Annex VI (a). Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and Toolkit for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	**Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity**
2. Project Number	**00112175**
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Bangladesh

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

By focusing on the gendered dimension of climate change resilience; and proposing interventions that target the most vulnerable, extreme poor women and girls, the project mainstreams the over-arching principles of environmental sustainability; gender equality and human rights. The project will focus on the most vulnerable socio-economic groups, women and girls belonging to extreme poor households (and those facing intersectional marginalization) intwo of the highest salinity impacted districts in coastal rural Bangladesh, Satkhira and Khulna, whose residents face the greatest climate change risks. In order to address the multi-faceted impacts of climate change driven salinization of water and soil, the project links essential water provision infrastructure, with livelihoods interventions that address changing climatic conditions and to increase resilience. The project will target 25,425 direct beneficiaries with climate resilient livelihood support and training, supporting climate resilient value chains, which will allow beneficiaries to enjoy a fuller range of their social, economic and cultural human rights, in particular the right to health, and an adequate standard of living. The project will build resilience by providing 68,327 women and 67,783 men access to potable water, through a tiered rainwater-harvesting (RWH) scheme at the institutional, community and household levels. This intervention directly addresses the human right to health and adequate standard of living. Moreover, the intervention will reduce women's unpaid burden of work, which include but are not limited to needing to travel long distances to access clean potable water, when they previously had to rely on groundwater that had ever increasing salinity levels due to sea level rise. By implementing these interventions with a focus on the most vulnerable individuals of the population, the project aims to empower women and girls who are most susceptible to violations of their human rights through restricted access to resources and Gender Based Violence (GBV). Both the water provision and livelihoods interventions will greatly assist the targeted extreme-poor, women and girl beneficiaries', to become more socio-economically independent, and to greater diversity of livelihood strategies that are currently threatened by increasing salinization of soil and water; and extreme weather events. The interventions will make the beneficiaries more resilient to climate change. Further, through an effective process of empowerment, including training, capacity building and community sensitization, the project participants will have more equitable access to resources, which will lead to transformative change within the targeted coastal communities.

The project will provide a catalyst to link the beneficiaries with different local government institutions. This link will allow the institutions to be more responsive to the needs and rights of beneficiaries, particularly with a stronger focus and increased capacity related to gender responsive climate change adaptation expertise at the national and local levels.

The project, through the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, establishes a rigorous and transparent selection criteria, a proactive stakeholder engagement strategy and a grievance redress mechanisms to ensure that the various public and private sector organizations responsible for project execution and oversight, will meet their respective duties and obligations, and respond to the human rights claims of the most marginalized population groups of the project area, through inclusive beneficiary selection and a robust conflict and gender sensitive grievance mechanism. By targeting the most vulnerable beneficiaries, the project adopts the principle of positive

discrimination, mainstreaming a human rights-based approach to project design. Furthermore, ensuring the proportionate inclusion of other vulnerable groups in stakeholder consultation and beneficiary selection, particularly marginalized religious and ethnic minorities (including indigenous groups, referred to locally as adivasis) and Hindu minority households, further mainstreams the human rights-based approach. The inclusion of project design considerations, which address the marginalization of certain groups in regards to access to water, as well as account for cultural preferences in livelihood interventions for those groups, is also an essential aspect of the rights-based approach. Finally, all targeted beneficiaries, including the aforementioned marginalized groups, will have an opportunity, both in project planning and implementation, to assert their socio-political and economic rights, as well as through the continuing stakeholder engagement process and the grievance redress mechanism.

The project will address violence against women and minorities, and social exclusion issues by developing inclusive interventions and safeguard mechanisms. The project provides an opportunity to build more inclusive resource management processes, in order to strengthen community resilience to climate change. The process of fostering gender equality and empowerment of women, by targeting women and girl beneficiaries, is expected to significantly reduce the incidence of human rights violations, particularly violence against women and girls.

Due to the presence of indigenous group in the project area and among targeted beneficiaries, an Indigenous People's Plan (IPP) has also been prepared as part of the project.

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

This is a gender-focused project that will address the gendered dimensions of climate resilience, by focusing on women and girls who, in a highly hierarchical and patriarchal society, are generally marginalized and face barriers in decision-making, resource access and livelihood strategies essential to resilience in the face of rapidly increasing climate risks. The project targets extreme poor households where women are doubly marginalized; unequal, and vulnerable to climate change impacts due to their socio-economic constraints. The objective of the project is thus to work towards establishing social equity and justice through targeting women that are significantly impacted by climate change, and where appropriate, girls from the most impacted families, while helping to alleviate the gendered impacts of climate change through the proposed interventions. The leading role assigned to women, in both the management of the RWH systems, and for the assets and training for livelihoods interventions, in addition to community sensitization components addressing social norms and behaviors change, will transform inequitable conditions faced by women. These conditions include poor health outcomes, poor nutrition, lack of income and unjust and sometimes violent social practices that are prevalent in the target districts and more broadly in Bangladesh. All these conditions are exacerbated by climate change. Support for the enhanced livelihood skills supported by the project, will ensure a visible change towards equality and women's empowerment, and more meaningful integration into productive value-chains, in which women are already participating but often play a peripheral role. Enhancing income-generating activities and economic opportunities in extreme risk-prone environments, while combining adaptive livelihoods support, with food, water security and disaster risk reduction activities will make women and girls more resilient to external climatic shocks. The provision of clean and accessible water to women, and the households and communities to which they belong, will provide the target populations with an invaluable resource, and will provide mitigations against health issues that regularly occur as a result of drinking unsafe water (such as highly prevalent hypertension among pregnant women), while reducing women's unpaid burden of work.

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

The project will be implemented in two districts in Satkhira and Khulna, which have been severely impacted by climate change, and particularly salinization of groundwater ecosystems and sea level rise. The project has made explicit considerations for environmental sustainability. The water provision and climate resilient livelihoods components make efficient use of resources, increase pollution prevention, and biodiversity, while respecting the role of the coastal mangrove ecosystem in climate change resilience. The chosen livelihoods interventions have been designed to respond to changing environmental conditions, which contribute to climate change vulnerability, namely saline water intrusion, changing rainfall patterns and the increased frequency of extreme weather events such as storm surges and cyclones at a scale that will not impact the carrying capacity of the environment. The application of good international industry practice in environmental management both of vegetable production livelihoods (hydroponics, plant nurseries and sesame cultivation) and of the aquaculture livelihood options (crab and brackish water fish farming) will have a transformative impact on local practices which have previously lead to widespread ecosystem deterioration. The project includes community sensitization on the sustainable use of wild stocks, and provides an alternative for the reliance on wild crablets for crab farming by providing hatchery stock of crabs. The project will build capacity among government agencies in the management of sensitive mangrove areas, through the development of fish/crab feed that do not rely on wild fish by-catch and improve standards for the management of effluents and salinity impacts from small-scale brackish water aquaculture. Care has been taken to choose species that are local, non-invasive and non-carnivorous for brackish water aquaculture, to increase the environmental sustainability of the livelihoods options. Finally the project will promote the optimized use of organic fertilizer and promote integrated pest control methods, so that beneficiaries do not rely on pesticides.

In regard to the water provision interventions, RWH systems have been selected based on their appropriateness for the local context, both environmentally and socially, and promoting their use in the coastal districts of Bangladesh, will have significant and transformative environmental benefits, given that it will help to shift communities away from over-extracted and contaminated ground water resources to surface water solutions. Since the primary source of drinking water currently within the target districts is groundwater extraction, and although there is insufficient information on the quality and quantity of groundwater aquifers, current research indicates that groundwater aquifers are becoming increasingly saline, and unsuitable for potable water use. As such, the use of purification technologies such as reverse osmosis and desalination would be required to provide good quality drinking water. However, these types of water treatment solutions have significant economic, environmental and social costs, due to very high energy demands and operating costs, and further risk polluting groundwater

aquifers (from brine discharge). Therefore, among the alternatives considered, the proposed solution with GCF financing is for RWH systems, which will be transformative in reducing this reliance. As highlighted above, the proposed RWH solution at the institutional, community and household levels, is a win-win-win economically, environmentally and socially, and is completely transformative for Bangladesh that has previously relied only upon small (2,000 litre) rainwater harvesting tanks, and extraction of contaminated and increasingly scarce ground water.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *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.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**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)?**
Risk Description	*Impact and Probability (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate, High)*	*Comments*	*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.*
Risk 1: Vulnerability of both water provision solutions (RWH tanks and PSF) as well as livelihood options (aqua geoponics, hydroponics, plantations, crab farms) to storm surges, extreme winds and cyclones	I=3 P=3	**Moderate**	Cyclones and storm surge can cause RWH tanks to be moved or dislodged from base causing damage to nearby houses, while storm surges can impact the quality of water used for Pond Sand Filters and the assets associated with the livelihood options can be damaged by extreme winds, floods and cyclones	The RWH tanks will be secured to cement platforms with tie downs to minimize the risk of dislodging from the base. All roof materials will be checked for structural integrity and guttering secured to ensure that catchment systems are resistant to extreme weather. Although the aquaculture interventions will be susceptible to cyclone damage, beneficiaries will have access to an early warning systems in the case of an impending extreme weather event, to minimize damage to assets and harvest all stock to minimize losses.
Risk 2: Increased soil and water salinity in pond (gher) culture of mud crabs	I=3 P=3	**Moderate**	The aquaculture will utilise brackish water. There is the potential for salt content to be exported to neighbouring fields through seepage, pond water discharge and pond sediments	All ponds will be sited in areas that are currently tidally inundated. The siting of crab farms will be strictly regulated by the project team, and in close consultation with government authorities to obtain the necessary licences and permits. Farms will be small and medium scales at low densities, spatially dispersed to minimize cumulative impacts. The project will utilise existing shrimp ponds. No new ponds will be developed. Perimeter ditches will be installed and clay pond lining used to control seepage into surrounding soil and groundwater, if deemed necessary after soil testing. Soil and water salinity will be carefully monitored.

Risk 3: Expansion of crab farming will exacerbate already depleted wild stocks of crab fry and create an incentive for communities to enter mangrove areas and the Sundarbans Protected Forest for collection of wild fry with impacts on biodiversity	I= 3 P=3	**Moderate**	Currently crab farming in Bangladesh depends on the collection of crab fry from mangrove areas, which has led to the depletions of wild stocks	Crab hatcheries will be built as part of the livelihood component of the project in order to produce crablets for aquaculture. The project will also support environmental awareness training in communities to ensure that wild fry are not used. The project will support enabling policy and regulations at the local and national government levels to promote the switch from reliance on wild stock to hatchery produced stock. The stock produced by the hatcheries will meet the demand created by the creation of crab farms under the project.
Risk 4: Inadequate biosafety protocols in crab hatcheries	I=3 P=3	**Moderate**	Water and airborne pathogens, poor hygiene of staff and equipment, and any organisms that are not adequately quarantined before entering the hatchery can negatively affect crab hatchery stock. A high level of biosecurity is required for high larval survival and production of cablets for the nursery phase of crab culture.	Hatchery facilities will be designed according to good international industry practice and will ensure that functional areas are separated to minimize spreading of contaminants between areas. Sterilization areas will be kept separate from operations areas, and staff will be trained to maintain proper hygiene and sterilization. The operation schedule of the hatchery will include regular shut down periods for cleaning and disinfection. Inlet and outlet water and wastewater will be thoroughly treated. Training will be provided to all crab hatchery staff on good international industry practice in biosecurity and knowledge dissemination, technical exchange and capacity building will be emphasized,
Risk 5: Improper water and effluent management of mud crab farming	I=2 P=4	**Moderate**	The proposed livelihood support for mud crab farming will be done at a small scale at the community level. Notwithstanding that the farming will be spatial dispersed, discharge wastewater from ponds into surrounding waterways can pollute receiving systems and causes detrimental impacts, such as eutrophication, toxicity, and spread of disease. Untreated wastewater laden with uneaten feed and fish feces can contributes to nutrient pollution in the receiving estuaries.	Crab will be cultured according to good international industry practice to produce limited effluent. High quality feed will be used. Farming will be carried out at low stocking densities. Good international aquaculture industry practice will be applied, including no use of chemical inputs, antibiotics, drugs, and growth hormones. The project will ensure supply chain linkages such as harvesting, processing, storage, and transportation to consider environmental matters. All farms will be geographically dispersed to avoid cumulative impacts on water quality and other environmental issues. Polyculture systems with seaweed and algae will be researched to develop sustainable nutrient recycling systems (bioremediation) and scaled-up based on success. Water quality will be monitored as per the ESMF and all aquaculture interventions sites will be located an appropriate distance from environmentally sensitive mangrove areas.

Risk 6: Crab disease risk	I=2 P=4	**Moderate**	Crab culture, both in the hatcheries, and in the ponds is susceptible to disease, the incidence of which increases with higher stocking densities and poor water quality.	Good international industry practice will be used in mud crab aquaculture to minimize disease risk, including biosafety protocols used for the crab hatchery facilities. Training will be provided on low stocking densities (no more than 1.5/m2) and water quality, feed consumption and disease incidence and these matters will be strictly monitored.
Risk 7: Depletion of fish stocks due to demand as input for crab/fish feed processing for feed for crab farming and for the brackish water fish in the aquageoponics systems	I=3 P=3	**Moderate**	Fish feed processing, as well the feed used in crabs requires inputs of small low-value fish, dried fish and shrimp heads which can put pressure on wild fish stocks if not sustainably sourced. Shrimp heads are also used locally for human consumption and feed demand may disrupt supply.	The project will support the research and development of high quality crab/fish feed from plant-based sources that are locally available and do not rely on small fish and fish oils. In the initial phases, a formulation based on fulfilling the protein/fat requirement of the feed will be based on a low fish-processing by-product and shrimp head formulation, supplemented by vermiculture. This will be optimized over time for crab. A code of practice will o be developed for the GoB to move away from the use of small-fish and by-catch in aquaculture feeds.
Risk 8: Lack of gender integration in aquaculture value chain	I=3 P=3	**Moderate**	Women play an increasingly important role in the aquaculture value chain. However due to local norms and beliefs around appropriate work for women; restrictions on movement outside of the household (purdah) and the women's burden of unpaid work; women's participation has been limited to seeding and feeding of ponds and attempts to integrate women into other aspects of the aquaculture value chain have had mixed results.	The lack of female participation arises from multiple factors, which will be addressed by the project. The lack of knowledge and technical skills in aquaculture will be addressed through training designed for women beneficiaries. All training will be designed in a gender responsive manner, including flexible training times, provision of household based trainings when required, and the use of female trainers. Male household members will also be integrated into separate trainings, coupled with norm and behaviours change programs at the community level. The project will ensure proper working conditions for female beneficiaries and will include training in negotiation skills, financial management and access to markets. The project will primarily use pond aquaculture rather than cage culture, which has shown better integration of women. The project will collect gender-disaggregated data on the effectiveness of interventions and apply lessons learned from this and other projects in the target districts to refine interventions as needed. Continuous stakeholder consultations with women will ensure that beneficiary concerns and perspectives are incorporated over subsequent years of the project.

Risk 9: Elite capture of aquaculture interventions and issues with land tenure	I=3 P=3	**Moderate**	In the shrimp aquaculture value chain, it has been observed that due to the demand and profitability of farms, there was an effective privatization of resources which may have previously been under common property regimes for some or all of the year (by intermediaries, local elites and companies), and this led to profits and assets being controlled by powerful actors and local 'elites' rather than poor small-scale farmers.	The projects will ensure that land tenure arrangements for beneficiaries are secured in the early stages of project implementation, including collective rights to community interventions for women. Project monitoring of possible elite capture will be supported through the project. Stakeholder engagement of communities will ensure knowledge of land tenure security and access to the grievance redress mechanism.
Risk 9: Waste generation from installation of Rainwater Tanks	I = 2 P = 2	**Low**	The project will involve the installation of very large rainwater tanks for institutional level rainwater harvesting, tanks at community sites, and smaller tanks at the household level. There is potential for waste to be generated from offcuts of pipe and guttering that exceeds the needs of the project..	Prior to installation, a full site evaluation will be undertaken to with consideration of proximity to water sources, suitability of existing roofing materials and proximity to environmentally sensitive areas. Appropriate measurements will be taken to ensure a specific amount of material is procured according to RWH system design, thus, reducing waste. Where possible, prefabricated goods will be used to reduce waste.
Risk 10: Sediment movement during installation of rainwater harvesting tanks	I = 2 P = 2	**Low**	During the installation of the rainwater tanks, it will be necessary to undertake earth works to provide a level platform to construct the tanks. The earth works will move sediment that, if not properly contained, may be removed either as air pollution or through overland flow during a rain event.	The installation of the rainwater tanks will be undertaken by experiences international companies who will at the same time, train local staff in the construction of the tanks. To ensure that the sediment is not mobilised that will result in an impact, an erosion drainage and sediment control plan (EDSCP) will be prepared which will include the installation of silt curtains to restrict sediment movement from the sites. Further, any earthworks should be undertaken during the dry season and compacted sufficiently to reduce sediment movement. These impacts will be spatially and temporally restricted.
Risk 11: Contamination of existing water sources	I = 3 P = 2	**Low**	During the installation of the rainwater tanks, it will be necessary to undertake earth	As with the above, to ensure contaminants etc. do not enter waterways and groundwater systems, a water quality monitoring plan along with an EDSCP will be developed to ensure

			works to provide a level platform to construct the tanks. There is the potential for the release of chemicals, nutrients, heavy metals and other material that may be within the existing sediment and for these to enter waterways and groundwater systems during the works. Furthermore, semi-intensive aquaculture systems also risk degrading surface and ground water quality (see Risk 3) if not properly managed.	sediments are not released. This will involve testing sediment prior to movement and planning so that the works are not undertaken during rain events. Where rainfall is anticipated, appropriate material should be placed under the sediment prior to excavation to ensure there is no seepage into groundwater systems. The water quality monitoring for the sources will be designed to identify potential impacts so that management measures can be proactively rather than reactively enacted upon.
Risk 12: Construction of Early Warning System	I = 1 P = 2	**Low**	The project will involve the installation of an early warning system in a number of locations. During installation, there is the potential for the movement of sediment and vegetation for the installation of infrastructure. There is also the potential for waste to be generated from concrete for footings and the posts to hold the early warning system.	Prior to installation, a full site evaluation will be undertaken to assess each site. Equipment will only be installed on Government land. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure the specific amount of material is only required, thus reducing waste. Further, any excavations, which are currently anticipated to be extremely minor, (eg a small hole poured with concrete to hold the post) will follow the erosion and sediment control plan contained in the ESMF. As such, with the appropriate mitigation measures, it is not anticipated that the component of the work will have any additional impacts.
Risk 13: Public health and sustainability risks from improper maintenance and operation of Rainwater Harvesting System	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	Rainwater Harvesting tanks require relatively simple operation and maintenance. Given that large-scale, high volume tanks are new technology in the target districts, there is a risk that improper operation and maintenance will lead to microbial contamination or that water in tanks may become a breeding site for mosquitoes	An environmental code of practice has been developed for the operation and maintenance of the rainwater harvesting tanks, as well as a detailed operation and maintenance plan with the participation of user groups as part of the feasibility study. Ultraviolet sterilization will be used to ensure that water is free from microbial contamination, in conjunction with a first flush system to ensure that debris and other contamination from the catchment surface does not enter the tank. RWH tanks will be subject to regular operation and maintenance driven by a community led committee. That water management group will be formed by representatives of the women that will collect water from each tank, responsible for this function over 1 year. Finally, water will be subject to regular water quality monitoring as per the ESMF.

Risk 15: Social conflict, including discrimination against vulnerable groups (Adivasi's and Hindu religious minorities), beneficiary selection challenges and possibility of increased intra-household conflict and/or Gender-based violence	I=3 P=3	**Moderate**	Extremely poor ethnic and religious minority groups, who are often discriminated against, inhabit the two target districts. There are extreme poor Hindu families living in the target areas (-30% of population in both Satkhira and Khulna), as well as indigenous (adivasi) families belonging to the Munda ethnic group. These groups may suffer discrimination in access to water (community and institutional level) and as well as in selection for livelihood interventions, and there is risk of conflict if selected or overlooked for household systems in both cases. Given the intervention primarily targets women and place them in leadership role, there is a possibility that challenging existing gender norms may lead to an increase in household conflict and GBV.	A strict and transparent beneficiary selection process will ensure that the project benefits are distributed in an equitable manner among the most vulnerable in the target districts, and that the selection is not based on any religious or basis. The selection process will be clearly documented and explained in stakeholder consultations with beneficiary communities. The final beneficiary selection will proportionately reflect the minority population. Siting of RWH tanks will also account for the preference of ethnic minorities to have a separate water access point and the final selection for household tanks should be proportionate to the population of religious minority households at the ward level. Project evaluations will take a human rights-based and conflict sensitive approach and ensure that project benefits are distributed equitably. In case of any conflict or discrimination, minorities groups, along with all other project beneficiaries, can file a complaint using the grievance redress mechanism. The project includes community sensitization on gender issues, norm change and "appropriate work" for women. The GRM focal point will also be given sensitivity training in regards to social marginalization and the GRM will also be gender-sensitive, by providing female focal points and training in regards to handling complaints regarding GBV. The project monitoring and evaluations will also track intra-household conflict, GBV and changing norms at the community level.

QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?

Select one (see SESP for guidance)		**Comments**
Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	**X**	The project has environmental and social impacts, which can be mitigated through the application of mitigation measures outlined in the ESMF. The project does also has moderate social issues related to marginalized groups, however these have been addressed through the development of appropriate safeguards and a grievance redress mechanism. The project also has risks related to effluent management, disease and biodiversity impacts in the aquaculture interventions, which should be mitigated according to the ESMF. Finally, there are risks to public health of RWH systems are not properly maintained, which can be managed through the ESMF.

	High Risk	☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	**X**	The project takes a human-rights based approach to protecting the most vulnerable socio-economic groups with the greatest need to build climate-resilience, i.e., women belonging to extreme poor households, prioritization those facing intersectional marginalization (female-headed households, etc.). The project adopts the principle of positive discrimination and includes specifically the most discriminated, marginalized and the poorest people of the community. There is a small risk of social exclusion of marginalized groups.
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	**X**	In order to remove long-standing discrimination of women by the male dominated Bangladesh society, the project is directly targeted at women and girls from vulnerable and extreme poor households.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	**X**	The project is located in South Western Bangladesh, in districts adjacent to the Sundarbans Protected Area (World Heritage Area) and adjacent to environmentally sensitive mangrove ecosystems. Project interventions will avoid environmentally sensitive areas, respecting the buffer zone of 10km around the border of the park, and will include an ESMF to manage impacts, including regulatory support. Mangrove conservation, environmental management, and decreased pressure on wild stocks with be mainstreamed into the livelihood interventions.
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	**X**	The project will not result in the production of significant emissions. The project will use the impacts of climate change e.g increased rainfall to provide positive benefits, and provide livelihood support and an early warning system to mitigate the impacts of changing climatic conditions.
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	X	The project will have positive benefit of increasing the communities' health and safety through improved potable water supply and therefore improving the longevity of peoples' lives and incomes, therefore providing valuable resources to both the environment and community. There is a risk of public health impacts in both the operation and maintenance of Rainwater harvesting system and from aquaculture interventions, which will be managed through the ESMF.
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	The project has no known impact on cultural heritage.
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	The project will have no issues of displacement or resettlement.

	6. Indigenous Peoples	**X**	The project has no adverse impacts on indigenous peoples; however there are indigenous households among project beneficiaries which will continue to be consulted.
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**X**	The project will result in limited pollution from aquaculture interventions and agricultural interventions, as well as some in the construction phase of RWH installation. These impacts will be managed through the ESMF.

Final Sign Off

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
 Srilata Kammila, Regional Technical Advisor QA Assessor	25 August 2017	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.
Kyoko Yokosuka, Deputy Country Director QA Approver	25 August 2017	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.
Kyoko Yokosuka, Deputy Country Director PAC Chair	28 August 2017	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1: Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/No)**
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?	No
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? [1]	Yes
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
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?	No
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?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
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?	No
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?	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	Yes
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)	Yes

[1] 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.

1.4	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?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	Yes
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	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? *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.*	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[2] 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)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
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
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)?	Yes
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

[2] In regards to CO_2, '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.]

3.8	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)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
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
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
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)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[3]	No
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
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
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 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)? *If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.*	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
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	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
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No

[3] 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.

Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
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?	Yes
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
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? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*	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