition, which is when a donor charge is used to trigger a detonation in the main charge. The contamination risk is highest in bulk demolition sites, where repeated "second order" demolitions occur, which are in areas of substantial precipitation with sandy porous or loam soils, a shallow groundwater table and that are adjacent to marshes, swamps, or estuaries. OBOD may include transmission through air</p> |
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| | | | | <p>(the pathway) to cause local air pollution and nuisance from black smoke generation (the source), as well as ground pollution from deposition of explosive, carbonized, and heavy metal residues (other sources).</p> <p>To minimize the unavoidable environmental impacts of mine clearance, the NMAS 2018-2025 Goal 8, Objective 4: Mainstream environmental protection in mine action called for the development of a Cambodia Mine Action Standards (CMAS) on environment in line with the International Mine Action Standard on environment.</p> <p>The project undertakes clearance activities in accordance with these standards, particularly in relation to the safety procedures necessary for detonation.</p> |
| <p>Risk 4: There is a likelihood that project could be undertaken in areas where indigenous peoples are present; on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples; and may have positive or negative impacts to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples</p> | <p>I = 3 L = 1</p> | <p>Low</p> | | <p>The project targets the most vulnerable communities in remote, rural areas in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin where the percentage of indigenous people is very low.</p> <p>The planning and prioritization process implemented by the MAPUs is based in the principles of a needs driven, people centred approach. This involves consultation with affected communities, with a specific guideline developed to support consultation with marginalized populations, including indigenous people, women and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>The CfR project has a long-standing practice, together with CMAA, in its quality assurance activities and monitoring of land</p> |

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| | | | | clearance operations. Mechanisms exist through the sub-national Provincial Mine Action Committee to resolves disputes on cleared land. |
| Risk 5: There is risk that the project could involve or lead to occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle | I = 5 L = 1 | Moderate | | <p>Globally, International Mine Action Standards are the standards in force for all mine action operations. Within Cambodia, these standards have been contextualized for the national operating environment into chapters of Cambodian Mine Action Standards. These standards set the requirements for operators working in Cambodia to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to comply with and include topics such as Storage, Transportation and Handling of Explosive, Worksite Safety, Personal Protective Equipment, Mechanical Demining, Clearance Marking System, Baseline Survey, Land Release, Cluster Munitions Remnants Survey, Clearance Requirement Demining, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Reporting and Investigation, Application of CMAS, etc.</p> <p>All project operations are undertaken in line with these standards to minimize the risks associated largely with clearance operations by deminers.</p> |
| QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization? | | | | |
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| | | Low Risk | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | Moderate Risk | X | The social and environmental risks and impacts identified are well understood, and clearly circumscribed noting that the project has been in |

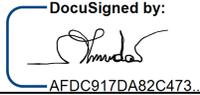
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| | | | effect since 2006, with ongoing risk management and mitigation incorporated throughout M&E efforts and integration of lessons learned into each subsequent phase of project design, development and implementation. The project has strong institutional, sectoral and stakeholder partnerships in place which provide additional risk management strategies along with practice which aligns to national and international standards in mine action. The management measures identified in the above Section B, Question 6, have been incorporated into the project budget, risk log, and monitoring framework. |
| | 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> | | 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) |

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| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment) |
| Are management plans required? (check if "yes") | <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) |
| Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered? | | | Comments (not required) |
| Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

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| | Human Rights | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | Accountability | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | 1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | 2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | 3. Community Health, Safety and Security | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | 4. Cultural Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | 5. Displacement and Resettlement | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | 6. Indigenous Peoples | <input 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 |
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| 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. |