

Annex [2]. 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

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1. Project Title	Peace Support Facility for Yemen
2. Project Number	Atlas award ID 00118265
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Yemen

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 Peace Support Facility (PSF) will maintain its operational integrity by adhering to principles of impartiality, respect for human rights and inclusivity and engages stakeholders on the basis of these principles. This will also be ensured through the coordination with the Office of the Special Envoy to the Secretary-General, the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and relevant UN entities such as the UN Mission for the Implementation of the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA). Finally, the human rights due diligence (HRDD) will be applied throughout the implementation of the Facility's interventions as essential component of its risk management protocol. Specifically, the PSF mainstreams the human-rights based approach by for example:

- Assessing the basic needs of people and communities for restoring people's lives and facilitating the conditions for a dignified return of displaced populations;
- Enabling the provision of the most basic services, needed to restore the lives of people who faced significant hardship and suffering (e.g. enabling access to healthcare, water, electricity, etc.). This contributes towards meeting people's basic human rights to life, right to access basic services, etc.
- Ensuring safeguards are in place to monitor compliance with labor laws, implement inclusive employment practices, and ensure that no child labor is used throughout project construction, rehabilitation and livelihoods interventions;
- Securing beneficiaries' feedback as part of monitoring activities. In this regard, provide mechanisms through which beneficiaries can raise concerns/complaints;
- Use its advocacy platforms to raise concerns about any human rights violations that are identified through its monitoring activities or those that are brought to UNDP attention by partners/beneficiaries;
- Maintain the zero-tolerance policy on sexual harassment and gender-based violence;

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

The Peace Support Facility will seek to advance women's empowerment recognizing that women and girls experience acute vulnerabilities during conflict, stabilization, recovery and rebuilding and that, in line with UNSCR 1325, women have a key role to play in peacebuilding. Depending on scale, the Facility may recruit a dedicated Gender Specialist or draw on Country Offices gender capacities. The project will develop a Gender Strategy and invest in strengthening capacities to improve gender programming during all stages of

programme design, implementation, monitoring and reporting. The Facility will work to genuinely engage women in planning processes, decision making and during implementation as field engineers and field monitors. In the second PSF component, the initiatives identified by the Special Envoy will focus on neglected geographical areas and among underrepresented groups, with particular attention to promoting the inclusion of women.

Therefore, the project will:

- Undertake gender analyses of key components of the work to strengthen its understanding of the gender dynamics and also ways to strengthen its gender equality and women’s empowerment activities;
- Engage women as part of the overall PSF project management and operations support team, including a dedicated gender specialist;
- Undertake gender sensitization training for PSF project team, including dedicated sessions for project engineers;
- Prioritise the rehabilitation, where possible, of infrastructure units that directly benefit women and girls;
- To engage at least 40% of women beneficiaries in any livelihoods interventions undertaken;
- To the extent possible considering the context of Yemen, secure technical services of female engineers;
- Ensure that the monitoring of the project documents gender disaggregated data and analyses the impact through a gender lens;
- Community consultations will adopt specific measure to engage women, including if required having separate consultation where they feel comfortable to express their views;

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

Although no major environmental risks are associated with the implementation of this project, the PSF team will ensure that in the contractual agreements with engineers and engineering companies recruited to implement construction/rehabilitation works, requirement to look at environmental considerations are included. The same applies for any assessment conducted in location/facilities that might have an environmental impact (e.g. power stations, ports, roads, etc.). The PSF will also look into how to improve efficient use of resources through project implementation.

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>
Risk #1 - Right-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	This can particularly apply to situations when reconstruction and rehabilitation works (e.g. housing, powerplant) lead to potential grievances or non-compliance.	The PSF will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to provide an accessible way for individuals and communities to channel grievances to UNDP if they believe that a PSF activity had or is likely to have adverse effects on them or their community (additional details in project document).
Risk #2 - The project exacerbates conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate	Considering the political nature of the project, the risk that parties and/or communities feel that the	As described in the project document, the PSF will place considerable attention to conflict-sensitive programming and will

			project is unfair or partial cannot be ruled out.	receive support from a dedicated Risk Management Unit in the RC Office to mitigate any potential risk of conflict and violence.
Risk #3 - Failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities	I = 2 P = 2	Low	Given the considerable infrastructure-rehabilitation components of the PSF, risks of structural failure cannot be ruled out	The PSF will recruit dedicated procurement and engineering capacities, in addition to engineering companies, that will ensure and monitor the quality and standards-compliance of all infrastructure rehabilitation works from the design to the handover phase.
Risk #4 - Risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction	I = 2 P = 2	Low	Given the considerable infrastructure-rehabilitation components of the PSF, risks for workers' safety and of non-compliance to labor laws exist. A risk of exposure to mines/IEDs on project locations also exist.	As further elaborated in the project document, considering the labour-intensive nature of most of the potential PSF activities, attention will be placed to ensure compliance with national labour and occupational health and safety laws, and obligations under international law. The PSF will work in close coordination with the UNDP mine action project to ensure that, where necessary, contaminated areas are cleared.
Risk #5 - Risk of violation of labor laws	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate	Contractors may inadvertently or purposefully violate labor laws and regulations during the course of implementation.	The contractor is required to abide by UNDP global rules and regulations regarding labor rights as per the contractual General Rules and Regulations. Violations of these regulations may result in the termination of the contract and penalties inflicted upon the company. UNDP Country Office will continue to use third party monitoring of project implementation, which will further mitigate risks at project implementation level.
Risk #6 - Child Labor	I = 5 P = 2	Moderate	Contractors may inadvertently or purposefully child labor laws and regulations during the course of implementation.	Implementation of labor laws to be done in compliance with UN and ILO standards. UNDP monitoring system will provide oversight to the implementation and ensure correct application of such rules.
Risk #7 - Risks to the environment/general habitat, and possible pollution from construction works that will be undertaken	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate	The PSF will undertake small to medium scale infrastructure renovation/rehabilitation.	The PSF will undertake, where necessary, individual SES assessments to identify potential risks to the environment/natural resources, and identify relevant mitigation measures.
Risk #8 - Lack of waste management systems (liquid waste, solid waste landfills, hazardous waste)	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate		Based on the type of infrastructure projects being undertaken a SES will be undertaken when necessary to assess the specific risks and possible mitigations measures.
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
<i>Low Risk</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Moderate Risk</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<i>High Risk</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
Check all that apply		Comments
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	X	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	X	
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	X	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor Dennis Curry PSF Manager		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 Hassan Krayem Deputy Resident Representative (P)		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 Auke Lootsma Resident Representative		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		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
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	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?	Yes
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		
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?	No

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.

	<i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	
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?	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 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?	No
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
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?	Yes
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)?	Yes

² In regards 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.]

3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	Yes
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	Yes
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)?	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?	Yes
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?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	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 human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to 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

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.

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
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? <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