# Annex [#]. 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**

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| ***Project Information*** |  |
| 1. Project Title | Integrated approach to proactive management of human-wildlife conflict and wildlife crime in hotspot landscapes in Namibia |
| 1. Project Number | PIMS 6303 |
| 1. Location (Global/Region/Country) | Namibia |

**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*** |
| One of the core outcomes of this project is to reduce the incidence of human wildlife conflict, which causes economic displacement, loss of property, and sometimes injury and loss of life for rural communities living adjacent to protected areas and in community conservancies. By seeking to strengthen institutional capacity for mitigating, managing and avoiding such conflicts through a range of measures that enable effective implementation of the country’s Revised National Policy Human Wildlife Conflict Management, 2018 – 2027 (April 2018). This policy recognizes the rights of the Namibian people to live ‘free from fear’, and ‘free from want,’ which are among the core principles of the UN Charter on Human Rights. The project seeks to do this by promoting integrated, proactive and socially-inclusive approaches to addressing the interlinked issues of human-wildlife conflict and wildlife crime, in which stakeholders from across the socio-economic spectrum to participate in planning, decision-making and knowledge exchange. Engagement processes will build on existing institutional frameworks that have legitimacy and credibility and that take local customary norms into due consideration. The project will establish a multi-stakeholder HWC-WC knowledge platform through which stakeholders can engage in local-level monitoring and evaluation, awareness raising and lesson sharing at local, regional and global levels – this will ensure that communities living in conservancies and in lands neighbouring protected areas (who are among some of the most marginalized in Namibia)are given a voice. During the project development phase, a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan will be developed to ensure that there is meaningful participation and inclusion of all stakeholders.  The human rights approach will also be mainstreamed through efforts to build a diversified and vibrant wildlife-based economy, through which communities will be empowered to engage in innovative business partnerships that deliver adequate benefits to offset the costs of living with wildlife. The project will catalyze the development of wildlife-based tourism and ancillary businesses and other job opportunities created through landscape restoration activities, and engagement as natural resource monitors. |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment*** |
| The project places great emphasis on ensuring adequate and equitable representation of women, who are critical agents of change in efforts to address HWC and wildlife crime, given the customary roles they play in natural resource management, agricultural production and other engendered roles that place them at high risk of coming into conflict with wild animals. Women often also bear the brunt of social ramifications and economic displacement that comes from community involvement in wildlife crime. To ensure that the project design and activities fully incorporate and reflect the views and needs of women, and provide opportunities for women and girls to benefit from their involvement, a gender analysis will be undertaken by a gender specialist during the PPG phase. A comprehensive Gender Action Plan will be submitted at the time of CEO endorsement, and gender-disaggregated targets and indicators will be included within the project results framework under the wildlife-economy and knowledge-sharing components, with dedicated budget allocated to ensure that they are monitored. |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability*** |
| The overriding objective of the project is to ensure that Namibia’s critical wildlife populations – especially threatened and competitive-edge species (such as desert-adapted black rhinoceros) - and their habitats are adequately protected and managed both now and in the future, and are able to generate benefits for the people of the country through well-informed, environmentally sustainable use. The project will contribute to reducing the threats to these natural resources by enabling the development and implementation of science-based, species-specific management plans that will enable strategic, adaptive management of these populations. A key component of implementing these plans will be ensuring that their effectiveness is monitored. Environmental sustainability will also be mainstreamed through the development of biodiversity-compatible alternative land -uses and livelihood opportunities linked to biodiversity-based value chains, and the development of best-practices for predator-friendly farming. To ensure that all possible risks to environmental sustainability are identified and addressed, the project will undertake an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework during the PPG phase. |

**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: Indigenous peoples including vulnerable groups might not be involved in project design and therefore not engaged in, supportive of, or benefitting from project activities. FPIC has not yet been applied.  (Principle 1: q4, q6; Standard 6: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.9) | I = 4 P = 3 | **High** |  | | As the project is High risk with potential downstream (Outcomes 2 and 3) and upstream impacts (Outcome 1), an ESIA is required for the field-level activities and an SESA is required for the policy-level activities.  The ESIA will inform the development of the required ESMP, and the SESA will be the means through which that particular Outcome is delivered (with a policy-level ESMF as the output during implementation, as needed).  During the PPG, this screening (SESP) will be revised based on further assessments and on information/details gathered in the course of the development of the project. Based on that updated screening, an ESMF will be written to ensure the preparation of the ESIA and ESMP during the project’s implementation.  If FPIC is determined to be a requirement, then consultations will be carried out with the objective of achieving initial consent from the specific rights-holders, as appropriate and in line with Standard 6 requirements. FPIC would then be continued during project implementation, following the measures summarized in the ESMF and in the Indigenous Peoples Plan that is prepared as part of the subsequent ESMP.  At a minimum the following will be prepared during the PPG to meet SES requirements revealed in this pre-screening:   * ESMF * Stakeholder analysis and comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan * Gender analysis and Gender Action Plan * Initial FPIC consultations, if needed | |
| Risk 2: Local governments and community associations might not have the capacity to implement project activities successfully.  (Principle 1: q5) | I = 3  P = 3 | **Moderate** |  | |
| Risk 3: Poorly-informed or executed project activities could damage critical habitats and change landscape suitability for threatened wild cat species.  (Principle 1: q5; Standard 1: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4) | I = 4  P = 2 | **Moderate** |  | |
| Risk 4: Unintended negative consequences, social and/or environmental, from policy changes (upstream impacts).  (Standard 1: 1.11) | I = 4  P = 3 | **High** |  | |
| Risk 5: Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and girls, and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit.  (Principle 2: q2, q4) | I = 3  P = 2 | **Moderate** |  | |
| Risk 6: Anti-poaching patrols could pose safety risks to local communities if they are not properly trained, managed or overseen.  (Principle 1, q8; Standard 3: 3.1, 3.9) | I = 4  P = 3 | **High** |  | |
| Risk 7: Anti-poaching patrols could face safety risks during encounters with poachers.  (Principle 1, q8; Standard 3, 3.1) | I = 4  P = 4 | **High** |  | |
| Risk 8: Project activities could have inadvertent adverse impacts such as sharing knowledge in a way that is not culturally appropriate.  (Standard 4: 4.1, 4.2; Standard 6: 6.9) | I = 4  P = 1 | **Moderate** |  | |
| Risk 9: Increased enforcement and new approaches to HWC/WC could change current access to PAs, buffer zones and resources, potentially leading to economic displacement and/or changes to property rights.  (Princple 1: q3; Standard 1: 1.3; Standard 5: 5.2, 5.4) | I = 3  P = 3 | **Moderate** |  | |
| Risk 10: Project outcomes will be vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change.  (Standard 2: 2.2) | I = 2  P = 2 | **Low** |  | |
|  | **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*** | | | **X** | |  |
|  | **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** | |  |
| ***Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*** | | | **X** | |  |
| ***1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management*** | | | **X** | |  |
| ***2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*** | | | **☐** | |  |
| ***3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions*** | | | **X** | |  |
| ***4. Cultural Heritage*** | | | **X** | |  |
| ***5. Displacement and Resettlement*** | | | **X** | |  |
| ***6. Indigenous Peoples*** | | | **X** | |  |
| ***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? | 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]](#footnote-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? | YES |
| 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? | YES |
| 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? | YES |
| 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* | YES |
| **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* | YES |
| 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? | YES |
| 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) | YES |
| 1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species? | YES |
| 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.* | YES |
| **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? | No |
| 2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change? | YES |
| 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? | 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)? | 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)? | YES |
| **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) | YES |
| 4.2 Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes? | YES |
| **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)? | YES |
| 5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[[3]](#footnote-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? | 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 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.* | YES |
| 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? | YES |
| 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? | YES |
| 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? | YES |
| **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. 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 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-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)