# 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*](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/operations1/undp-social-and-environmental-screening-procedure.html) *and* [*Toolkit*](https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/DI/SES_Toolkit) *for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.*

**Project Information**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Project Information***  |  |
| 1. Project Title
 | *Strengthening the Role of Local Communities/Mjesne Zajednice in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2020–2024 (Phase II)* |
| 1. Project Number
 | BiH10/00097541 |
| 1. Location (Global/Region/Country)
 | Bosnia and Herzegovina |

**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 overall goal of the second Project phase is to improve the quality of life of the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina through empowered, gender responsive local communities (MZs) that facilitate active citizen engagement in public life, stand for people-centered performance of local governments and catalyze democratic transformation at the local level. The Project focuses on encouraging community led local development and revitalizing community governance through mjesne zajednice in order to achieve this goal. Mjesne zajednice is the smallest administrative unit for direct government engagement with citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The goal of the first phase of the Project has been achieved with significant and measurable progress made toward achieving the three original Project outcomes and their related outputs.The Project will frame its work on the basis of the belief that people experience discrimination and poverty not only as a lack of income and lack of access to resources but also as a lack of social services, such as education or health care, stigma, or as a lack of dignity and participation in a community. Hence, the fight against discrimination in all its dimensions at the MZ level is a matter of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights for all people. The Project will encourage MZs and local governments to ground their decisions on **the principles of non-discrimination, participation and accountability**. Similarly, higher-level authorities will be encouraged to mainstream **human rights into new policies**. In practical terms this means that the Project will support local and higher-level government partners – the duty bearers – to design and implement policies and public frameworks considering realization of rights of all people, particularly of the most marginalized and vulnerable groups. In parallel, the Project will also support citizens and communities – rights holders – in their right to participate in the development process.  |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment*** |
| Gender equality principles are at the core of the mandate of both Swiss and Swedish Governments, while UNDP with its corporate Gender Equality Strategy (2018-2021)[[1]](#footnote-1) puts forward the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women at the center of its development approach. Gender equality is one of UNDP’s 6 Signature Solutions[[2]](#footnote-2) for achieving the Agenda 2030, which envisions a world “of universal respect for human rights and human dignity” in which “every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed.” The SDG 5 focuses exclusively on gender with 9[[3]](#footnote-3) gender equality targets, while gender is also a cross-cutting issue, with 24 gender targets across 11 SDGs clustered for high impact. The breadth of the agenda implies a need to go beyond silos and take an integrated approach to development interventions and gender equality - is no longer content with reducing gender inequality but pushes toward its elimination. The Project has been demonstrating how these concepts can be applied in practice, as **community level has proven as an effective entry point for tackling the root causes of gender inequality**, activating agency and releasing leadership potential of women, as well as addressing the last mile of exclusion. The Project will give emphasis to working with **motivated agents of change**. The success of the Project will to a large extent depend on a motivated political leadership in partner LGs. Therefore, the forthcoming Local Elections in 2020 may represent a fresh opportunity for the Project to engage with new local leaderships, committed to positive change and ready to take moderate political risks to achieve development results in their communities.For all the above reasons, **empowerment of women and gender equality principles will continue to be used as an important accelerator for societal transformation**. While implementing Outcome 1, spaces for voices and perspectives of women will be persistently created, while their equal participation in all decision-making processes will actively be advocated for when working with local governments to secure pro-active engagement of MZs in decision-making and community-led local development. Women’s heavy dependence on local community resources and its associated services also means that they often have more at stake than men when these are degraded, redundant or access to them is covertly denied[[4]](#footnote-4). On the other hand, **the insight, experience and know-how of women** - who are at the source of needs and organization of family and community life - will be an important resource for contextualizing, applying and bringing to life the vision for local-level-grown institutionalized community governance models to be operationalized under Outcome 2. Affirmation and activation of resources and agency of women is an important strategy for achieving behavioral change within communities, which is the key focus of this Outcome and Project at large, having in mind its long-term duration that made space for interventions that build momentum over time to shift power relations and yield incremental change in gender praxis. This ambitious agenda will be reinforced and complemented by the “Women in Elections” Project by working in 10 common localities and offering capacity development for social, economic and political empowerment of women at the local level, adding value to the MZ models through gender action plans. All the above will be achieved by capitalizing on the gains achieved in the previous Project phase and extensively relying on **the pool of women leaders** that have thus been nurtured in each local community and collectively. As a result, MZs will continue to be affirmed as gender-sensitive spaces where citizens engage to commune, consult and workout problems, but also to find a common voice that includes all, to permeate their municipalities by partaking in its plans, decisions and budgets in a gender responsive manner.**Gender-responsive planned actions**, as elaborated in detail in the Project log frame, will integrate measures for promoting gender equality in regulatory framework and policy design anticipated in Outcomes 1 and 3, ensuring that their impact yields equal opportunities, and social and economic benefits for women and men alike. With this approach, both, gender impact of Project interventions and the know-how, concerns and experiences of men and women alike will be considered in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of all projects and initiatives taken by the Project. This is an important strategy for going beyond acknowledging gender gaps and doing concrete things to address these discrepancies. While women as drivers of change approach is to be deployed as accelerator for social transformation, and clear gender responsive objectives, indicators, targets and budgets are being set in the gender responsive Project log frame, a **Gender Strategy** will be produced in first six months of Project implementation in order to maximize impact of interventions and to operationalize the gender mainstreaming across board. Finally, the Project anticipates design and implementation of additional gender specific interventions when perceived that those could significantly enlarge the Project results and help create a multiplier effect. |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability*** |
| The Project will address disaster risk reduction (DRR) as a transversal theme. It will make a contribution to DRR mostly by facilitating and strengthening the vital role of MZs and their institutional links with civil protection units and LGs for the times of natural disasters. In doing so, the Project will seek to partner with local governments which are introducing the [DRAS system](https://dras.undp.ba/)[[5]](#footnote-5) (with support by the government of Switzerland). The Project will apply risk-informed and climate-smart development choices in all stages of project management and, in particular in the activities with beneficiaries. For example, MZ role in the early warning systems at the local level will be strengthened so that they are able to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information (that promptly takes into account vulnerabilities of specific MZ population) of the possible extreme events or disasters (e.g. floods, drought, fire, earthquake and tsunamis), while investments in infrastructure will be disaster-smart to ensure sustainability of public assets. The DRR activities will be closely connected to the strengthening of community systems for environmental protection. The Project will support MZs to embed the relevant projects in the environmental sectoral plans within the local integrated development strategies. In addition, environmental considerations will be mainstreamed in all infrastructure initiatives, supported by the Project, as well as in capacity building and other activities.  |

**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- Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project? | I=4P=2 | **Moderate** |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| [add additional rows as needed] |  |  |  |  |
|  | **QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?**  |
| **Select one (see** [**SESP**](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/operations1/undp-social-and-environmental-screening-procedure.html) **for guidance)** | **Comments** |
| ***Low Risk*** | **☐** |  |
| ***Moderate Risk*** | **☐** |  |
| ***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** | Yes |
| ***Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*** | **x** | YES |
| ***1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management*** | **☐** | No |
| ***2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*** | **☐** | No |
| ***3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions*** | **☐** | Yes |
| ***4. Cultural Heritage*** | **☐** | No |
| ***5. Displacement and Resettlement*** | **☐** | No |
| ***6. Indigenous Peoples*** | **☐** | No |
| ***7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*** | **☐** | No |

**Final Sign Off**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Signature*** | ***Date*** | ***Description*** |
| QA Assessor |  | UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted. |
| QA Approver |  | UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD)**,** Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC. |
| LPAC 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** | **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? [[6]](#footnote-6)  | 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?  | No |
| 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? *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* | No |
| **Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:** Screeningquestions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below |  |
|  |  |
| **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable** [**Natural**](#SustNatResManGlossary) **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?*For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes* | 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 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? *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[[7]](#footnote-7) 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](#CCVulnerabilityGlossary) 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)? | No |
| 3.7 Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning? | No |
| 3.8 Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?  | No |
| 3.9 Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)? | 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?[[8]](#footnote-8) | 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)? *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 |
| **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](#TransboundaryImpactsGlossary)?  | 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?*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 |

1. Reference: <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/undp-gender-equality-strategy-2018-2021.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Reference: <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/six-signature-solutions.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. End discrimination and gender=based violence; eliminate child marriage; ensure access to reproductive health care; eliminate gender disparities in education; expand economic opportunities, ICT and recognize rights to resources; and reduce the burdens of unpaid care work on women and girls. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Gender Needs Assessment, Strengthening Local Communities project, 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Disaster Risk Analysis System (DRAS) is a product of United Nations Development Programme, enabling freely accessible hazard data to citizens to increase disaster risk awareness as well as spatial risk assessments combining hazard, land use and vulnerability data for decision makers. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. 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.] [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)