

ANNEX K. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Report (SESP):

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

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Reimaankok – Looking to the Future: Strengthening natural resource management in atoll communities in the Republic of Marshall Islands employing integrated approaches (RMI R2R)
2. Project Number	5685
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Republic of Marshall Islands

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 fully incorporates the human-rights based approach. In fact, the Reimaankok process on natural resource management is a community-driven, participatory approach that strengthens local capacities for effective and financially sustainable ecosystem management. A central part of the Reimaankok process is establishment of Local Resource Committee (LRCs), which not only acts as a supervisory body but also is a platform for local residents to raise concerns. Consistent with participatory human rights principles, the LRCs work closely with local government units, religious institutions, and other enabling stakeholders, ensuring proper representation, in particular marginalized individuals and groups. The project is also supporting improved access to information and enhanced application of traditional knowledge with respect to natural resource management, consistent with the Subregional Programme Pacific Island Countries and Territories (2013-2017), Outcome 2 (UNDAF outcome 5.1): “Regional, national, local and traditional governance systems are strengthened, respecting and upholding human rights, especially women’s rights, in line with international standards”.

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

Women’s position in the Marshalllese custom and traditional culture is very important because Marshall Islands is a matrilineal society in which one’s birthright and prime ownership of land comes through his or her mother. However, since the local custom generally looks upon them to be mostly submissive to their husbands, brothers, cousins, uncles, and sons, the male relatives thus often take on the role of resource allocators and asset managers, albeit the ownership remains with the “alop woman” she often yields to her closest male relatives to be on the frontline of utilizing the resource, or resources (known in Marshalllese as “momanan maronrom”). The project design incorporates a participatory approach for engaging women, with specific outputs and indicators that address gender inequality issues. Under Component 1, the project supports strengthening of local communities for managing integrated natural resource management plans. As documented in the project gender action plan, the project will endeavor to achieve balanced representation of men and women in skills development, awareness campaigns, and livelihood opportunities. Resources are also allocated for delivering gender awareness training to project implementation staff.

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

The project supports implementation of national environmental sustainability priorities identified in the regional UNDAF (2013-2017), specifically Outcome 1: “By 2017, the most vulnerable communities across the PICTs are more resilient and select government agencies, civil society organizations and communities have enhanced capacity to apply

integrated approaches to environmental management, climate change adaptation/mitigation, and disaster risk management", and also RIMi Country Outcome 1.1: "A functional regulatory system with a high degree of compliance at all levels to achieve sustainable development of natural resources and protection of the environment through strengthened gender inclusive climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction". Through strengthened institutional and individual capacities of governmental and non-governmental partners, the project will also contribute to RIMi's commitments under multi-lateral environmental agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and also regional initiatives, notably the targets set forth in the Micronesia Challenge.

Contributing to the national Reimaankok process, the project aims to empower local communities to integrate biodiversity conservation with socioeconomic priorities, through sustainable use and participatory management of their fragile outer island ecosystems. This will also lead to increased resilience of the local communities to effects of climate change. The project will help fill certain gaps with respect to terrestrial and marine biodiversity, but also applies a precautionary approach to natural resource conservation, advocating for expansion of the protected area network of RIMi based upon available scientific and traditional knowledge.




Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>Risk Description</p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p> <p><i>Impact ("I") and Probability ("P") rated on a scale of 1 (Low) to 5 (High)</i></p>	<p>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)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Risk 1: Project activities are likely to be proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas, areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources or local communities.</p>	<p>Impact = 1 Probability = 3</p>	<p>The integrated approaches advocated through the R2R project are aligned to the environment-poverty alleviation nexus. While the project will be supporting the expansion of the RIMi protected area network, collaborative management by local communities will involve sustainable use of available natural resources.</p>
<p>Risk 2: Project activities are likely to involve agro-forestry practices at one or more of the</p>	<p>Impact = 1</p>	<p>One of central focuses of the project is promotion of sustainable</p>

5. selected/ outer islands.	P = 3		use of ecosystem goods and services. An example of this could be sustainable agro-forestry practices, e.g., involving breadfruit. Substantive resources are allocated for training and awareness-raising on biodiversity friendly land use practices.	
Risk 3: Project activities are likely to involve production and/or harvesting of fish populations and other aquatic species.	I = 1 P = 3	Low	Similar to the terrestrial activities, the project is promoting sustainable use of coastal and marine resources. And, substantive resources are allocated for training and awareness-raising on biodiversity friendly practices.	
Risk 4: The project proposes utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage as part of the community driven natural resource management plans.	I = 1 P = 3	Low	One of the barriers to effective and financially sustainable management of terrestrial and nearshore ecosystems that the project is addressing is the erosion of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK). The project is supporting strengthening the documentation and application of TEK in natural resource management. Qualified and experienced specialists will support the project, with particular attention placed on integrating TEK in a manner that is respectful to the rights and customs of the local communities.	
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
Low Risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Moderate Risk <input type="checkbox"/>				
High Risk <input type="checkbox"/>				

QUESTION 3: BASED ON THE COMMENTS AND THE MAIN CONCEPTS OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT (SIS 2.7.1.1.1.1)		Comments
Check all that apply		
Principle 1: Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ensure uses of ecosystem goods and services are sustainable and in line with the objectives of the community driven integrated natural resource management plans.
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Cultural Heritage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ensure custodians of traditional ecological knowledge are fully engaged in project implementation, including regarding decisions involving documenting and applying TEK in the community driven natural resource management plans.
5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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 "cleared" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver  Winanoci	17/1/19	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.