

4. Social and Environmental Screening

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Strengthening Disaster Management Capacity of Women in the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and Commonwealth of Dominica
2. Project Number	00110785
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Guyana, Dominica

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 focuses on supporting the right to decent work and related ability to meet basic needs. This is to be accomplished through building resilience and productivity of sustainable livelihoods in communities vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change. The project also focuses on indigenous peoples as a group that has additional vulnerability due to higher levels of poverty in these communities.

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

The project will aim to reduce these vulnerabilities by targeting among others, data and information gaps in gender analysis, hazard and risk; limited integration of climate change and disaster risk planning and practices in the agriculture sector; and limited access to appropriate, sustainable finance for vulnerable small farmers and women's groups. To address these, equality vulnerability mapping and community-based and national level early warning systems will be developed and implemented, to increase the ability of remote vulnerable farmers, including women farmers and indigenous people, to prepare for weather and non-weather-related risks on a timely basis. This will be supported by capacity building at the national and local levels to ensure long-term sustainability. Long-term resilience will be enhanced through the integration of gender responsive disaster risk mitigation and climate change adaptation practices and approaches into agricultural planning and practices, including gender mainstreaming into the Dominica Agriculture DRM Plan. Finally, access to finance will be enhanced in each country through an appropriate gender responsive micro-finance framework and coordinated planning, which will create new market opportunities for rural farmers and provide the capital needed to exploit them, with the aim of empowering women by improving their capacities and business generation in the agriculture sector.

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

The project's Theory of Change (pg. 44), Strategy (pg. 9-11) and Expected results (pg. 13-16) are linked to enhancing environmental sustainability and integrated poverty-environment linkages. Specifically, the interventions in agriculture will, for example, include elements to reduce land degradation through climate-smart and sustainable practices. Target communities include those which face multidimensional risks, with the intention of improving the productivity, environmental sustainability and risk resilience of their livelihoods

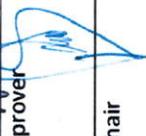
Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?	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)?
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>
	<i>Comments</i>	<i>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.</i>
P1.Q1. 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?	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate
P1.Q5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate
P1.Q6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate
	There has been limited consultation with community groups, thus presenting potential conflict in access to project benefits and this may increase the socio-economic vulnerability of some groups	Additional consultations and needs assessments will be held during the inception phase with a focus on the target areas that have been preliminarily identified.
	Limitations exist in the capacities of national government institutions and e.g. in the coverage (geographic, hazard types) of EWS, and capacities of extension support services to use climate info.	Specialised technical assistance is being provided through the UN system and regional institutions to build specific capacities at the national level, to strengthen their support to communities. PDNA and other post-disaster assessments are completed, but will need to be complemented with additional info which is assumed as being collected during the recovery phase in Dominica to ensure that the most vulnerable have access to project benefits. However, the project will aim to collect information and engage with stakeholders further as part of the implementation process.
	Project activities will benefit small farmers in hazard-prone areas. However, there has been limited consultation with community groups, thus presenting potential conflict in access to project benefits	The assumption is that the project will be able to include participation of women and indigenous groups in a way that is relevant to their needs and responsibilities, utilising the support of government and community resources as appropriate. The project will hold additional consultations during implementation as part of development of participatory identification of needs and securing their rights to ensure that

				<p>the farmers participating in the project have opportunities to raise any concerns regarding their rights.</p> <p>At the community level in particular, local governance and participatory mechanisms (councils, cooperatives etc) will be key interlocutors for building partnerships and engagement with the target beneficiaries.</p> <p>A mechanism for addressing complaints, grievances, and suggestions will be developed that will serve to prevent or address conflicts that the project's actions may generate.</p>
<p>P3.Q2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The project specifically targets areas which are prone to climate-related hazards which can be exacerbated by climate change.</p>	<p>The project will promote overall agro-ecosystem and community resilience through DRR, CSA and SLIM practices. The design of climate resilient productive practices will improve application and technical capacity support climate change resilience through, for example, development/use/propagation of climate resilient agricultural practices, such as soil and water conservation, and improving use of climate and early warning information.</p>
<p>P3.Q3.5 Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project specifically targets areas which are prone to climate-related hazards which can be exacerbated by climate change.</p>	<p>The aim is to reduce the vulnerability of the populations in these areas, as they will continue to be exposed to these risks. Improving the extent of the multi-hazard EWS in the countries is intended to reduce vulnerability of the exposed populations.</p>
<p>P3.Q6.4 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?</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 3</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Indigenous communities are identified as a particularly vulnerable group.</p>	<p>The potential for negative impacts human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples exists based on the fact that there has not been an extensive consultative process with indigenous communities. However, this is planned during the project inception in order to identify and engage specific beneficiary communities.</p>
<p>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</p>				
<p>Select one (see SESP for guidance)</p>			<p>Comments</p>	
<p><i>Low Risk</i></p>				
<p><i>Moderate Risk</i></p>				
<p><i>High Risk</i></p>			<p>The success of the project will rely on the ability to achieve planned results in the context of high levels of vulnerability both in Dominica and Guyana, with a special acknowledgement of the</p>	

		situation in Dominica. However, with the proper targeted approach, risks should be reduced once implementation starts and adequate results achieved.	
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			
Check all that apply			
Principle 1: Human Rights		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management		<input type="checkbox"/>	The project will be supporting activities in environmentally sensitive areas, but this work will aim at reducing impacts in these areas with a net positive impact.
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The project specifically targets areas which are prone to climate-related hazards which can be exacerbated by climate change. The aim is to reduce the vulnerability of the populations in these areas, as they will continue to be exposed to these risks.
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Cultural Heritage		<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Displacement and Resettlement		<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Indigenous Peoples		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor 	12.12.2018	UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver 	12.12.2018	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
Principles 1: Human Rights	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?	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? ³⁹	No
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? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	

39 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.

Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1 Will 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	
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 recognised as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No	
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	
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant ⁴⁰ 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	

40 In regard to CO₂, '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.]

2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental <u>vulnerability to climate change</u> 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
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?	Yes
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 labour 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? ⁴¹	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?	Yes
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 the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognised as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>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.</i>	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?	Yes
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
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 trans-boundary <u>impacts</u> ?	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

41 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.

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