

## **ANNEX G. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)**

### **Project Information**

<b>Project Information</b>	
1. Project Title	Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Human Wildlife Conflict in Angola
2. Project Number	PIMS 5993
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Angola, Africa

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

**QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?**

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

The project concept was developed in accordance with internationally proclaimed human rights, in conformity with the UN guidelines, by empowering people to know and claim their rights and increasing the ability and accountability of individuals and institutions that are responsible for respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights. Specifically, during development stage, the project promoted inclusive participation of multiple stakeholders among government, multilateral agencies, NGOs, and community-based organizations to ensure that their opinions are taken in account and included in the project, and that no right or laws are infringed by any proposed activities. At site level, the project engaged with local communities and civil society, to jointly plan on meaningful strategies to improve biodiversity conservation, and to prevent illegal wildlife trade (IWT), poaching and reduce human-wildlife conflict (HWC).

This project has a primary focus on development of strong policy and legislation framework, and sufficient institutional and technical capacity of government agencies to fight IWT, as well as involvement of local communities in sustainable wildlife and other natural resources management. Establishment of Community Management Areas and introduction of CBWM and CBNRM practices will allow local people to play key and active role in the sustainable development and management of the PAs. As the human rights based approach is not only about empowering people to know and claim their rights, it also increases accountability of individuals and institutions – namely through enforcement of laws and community rules on sustainable use of natural resources. Furthermore, it supports capacity building and abilities, including improvement of livelihoods and income-generating activities at local level by supporting people to achieve their potentials. In other words, the project will help local people to attain their potentials and be free from poverty. By reviewing, developing and strengthening regulations on wildlife and natural resources management, and by strengthening the capacity of relevant law enforcement agencies to enhance enforcement of these regulations and standards, the project also upholds principles of accountability and rule of law.

As detailed in the Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex H), equality principles have also been applied during the concept and design project phases which will strongly be pursued in project implementation. This includes extensive cross sectoral stakeholder engagement with government agencies, NGOs, local communities, and development partners over a period of over one year, while the full project is being developed. During project implementation, the final design of specific initiatives will be shared to key stakeholders to ensure their inputs are considered in decision-making, and jointly validated. Consultations with local communities are of great importance to learn about their socioeconomic state of affairs and how best to shape the formulation of national and locally adapted strategies for addressing and preventing illegal wildlife trade (IWT), poaching and reduce human-wildlife conflict (HWC). Local representatives of both project sites in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR will communicate directly with UNDP's PMU, RPs, project partners, and evaluation consultants in order to increase transparency and accountability of the project activities. Their role is to strengthen accountability and transparency during project implementation.

In addition, the project will establish a mechanism for communities and project stakeholders to report their grievance anonymously – Grievance Redress Mechanism (see Project Risks and Mitigation Measures sub-section of the prodoc), to address any conflicts related to human rights, resource use, and benefit sharing related to the project implementation. The project will institute specific procedures for grievance redress and publicly make these procedures available through the communication strategy as another tool to promote and defend human rights.

Another principle of human rights approach is related to inclusiveness and equitable distribution of development opportunities and benefits to women, ethnic and marginalized groups in order to strengthen environmental and social sustainability of the project during and after its completion. The project interventions will ensure that women-headed households, lower income and marginalized groups are given prioritized access to support the project demonstration activities in local communities heavily dependent on bushmeat hunting. Example of such includes the promotion of the CBNRM and alternative livelihood opportunities, such as sustainable land management, sustainable use of forest, bushmeat and fish resources, potential promotion of tourism, production of added-value craft products, decreasing HWC, and improved management of protected areas and the numerous ecosystem services they provide. In this way it will improve the economic and social rights of the local communities and will also take care of cultural values of the local communities.

The project has also assessed the capacities of duty bearers (government agencies, and PA staff) in order to ensure that they can deliver on their mandate and it proposes to strengthen these capacities to enhance service delivery to local people and avoid violation of human rights (human rights subject will be fully integrated in all training and mentoring programmes for law enforcement staff). Another principle of human rights approach is that of shared responsibility where the state is obligated to realize the human rights of communities or people living in the project areas (the project will avoid any forms of discrimination of different minorities and ethnicities in NR use in the area). The principles of equality and non-discrimination between men and women are also developed and emphasized in the gender mainstreaming plan (Annex I).

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

Gender equality implies equal treatment of women and men in laws and policies, including equal access to resources and services within families, communities and society. Therefore, the achievement of any development goal implies a gender mainstreaming approach that consists of a comprehensive analysis of all the specific needs and interests of women and men in order to come up with effective interventions that enable both to equally participate and benefit from development efforts.

Angolan society is still characterized by a wide disparity between women and men with regard to education, health, income, political rights, access to basic services such as energy, water and sanitation, housing, land for cultivation and credit. Rural communities of the projects sites consists of sedentary ethnic groups traditionally characterized by a strong social hierarchy in which women, as mothers and wives, face difficulties in accessing productive resources, decision-making, and economic and social opportunities. To improve this situation in the context of the implementation of the project, appropriate gender and social measures will be fully considered in the project, and gender accountability is a cross-cutting issue that will be tracked as part of the M&E system.

This GEF project can be classified as Gender targeted (result focused on the number or equity (50/50) of women, men or marginalized populations that were targeted) with strong gender interventions incorporated in the project design. During the project development the PPG team tried to involve as many women as possible in the consultation process. However, overall women's participation was much lower due to traditional male dominance in anti-poaching, wildlife and environmental management issues in the project sites.

To implement gender mainstreaming, the project will develop and implement an effective Gender Mainstreaming Strategy of the project implementation (Output 4.3). The strategy will guide the project implementation to Build project partner capacity to mainstream gender and bring along strategies that empower women as agents rather than as victims of habitat degradation and climate change. This strategy will also facilitate a multi-stakeholder analysis of the gender issues in all the different components of the programme that will inform the gender strategy and action planning with a clear set of measurable gender indicators. The key guidelines for the strategy are outlined below:

- Gender balance will be ensured as much as possible regarding women participation in the Project Board and in the PMU. Project interventions will seek a greater and more even gender representation with the potential for gender mainstreaming-related activities in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR. Furthermore, relevant gender representation on various levels of project governance will be pursued. All project staff recruitment shall be specifically undertaken inviting and encouraging women applicants. The TORs for key project staff all incorporate gender mainstreaming related responsibilities.
- In response to the relatively low participation of women in the project development, the project will incorporate gender considerations in the implementation procedures in a number of different ways:
  - Empower women by involving them in policy and legislation review, management planning processes to combat wildlife crime and manage wildlife, including capacity building activities and law enforcement of wildlife crime under Components 1 and 2;
  - Strong focus on rural communities and gender within Components 3 and 4 with an emphasis on involving women in development and implementation of Pilot projects on CBWM, CBNRM, HWC plans and development and alternative sources of income and value-chains for local communities in the project areas that have an emphasis on female-led activities (e.g. collection of fuelwoods and/or NTF products); active involvement of women woodland restoration, grazing, and water management activities;
  - All awareness raising activities will specifically target women and encourage them to take responsibilities including for engagement with the authorities with respect to natural resource management, illegal killing and trading of wildlife products and live animals;
  - Women's organisations (associations) will be involved in project implementation and capacity development at national, provincial and communal levels.
- The project will adopt the following principles in the day to day management: (i) gender stereotypes will not be perpetuated; (ii) women and other vulnerable groups will be actively and demonstrably included in project activities and management whenever possible, and (iii) derogatory language or behaviour will not be tolerated.
- The project will promote gender mainstreaming and capacity building within its project staff to improve understanding of gender issues, and will appoint a designated focal point for gender issues to support development, implementation, monitoring and strategy on gender mainstreaming internally and externally. This will include facilitating gender equality in capacity development and women's empowerment and participation in the project activities. The project will also work with UNDP experts in gender issues in Luanda-Angola to utilize their expertise in developing and implementing GEF projects. These requirements will be monitored by the UNDP

Gender Focal Point during project implementation.

- The project will use gender disaggregated indicators in the PRF for regular monitoring and evaluation of the project progress and reporting, and will facilitate involvement of women in the M&E and Grievance Redress Mechanism implementation (see Table below and Annex I. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan).

**Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability**

The whole project is geared towards mainstreaming of environmental sustainability in Angola. The project seeks to prevent the extinction of endangered species and ensure sustainability of bushmeat species populations by combating illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and reducing human-wildlife conflict (HWC) in Angola through capacity building of key law enforcement agencies at national and local levels, effective management of the two project areas- Maiombe NP and Luando SNR, and involving local communities in CBNRM and conservation. Through its four components the project is aimed to decrease key threats for wildlife and habitat such as poaching, illegal wildlife trade on high value and bushmeat species (including elephants, gorillas, chimpanzees, and black giant sables), deforestation rate in rain forest and miombo landscapes, and frequency of wild fires. The project is built in full accordance with national and international policy for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Thus, the project will contribute directly to the achievement of obligations of Angola under a number of international conventions, including those supported through the GEF mechanisms (CBD, CMS) and CITES. The overall environmental impact of the project is expected to be positive and critical for the endangered species survival as well as an important contribution to sustainable development and community livelihoods in the country.

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

<p><b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b>  <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p><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 6</i></p>			<p><b>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</b></p>
<p><b>Risk Description</b></p>	<p><b>Impact and Probability (1-5)</b></p>	<p><b>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>	<p><b>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</b></p>
<p><b>Risk 1. The project could lead to violation of human rights of local communities via increased law enforcement without appropriate training, unfair local governance due to corruption, inappropriate management planning for target PAs, and low ability of local communities to file grievances.</b></p> <p><i>Principles 1: Human Rights</i>            1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 4</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>The project can potentially lead to violation of human rights of local people in the project area in many different ways. E.g., the project will support National Environmental Crime Unit (ECU) and will establish local ECUs in the project areas to investigate and prosecute wildlife crime. However, insufficient technical capacities of these Units may impose potential danger and violation of human rights to local</p>	<p>To mitigate the risk of human right violation in the landscape area, the project will include the human rights subject into all training and mentoring programmes for law enforcement staff, including ECUs, INBAC, National Police, and PA rangers to (Outputs 1.2-1.4, 2.1, and 2.2).</p> <p>The key project strategy to mitigate the potential negative impact of exclusion and restriction of vulnerable groups from critical NRM is to involve poorest and marginalized people in participatory development and implementation of the Management Plans for the PAs in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR (Output 2.2).</p>

<p>population and particularly of marginalized groups?</p> <p>2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?</p> <p>3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?</p> <p>4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?</p> <p>5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?</p> <p>6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?</p> <p>7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?</p> <p>8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?</p> <p><i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i></p> <p>2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?</p> <p>4. Would the Project potentially limit 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?</p>			<p>people involved in poaching (about 60% of Angolans depend on bushmeat to a large extent as a major source of protein and income<sup>1</sup>). Same is true for ranger staff of the target PAs those are expected to increase their law enforcement activities in the project areas. The law enforcement staff may impose potential danger to local people involved in poaching via higher risk of collateral damage and potential injury of poachers during operations.</p> <p>Potential corruption and low capacity of local government agencies and PAs rangers may result in disadvantages for some local communities and potentially lead to tensions over wildlife and forest resources-use between different communities as well as tensions between the communities and law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>Inappropriate and exclusive management planning for the target PAS and community NRM planning can potentially restrict access to water and other critical natural resources for some marginalized individuals and groups of different ethnicities.</p> <p>The fact that the PPG team could not conduct comprehensive community consultations in the project areas raise concerns that some of the potential project risks to human rights remain undiscovered and not addressed in the project design.</p>	<p>Strong and independent from the project management Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established in the project areas to mitigate potential adverse impact of increased law enforcement and inappropriate planning on marginalized local people as a risk group.</p> <p>The project will invest in capacity building of communities on inclusive CBNRM via training programmes provided under Output 3.1 to avoid marginalization of minority groups on sustainable livelihood and community-based NRM use. The Output 3.1 is designed to establish pilot projects on CBWM, CBNRM, HWC and alternative sources of income for local communities in the project areas to avoid potential tensions over NR use and exclusions.</p> <p>To control appropriate support of the human rights and the inclusion of key local stakeholders during the project implementation all monitoring and evaluation mission for the project will be designed using fully participatory approach (Output 4.1) with opportunity for all marginalized groups to ensure their voices are heard and taken in account in the project management.</p>
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<sup>1</sup> National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas in Angola, dated on January 14, 2010

<p><b>Risk 2. The project could lead to women discrimination via support of traditionally male-dominated activities such as law enforcement and natural resource management.</b></p> <p><i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i></p> <p>2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?</p> <p>4. Would the Project potentially limit 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?</p> <p><i>Principles 1: Human Rights</i></p> <p>2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?</p> <p>3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Management activities to control poaching, IWT, HWC, and habitat degradation that will be supported by the project are traditional male domain in Angola. Thus, the project can potentially give some advantages in this field to males and potentially discriminate females from participation in the project management, review of anti-poaching strategies, trainings, development and implementation of the community pilot projects on CBWM, CBNRM and HWC.</p> <p>The project will significantly strengthen law enforcement along the entire illegal supply chain of threatened wildlife and product at the national level and in the project areas and suppress poaching and habitat degradation abuse by different offenders potentially including women involved in illegal bushmeat trade, gathering of firewood and other resources in PAs for their livelihood.</p> <p>Inappropriate and exclusive development of the PA Management Plans and community NRM projects may potentially limit women participation in planning and management of NR worsening their social position and access to critical resources like water, wood, and bushmeat in marginalized communities and groups.</p>	<p>The Gender Analysis clearly indicated that women in Angola are greatly involved in natural resource management due to their day-to-day tasks in subsistence agriculture, collection of firewood and NTFP as well as bushmeat trade. However, the influence of traditional laws and culture still implies a certain discrimination against women with regard to ownership, use and access to resources. To avoid this potential disequilibrium in the project implementation Gender Mainstreaming Plan designed to ensure women inclusion in delivery of all project Outputs was carefully developed (Annex I). Moreover, the project will build a comprehensive Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (Output 4.3) to ensure gender equality and equal benefits to women from the project implementation.</p> <p>The key project strategy to mitigate the potential negative impact is to involve women as well as poorest and marginalized people of the project areas in in PA management and CBNRM through the participatory approach to the PA management planning and implementation of pilot projects on CBWM, CBNRM, HWC and alternative sources of income under Outputs 2.2 and 3.1</p> <p>Additionally during trainings for law enforcement staff the project will promote women inclusion in all appropriate training programmes including the Wildlife School in Menongue (Outputs 1.2-1.4, 2.1 and 2.2).</p> <p>Strong Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established in the project area to mitigate potential adverse impact of increased law enforcement on marginalized local people as a risk group, including women.</p> <p>To control appropriate support of the women rights and gender equality during the project implementation all monitoring and evaluation mission for the project will be designed using fully participatory approach (Output 4.1) with opportunity for women to ensure their voices are heard and taken in account in the project management.</p>
<p><b>Risk 3. Project activities will occur within environmentally sensitive areas, posing potential risk to sensitive habitats and species if not designed and undertaken appropriately.</b></p>	<p>I = 1 P = 1</p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>Both project areas, Maiombe NP and Luando SNR, are key targets for the project interventions to develop effective law enforcement on anti-poaching, habitat management, including fire control, and HWC management. These areas are</p>	<p>No special risk management measures are required</p>

<p><i>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i></p> <p>1.2. Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including 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?</p>			<p>critical also for sustainability of local communities, as people do not receive any significant benefits from conservation. Given the project investment in local communities' sustainable livelihood in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR by involving them in the PA management, SFM and SLM, and increasing local people capacity to effectively manage HWC, especially HEC, only positive impact is envisioned for wildlife in Angola, its habitat, and communities.</p>	
<p><b>Risk 4. Climate change consequences could potentially affect population of endangered species in the project areas (forest elephant, gorilla, chimpanzee, and black giant sable) via increasing frequency of wildlife epidemics and forest fires, and changing rain patterns.</b></p> <p><i>Principle 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i></p> <p>2.2. Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?</p>	<p>I=2 P=2</p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>The key project objective is to restore endangered wildlife populations and protect their key habitat. However, both populations and habitat can be affected by the climate change consequences (e.g, potential increase of wildlife epidemic frequency in the rain forest and increase of fire frequency in the miombo landscapes). Climate change trends have been documented for the project area and have the potential to impact habitats and species populations in the long term, and therefore may affect the intended outcome of achieving increased or stable populations of indicator species - well after the project has been completed.</p>	<p>No special risk management measures are required or can be implemented.</p>
<p><b>Risk 5. The project could impose a potential risk to health and safety of individuals involved in poaching and illegal wildlife trade in the project areas via increased level of law enforcement by poorly trained law enforcement staff</b></p> <p><i>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i></p> <p>3.9 Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 4</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Outputs 1.2-2.2 are designed to increase law enforcement capacity of government agencies and PA rangers at national level and in both projects areas: Maiombe NP and Luando SNR. However, due to lack of technical skills on anti-poaching training and human rights issues, alongside with lack of equipment and operational support, the law enforcement staff may impose significant risk for health and life of local people involved in poaching directly or indirectly (e.g., risk of</p>	<p>In some cases poorly trained law enforcement staff potentially can impose significant risk to health and safety of some local individuals involved in poaching and illegal consumption of wildlife or accidentally present in the area of the Unit operations. To avoid the risk the project will invest considerable resources to train and mentor the law enforcement personal in accordance with the highest standards for security and personal safety, including treating arrested or suspected offenders, during patrolling and special operations (Outputs 1.2- 2.2).</p> <p>Strong and independent from the project management Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established in the project areas to mitigate potential adverse impact of increased law enforcement.</p>

<p><i>Principles 1: Human Rights</i></p> <p>1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?</p> <p>5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?</p>			<p>collateral damage and potential injuries of poachers) or people located in the area of poaching incidents or sting operations.</p>	
<p><b>Risk 6. The project can potentially lead to physical and economic displacement of local communities in the project areas via increased law enforcement and associated removal of illegal settlements and agricultural activities as well as potential restrictions on natural resource consumption in Miombo NP and Luando SNR.</b></p> <p><i>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability Standard</i> <i>5: Displacement and Resettlement</i></p> <p>5.1 Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?</p> <p>5.2 Would the Project possibly result in 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)?</p> <p>5.4 Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?</p> <p><i>Principles 1: Human Rights</i></p> <p>3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?</p> <p>8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?</p> <p><i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i></p> <p>4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural</p>	<p>I= 3 P=3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Inside the Luando SNR, around 20,000 inhabitants live in the 3 communes of Capunda, Quimbango and Cunga Palanca relying on small-scale agriculture, fishing, non-timber forest products and bushmeat hunting for subsistence. About 60% of Angolans depend on bushmeat to a large extent as a major source of protein and income. Communities resided in the reserve area before its designation in 1938, and consisted of mixed ethnic groups due to the large number of internally displaced people during and after the war. As for Maiombe NP, about 56,000 inhabitants live in two Municipalities of Buco-Zau and Belize, living mostly on bushmeat hunting, fishing, logging, subsistence cultivation and small-scale agriculture.</p> <p>The project will strengthen law enforcement in the target PAs that can potentially lead to removal of illegal settlements on the PA territory (Output 2.1-2.2); Outputs 2.2 (participatory management planning for the PAs in the project areas associated with law enforcement) and 3.1 (pilot projects on CBWM, CBNRM, HWC and alternative sources of income) if not conducted properly may result in physical and economic displacement of some local ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups</p>	<p>To avoid potential adverse impact on the local people who use the PAs resources illegally and unsustainably or established illegal settlements due to current unregulated situation the project will organize management planning of the reserve in fully participatory mode to ensure that regime of proposed PAs core zones is well known to communities (Output 2.2 and 3.1). Additionally during trainings for the reserve's staff the project will include human rights subject in all appropriate training programmes. <b>Strong Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established in the project areas</b> to mitigate potential adverse impact of increased law enforcement on marginalized local people as a risk group. No any resettlement activities will be supported or encouraged during the project implementation. <b>The project will develop a Livelihood Plan for local communities in the project areas under the Output 3.1 to ensure that communities have sufficient and balanced options to use natural resources sustainably and generate income from other biodiversity-friendly sources.</b></p> <p><b>There are no any indigenous people in the project areas, therefore the project will not affect indigenous communities in Angola in any way. Angolan indigenous peoples - the San and the Himba - live in Cunene, Cuando Cubango and Moxico provinces in south-east and south-west areas of the country, and do not inhabit Luando SNR and Maiombe NP as well as Cabinda, Malaje and Bie Provinces where the project areas are located.</b></p>

resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?			from limited and critically important resources, such bushmeat, forest products, and subsistence farming products .	
<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</b>				
Select one (see <a href="#">SESP</a> for guidance)			Comments	
<i>Low Risk</i>				
<i>Moderate Risk</i>			X	The project has overall Moderate Risk rating given its potential negative impact on human rights, community safety as well as on gender imbalance and in physical and economic displacement of local community areas from limited and critically important natural resources on both projects sites, Maiombe NP and Luando SNR.
<i>High Risk</i>				
<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?</b>				
Check all that apply			Comments	
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>			X	To mitigate the high risk of human right violation in the landscape area, the project will include the human rights subject into all training and mentoring programmes for law enforcement staff to enhance service delivery to local people and avoid violation of human rights (Outputs 1.2-2.2). To control appropriate support of the human rights and the inclusion of key local stakeholders during the project implementation all monitoring and evaluation mission for the project will be designed using fully participatory approach (Output 4.1) with opportunity for all marginalized groups to ensure their voices are heard and taken in account in the project management. Strong and independent from the project management Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established in the project area to mitigate potential adverse impact of increased law enforcement and inappropriate planning on marginalized local people as a risk group.
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>			X	To avoid this potential disequilibrium in the project implementation Gender Mainstreaming Plan designed to ensure women inclusion in delivery of all project Outputs was carefully developed (Annex I). Moreover, the project will build a comprehensive Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (Output 4.3) to ensure gender equality and equal benefits to women from the project implementation.
<i>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i>				
<i>Principle 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>				

	<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>	X	To avoid the risk the project will invest considerable resources to train and mentor the law enforcement personal in accordance with the highest standards for security and personal safety, including treating arrested or suspected offenders, during patrolling and special operations (Outputs 1.2-2.2). Strong and independent from the project management Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established in the project area to mitigate potential adverse impact of increased law enforcement on local people
	<b>4. Cultural Heritage</b>		
	<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>	X	To avoid potential adverse impact on the local people who use the reserve resources illegally and unsustainably due to current unregulated situation the project will organize management planning of the reserve in fully participatory mode to ensure that regime of proposed reserve's core zones is well known to communities (Output 2.2 and 3.1). Additionally during trainings for the reserve's staff the project will include human right subject in all appropriate training programmes. Strong Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established in the project area to mitigate potential adverse impact of increased law enforcement on marginalized local people as a risk group. A Livelihood Plan will be developed under Output 3.1 to support sufficient livelihood options for local communities in the project areas. <b>There are no any indigenous people in the project areas, therefore the project will not affect indigenous communities in Angola in any way.</b>
	<b>6. Indigenous Peoples</b>		
	<b>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		

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

<b>Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks</b>		<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
<b>Principles 1: Human Rights</b>		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? <sup>2</sup>	Yes
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	Yes
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit 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>	Yes*
<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:</b> Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause 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

<sup>2</sup> Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, 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 people and transsexuals.

1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including 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?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve 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	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant <sup>3</sup> greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive 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
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No

<sup>3</sup> In regards to CO<sub>2</sub>, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	Yes
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact 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
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	Yes
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in 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	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? <sup>4</sup>	Yes
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)? <b>Given UNDP sufficient experience with indigenous people groups in Angola, we are certain that the Angolan indigenous peoples like the San and the Himba, live in Cunene, Cuando Cubango and Moxico provinces in south-east and south-west areas of the country, and do not inhabit Luando SNR and Maiombe NP as well as Cabinda, Malaje and Bie Provinces where the project areas are located</b>	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	No
6.4	Has there been an 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
6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.5	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No

<sup>4</sup> Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in 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
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose 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 Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No