## Annex E: Social and Environmental Screening Report

**Project Information**

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| ***Project Information***  |  |
| 1. Project Title
 | Water Supply Project (Debub, Anseba, SRS, NRS and Gash-Barka Regions) |
| 1. Project Number
 | 00118797 |
| 1. Location (Global/Region/Country)
 | Eritrea |

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

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| **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***  |
| This water supply project mainstreams the human rights-based approach through interventions that address many challenges in the vital sectors such as food, energy, health and economic development. It is critical for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and is indispensable for human development, health and wellbeing. Water-related challenges, including limited access to safe water and sanitation, increasing pressure on water resources and ecosystems, disasters and an exacerbated risk of droughts and floods, have received increasing attention in the global development arena. It works to uphold human rights and improve the living conditions and general well-being of some 50,076 individuals comprising women, children, young girls and boys and men that live in 36 villages in five administrative regions, Zobas, of the country.   |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment*** |
| The project is designed to address gender empowerment and equality through provision of improved water services that will be used for domestic use (drinking, cooking, bathing) as well as water home-based productive activities that are critical for the livelihoods of poor people. The project will adopt an approach in which gender is viewed as part of a wider discussion of vulnerability and in which attention will also be given to the rights and special needs of other vulnerable groups (such as the elderly, youth and other marginalised groups) as well as ensuring that opportunities are created for women to take up positions of leadership within the water management structures.Implementation of the project will reduce women’s and young girls burden and save their time spent on collecting, loading and purifying water. That saved time would enable the women and young girls to engage in remunerated activities and dedicate more time to pursuing education. |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability*** |
| This project mainstreams environmental sustainability as it increases access to safe water and sanitation to substantial number of beneficiaries which in turn reduces pressure on water resources and ecosystems, disasters and risk of droughts and floods.     |

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

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| **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: The capacity of state institutions, notably in Government agricultural extension services and for natural resource management, is inadequate and under-resourced.Principle 1, item 5 (checklist): Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project? | I = 2 P = 2 | **Low** |  | The project will have a strong focus on building the staff, resource and technical capacity of farmers, agricultural extension agents, local authorities, across the natural resource management and agricultural production spectrum, to ensure that they are adequately capacitated to design and manage SLM and landscapes/watershed/forest restoration interventions. Training and capacity building activities will focus on ensuring that decision-making on resource use and management (e.g. agricultural extension services and watershed rehabilitation) integrates knowledge, science and best-practice to promote environmental sustainability of management interventions. |
| Risk 2: Stakeholder capacity for participation in decision-making is inadequate. All land in Eritrea belongs to the state, and citizens only have user rights to resources on it.Principle 1, item 6 (checklist): Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?  | I = 2P = 2 | **Low** |  | The project will support communities and land users to gain skills and capacity to participate in local level decision-making process about the use of land and other natural resources within community control. Community institutions and resource-user groups such as farmers’ associations and water user associations will also be trained/capacitated with skills to adopt and take up improved agroecological and land use practices that position them to better benefit from the use of natural resources and ecosystem goods and services.  |
| Risk 3: Project-supported reforestation activities are intended to promote ecological and watershed benefits, but unintended consequences (e.g. excessive abstraction of groundwater by trees) is possible if fast-growing tree species are planted in areas with low precipitation.Standard 1, 1.5 - Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation? | I = 2P = 2 | **Low** |  | The project is designed by biodiversity, SLM, SFM and climate change experts to promote reforestation and regeneration of degraded forests and watersheds. Only indigenous plant species will be promoted by the project for enrichment planting and nurseries. It should be noted, however, that in Eritrea the practice of using exotic tree species for reforestation is common and widespread and the project will respect the local communities’ control of the production in their nurseries and plantations. The project will actively engage the relevant state agencies on the pros and cons of this approach and ensure that project funds are only used to promote interventions that enhance rather than jeopardise ecosystem integrity. Where exotic species are used, UNDP will ensure that these are procured using government co-financing, and not UNDP or GEF funds. |
| Risk 4: Increased frequency and intensity of droughts under climate change conditions negatively impact the habitability of the Rora Habab Plateau for water-dependant wildlife species (such as Nubian ibex) and may affect the restoration interventions that are dependent on rainfall such as reforestation.Standard 2 - Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, 2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change? | I = 2P = 2 | **Low** |  | Training on DRM and early warning; (ii) Improved water harvesting practices combined with SLM/SFM. Under Output 2.1.1 of the project, interventions will be implemented to improve water availability in the Rora Habab Plateau through inter alia: i) increased infiltration to strengthen groundwater reserves; ii) improved river flows through the restoration of upper catchment areas; and iii) enhanced filling of storage ponds, micro-dams and wadis through the introduction of innovative landscape-level water harvesting technologies. Consequently, water availability within the project area will be strengthened, reducing the impacts of droughts on wildlife. This risk will also be mitigated through the identification of natural wildlife corridors connecting the project area to neighbouring areas. For example, the project area is connected to the Semienawi and Debubawi Bahri – which has been targeted for the establishment of a protected area – through the central highland zone. Restoration activities implemented under Output 2.1.3 will improve the ecological functioning of this natural corridor allowing local wildlife to access water (and other resources) during drought periods. |
| Risk 5: Landscape restoration (soil and conservation) activities in Eritrea are usually implemented using the community mobilization approach, where community members carry out supervised physical work (e.g. building stonewalls, bunds, terraces, planting trees etc.) on communal land. An average government fee for each category of work, referred to as ‘Work Norm’ *(e.g. Hill side terrace construction /width=1m/height > 75cm)* is compensated at about US$4 per day. Principle 3, Standard 3 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)?  | I = 2P =2  | **Low** |  | In light of the recent findings of the UN Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in Eritrea, which raised allegations of forced labour (disputed by the government), the project will ensure that the social and environmental safeguards policy of the UNDP (SES) are fully adhered to implementation stages of the project. The project will put in place a mechanism to ensure that all labour utilized by the project is fully compensated through a cash-for-work mechanism following the guidance put in place by government.  |
| [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*** | **x** |  |
| ***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*** | **☐** |  |
| ***Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*** | **☐** |  |
| ***1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management*** | **☐** |  |
| ***2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*** | **☐** |  |
| ***3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions*** | **☐** |  |
| ***4. Cultural Heritage*** | **☐** |  |
| ***5. Displacement and Resettlement*** | **☐** |  |
| ***6. Indigenous Peoples*** | **☐** |  |
| ***7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*** | ☐ |  |

**Final Sign Off**

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| ***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. |
| 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**

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| **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? | N |
| 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]](#footnote-1) | N |
| 3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups? | N |
| 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? | N |
| 5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project? | N |
| 6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?  | N |
| 7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process? | N |
| 8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals? | N |
| **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?  | N |
| 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? | N |
| 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? | N |
| 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* | N |
| **Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:** Screeningquestions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below |  |
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| **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* | N |
| 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? | N |
| 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) | N |
| 1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species? | N |
| 1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?  | N |
| 1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation? | N |
| 1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species? | N |
| 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* | N |
| 1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)  | N |
| 1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns? | N |
| 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.* | N |
| **Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation** |  |
| 2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant[[2]](#footnote-2)greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?  | N |
| 2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?  | N |
| 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* | N |
| **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? | N |
| 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)? | N |
| 3.3 Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)? | N |
| 3.4 Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure) | N |
| 3.5 Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions? | N |
| 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)? | N |
| 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? | N |
| 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)?  | N |
| 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)? | N |
| **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) | N |
| 4.2 Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes? | N |
| **Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement** |  |
| 5.1 Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement? | N |
| 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)?  | N |
| 5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[[3]](#footnote-3) | N |
| 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?  | N |
| **Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples** |  |
| 6.1 Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)? | N |
| 6.2 Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | N |
| 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.* | N |
| 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? | N |
| 6.5 Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | N |
| 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? | N |
| 6.7 Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them? | N |
| 6.8 Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples? | N |
| 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? | N |
| **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)?  | N |
| 7.2 Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)? | N |
| 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* | N |
| 7.4 Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health? | N |
| 7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?  | N |

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. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 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.] [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
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. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)