Gender equality is a fundamental human right and a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. The promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women are intrinsic to UNDP's human rights-based approach to development programming. This effort includes advocating for women's and girls' human rights, combating discriminatory practices, and challenging the roles and stereotypes that create inequalities and exclusion. The Stakeholder Engagement process should therefore allow the identification of the different needs, constraints, contributions and priorities of women, men, girls, and boys, so that they could be integrated into the Project.

Social and Environmental Screening Template (2021 SESP Template, Version 1)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Localizing e-Governance for Accelerated Provision of Services (LeAPS) Program
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	00128976 / 00122808
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Philippines
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Implementation
5. Date	

The Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG) recognizes the challenge of improving public service delivery in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), including governance issues such as poor quality and lack of access to public services; limited access to information and communications technology (ICT) and connectivity; lack of systematic database and updated data for planning and programming; need to improve the digital literacy of public servants and citizens; and persisting challenges on gender equality, peace and security. The urgency to transform public services through technology and innovations was strengthened with the impact of lockdowns due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which delayed and hindered provision of public services.

The MILG acknowledges that local government units (LGUs) are at the center of efforts to improve local public service delivery. To strengthen the capacity of MILG, BARMM LGUs, and other Ministries and to respond to the substantial gaps in public service delivery at the local level, the Bangsamoro Government, through the MILG, forged a partnership with UNDP Philippines for the Localizing e-Governance for Accelerated Provision of Services (LeAPS) Program that seeks to apply, where possible, the strategic framework and principles of the Bangladesh Government's Access to Information (a2i) program to the specific social, cultural and economic contexts of BARMM. The LeAPS Program will harness the transformative power of data, digitalization and people-centered governance to substantially improve the delivery of local public services, develop ICT capacity in civil servants and citizens and generate awareness, ease of use and, eventually, ownership of digital tools and processes, completing a journey towards digital transformation.

The BARMM government, through the MILG, partnered with the UNDP for the Localizing e-Governance for Accelerated Provision of Services (LeAPS) Program to support the Office of the Chief Minister and local government units (LGUs) in using ICT solutions to simplify business processes, improve local public services and make them more accessible to Bangsamoro people. The program targets 118 municipalities and two (2) component cities of the BARMM.

The overall objective of the LeAPS Program is to create "**A highly trusted governance aimed at co-creating and bringing meaningful citizen-centric services towards the digital transformation for an empowered Bangsamoro**". To achieve this objective, LeAPS has three (3) key outputs, namely:

Output 1: E-services and Digital Centers established in pilot BARMM LGUs and Ministries and made accessible to women, senior citizens and PWDs. This output aims to provide tangible ICT infrastructure and citizen-centric public e-services delivery for constituency use through installation of various components and establishing the necessary infrastructure to provide e-services and digital centers equipment. It will also provide capacity building on data acquisition storage and utilization for government staff. In addition, an interactive call center system will be set up (in each target LGU) for information provisioning, grievance redress, and delivery of select services. The table below shows the specific installation activities to be undertaken per site:

Local Government Unit/Ministry	Location	Description of Installation to be Undertaken

1. Ministry of the Interior and Local Government	Bangsamoro Government Center (BGC) BARMM Compound Cotabato City, Province of Maguindanao, Philippines	The Data Center will house the network and security equipment for MILG services. The Data Center is Tier 1 rated with equipment redundancy specially for power and cooling. The location of the Data Center is at the ground floor, the proposed Record Section, beside the main entrance of the building at the opposite side of the People's Center. The selected location is suitable for the Data Center because it is elevated 1.8m from the lowest point and no history of flooding. There are four (4) data cabinets, two (2) precision air conditioning units at 6TR each, one (1) set 25kW Modular UPS with 30-minutes runtime at full load, fire suppression NOVEC 1230 agent, Environment Monitoring System and other peripherals. The projected capacity per data cabinet is 5kW.

Structured Cabling System

- Installation of standard CAT6 12-ports patch panel, network outlets for the workstations and UTP cables.
- installation of 42U Data Cabinet with perforated front and back doors

Power Management System

- Installation of modular and scalable Uninterruptible Power Supply units with two (2) units of 25kW Power Modules in N+1 configuration. UPS cabinet must accommodate at least two (2) additional modules for future expansion
    - o 4 Data Cabinets at 5kW each = 20kW
    - o 20kW x 1.25 (safety factor) = 25kW (UPS Capacity, N)
    - o True Online, Double Conversion Technology
    - o Efficiency should be greater than 96%
    - o noise at 1 meter should be less than 65dBA
    - o Classification: IEC 62040-3 VFI -SS-111
    - o Compliant with US or EU Standards
    - o During UPS general failure, loads must be automatically transferred to bypass
    - o UPS must have a built-in maintenance bypass switch
    - o UPS must be integrated to the Environment Monitoring System for alarm notifications
- installation of230VAC/3-phase 60kVA Diesel Generator Set with Automatic Transfer Switch.
- Installation of generator set concrete base and shelter

		- installation of electrical panel assembly for:
		    ○ Main Distribution Panel
		    ○ UPS MBP
		    ○ UPS LDP
		- Supply of Grounding System with three (3) 8-ft rods to be buried in a delta shape or linear with minimum spacing of 1.5m from each rod.
		
		Cooling Management System
		
		- installation of two (2) units 6TR Downflow air-cooled Precision Air Conditioning Units (PACU) with fire shutdown contacts, remote
		
		Fire suppression System
		
		- installation of NOVEC1230 clean agent Fire Suppression System for the total area of the Data Center which is 28.3sqm with a height of 3.4m
		
		Physical Security: Surveillance and Access Control Systems
		
		- installation and configuration of Close Circuit Television System (CVTV) for Data Center security surveillance.
		    ○ Four (4) units of 4MP IP Camera
		    ○ One (1) unit 4TB HDD
		    ○ Network Video Recorder (NVR) with alarm contacts
		    ○ 32" LED TV monitor, HDMI
		- installation and configuration of Access Control System
		    ○ Four (4) units face detection access control with card option for Entry and Exit to the Main Door and Electrical Room Door
		    ○ Integrated with EMS and Automation System
		
		Environment Monitoring System and Automation System
		- installation and configuration of Environment Monitoring Server with the following sensors and alarms:
		Monitors
		    ○ Temperature/Humidity of air that enters the Data Cabinet
		    ○ UPS alarms: Battery Mode, Bypass Mode, Low Battery and Fault
		    ○ Generator Set available alarms

		- Water leak - Power Metering - PACU alarms - Temperature of PACU supplied air (under raise floor) - Fire Suppression System: 1st and 2nd Detection and System Trouble - Access Control: Door-open-too-long - CCTV: available alarms - Provide notifications: SMS, Email and local beacon - With auto-caller functionality for fire and emergencies - With dual power supply - installation and integration of Automation System for EMS, PACU, Access Control, CCTV, and Fire Suppression Control Panel: - Auto-failover of Precision Air Conditioning Unit (external) - Access Control doors magnetic lock auto disengage during smoke detection - Access Control doors magnetic lock re-engage before fire suppression agent discharge - Shutdown of PACUs before fire suppression agent discharge Auxiliaries - Installation of generator base and its shelter

Local Government Units	2.Municipal Government of Marantao, Municipal Hall, Barangay Mantapoli, Marantao, Province of Lanao del Sur, Philippines _Coordinates: 7.974257651665746, 124.26041301872772_	The Digital Center and Call Center must be able to connect to the e-Governance site where the services offered by BARMM/LGU can be accessed and should be restricted from connecting to other sites unless permitted by the designated System/Network Administrator. A Virtual Private Network (VPN) will be set for the integrity and security of the entire network. Interactive Call Centers will be connected to each site and able to be contacted through cellular phones through single or multiple hotlines provided by MILG. The Digital Center and Interactive Call Center will utilize available internet connectivity used by each site.
	Municipal Government of Taraka Taraka Municipal Hall, 9712, Province of Lanao del Sur, Philippines _Coordinates: 7.9003000082317545, 124.334545436000573_	Connectivity and Security - Installation and configuration of a cloud managed network firewall/router for network security with LTE sim-card slot, and with built-in 802.11 WiFi feature for the LGUs. - installation and configuration of cloud managed PoE network access switch to connect workstations, IP Phone and other network devices. Workstations
	Municipality of Buluan Barangay Poblacion, Buluan,9616, Province of Maguindanao, Philippines _Coordinates: 6.712922645770119, 124.795062238255454_	- installation and configuration of All-in-One Desktop Computer with licensed Windows operating system and Microsoft Office one (1) year subscription with WiFi and 10/100Mbps network/ethernet port. With minimum requirement: 8-core processor of 3.6GHz 8 GT/s; 2x8GB DDR4 non-ECC memory; 256GB PCIe NVMe Class 35 Solid State Drive; and Wireless Keyboard and Mouse - Installation and configuration of IP Phone connected to MILG Call Management Server. - Installation and configuration of Deskjet/Inkjet networkable (wireless) multi-purpose printer and scanner.
	Municipality of Datu Blah Sinsuat, Province of Maguindanao, Philippines	Power Management

	Coordinates: *7.067694111312934,* *124.018553519702285* **Municipality of Sultan Kudarat** 9605, Province of Maguindanao, Philippines *Coordinates:* *7.271623027794382,* *124.29134916170836* **Municipality of Parang** 9604, Province of Maguindanao, Philippines *Coordinates:* *7.374578967317677,* *124.268831017140577* **Municipality of Shariff Aguak (Maganoy)** 9608, Province of Maguindanao, Philippines *Coordinates:* *6.864657738245593,* *124.43835751636793* **Municipality of Bongao** Poblacion7500, Province of Tawi-tawi, Philippines *Coordinates:* *5.034299075495297° /* *119.77333537344249°9.* **.Municipality of Talipao**	- Installation of 6kVA Generator set with outdoor enclosure and external battery charger to be configured to automatically startup or turn-ON during power outages with external battery charger. - Installation of 1500kVA/1350kW Uninterruptible Power Supply, True Online Double Conversion with at least 5-minutes runtime at 0.7pf load. - Installation of 10 Amps Power Distribution Unit (PDU), minimum of 8 universal 3-prong outlets. - Installation of 6kVA Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR) with input voltage range: 187VAC to 250VAC and stable output voltage of 220/230VAC, less than 5% regulation and greater than 90% efficiency. - Installation of Electrical System for Generator, UPS, PDU and Workstation outlets in accordance with the applicable standards and industry's best practices. - Installation of Grounding System with three (3) 8-ft rods to be buried in a delta shape or linear - installation of transient surge suppression device for 60-Amps load Structure Cabling System - Installation of standard CAT6 12-ports patch panel, network outlets for the workstations and UTP cables - Installation of 10U Data Cabinet with exhaust fans, and flexi glass doors. Queueing system - Installation and configuration of interactive queuing system for manual issuance of numbers through a multimedia display and with built-in audio calling. Airconditioning Unit - Installation of Split Inverter type Air Conditioning Unit.

	7403, Province of Sulu, Philippines *Coordinates:* *5.974580737204158,* *121.1139776666432110.* **.Municipality of Lamitan** Rizal Avenue, Brgy. Maganda7302, Lamitan City, Province of Basilan, Philippines *Coordinates:* *6.658075997303137,* *122.14589349422724*	

Output 2: BARMM local government units are able to collect gender-disaggregated household and sectoral data for use in local development and resilience planning. The Programme will implement DevLIVE+ to collect gender-disaggregated household and sectoral data. The Development through Local Indicators and Vulnerability Exposure Database (DevLIVE+) is a system and a tool that is used to collect, organize, visualize and manage baseline data and information on the household, building structures and production areas for monitoring access to and delivery of basic services, assessing vulnerabilities and exposures to hazards and risks, and creating development pathways toward sustainable and progressive communities.

Output 3: The 5-year Digital Transformation Roadmap for Bangsamoro is established with sustainability measures. This supports the earlier outputs by providing technical advisory and facilitation support to develop an effective and efficient enabling environment where public servants and the citizenry can maximize interactions in pursuit of progress and development. The enabling environment will include support for policy development towards institutionalization, formalizing partnership across various stockholders and social marketing and communications to strengthen awareness for both public servants and the citizenry leading to full ownership of the program.

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming 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 LeAPS Program in the BARMM aims to mainstream a human-rights based approach by providing citizens with quality e-services, information, and basic needs through a variety of access points. By making government services more accessible through the BARMM web portal, citizens can save time and reduce the cost and number of visits to physical offices. This program also empowers citizens to participate in local affairs through digital platforms, allowing them to monitor and report progress and issues more conveniently. In addition, the LeAPS Program seeks to strengthen people's access to ICT and digital solutions by setting up quality equipment and developing digital solutions for LGUs, thus facilitating citizens' access to local services.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The LeAPS program has two progress indicators that specify women at least 50% participation of women in the set-up and implementation of e-services, digital center, call center, and data center. Qualified women will receive training and be actively involved in administering these centers. The DevLIVE+ component of the program also sought to assist LGUs to create gender-sensitive planning, budgeting and policy-making through the use of DevLIVE+ data. Further interventions will also be provided to empower Bangsamoro women to lead the implementation and management of these components. In addition, gender equality and women's empowerment questions are also integrated in its mid-term evaluation to commence in April this year to provide the program adjust its intervention related to GEWE. A deeper gender analysis and gender action plan is being crafted in preparation for the revision of the LeAPS Prodoc.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience
LeAPS Program has commitment-setting activity with legislative bodies of 12 LGUs to integrate the program in the LGU's strategic plans. With the legislative commitment, local chief executives will have to abide by it with funds provided by LGUs to sustain the program as their counterpart to the implementation of LeAPS. The commitment is not only to one component of the program but to its all components, thereby ensuring sustainability. Further, the Program contemplate the inter-operability, integration, consolidation, and harmonization of all ICT efforts in the Bangsamoro region towards a MILG-led Digital Transformation movement in the BARMM. This strategy provides continuity to the LeAPS Program. It also contains interventions to plan the foundations of sustainability within the initial program's lifespan. As outputs of the LeAPS Program, a Five-year Digital Transformation Road Map would be developed in BARMM (from 2023 to 2027) and the involvement of an ever-widening coalition of stakeholders from within the BARMM, the national government, and the international community, will be pursued. This strategy, which is officially adopted in the Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP) of Region, provides continuity to the LeAPS Program. It contains interventions to plan the foundations of sustainability within the initial program's lifespan.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

To ensure the meaningful participation of the communities and marginalized groups, LeAPS Program is currently crafting a stakeholder engagement plan that includes following activities: 1) conducting townhall meetings before and after the refurbishing of the digital centers where the people of the community can air their questions, concerns, and feedback about the LeAPS activities; 2) developing IECs that include the accountability mobile number and feedback email of LeAPS Program, and opening the UNDP LeAPS social media handles to receive feedbacks, location of feedback boxes in the community, and information on the purpose of and how to use the digital centers. Clear messaging will be done in relaying what the program is all about and what will be the role of the stakeholders in the implementation of the program, its utilization, and in sustaining it, thereby also fostering a sense of ownership of the program to the stakeholders and the target communities; 3) setting-up grievance redress mechanisms where the people can provide feedback such as appointing a feedback focal per municipality, setting up a hotline number and email address of the target municipality that people can reach out to, leaving a feedback drop box in the centers,. The Bangsamoro Digital Portal will also have a feature for people to report grievances and provide feedback. Through the inclusive and non-selective gathering of feedback from the people, everyone, including the marginalized and the vulnerable people, will be able to express their concerns and questions about the program activities.

The program will also strengthen accountability to stakeholders by establishing close coordination with the LGUs and ministries where the program is operating and by also involving them in the decision-making activities. The signed MOA between the MILG and partner LGUs will clarify the expectations, roles & responsibilities of the LGUs.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate,*	*Comments (optional)*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*

		Substantial, High)		

Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind

Human Rights

Risk 1: If the duty bearers do not promptly undertake the relevant finishing for the space allotted in the Digital and Call Centers, significant project implementation delays will be encountered resulting in a negative impact on the project outcomes and benefits for the targeted beneficiaries. This may include decreased access to important services and information, reduced efficiency and effectiveness of the centers, and a failure to meet the needs. Moreover, if they are not fully equipped to manage the operations, monitoring, and maintenance of Digital Centers and Call Centers, then damages or quick deterioration of ICT equipment may be encountered which will prevent intended users from maximizing the benefits and use of the	*L = 2* *I = 3*	**Low**	• Duty-bearers, in this case, are the: (1) Municipal LGUs and the Ministry of the Interior and Local Government. • Officials or designated focal of duty-bearers should fully commit to perform their expected roles and responsibilities to realize the components of the LeAPS Program.	• A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between MILG and the LGUs shall be drawn enumerating the roles and responsibilities of each party across all phases of implementation of the Digital Centers, including upkeep, maintainance, and othersustainability measures. • The LeAPS Program will undertake capacity-building initiatives in line with operations, monitoring and maintenance of Digital Centres and Call Centres. • Upon completion of the Digital Centers and turnover of ICT equipment, a deed of donation for each site shall be prepared and should be agreed between LGUs and MILG • The development of a grievance redress mechanism will involve supporting LGUs in creating a mechanism for responding to complaints, grievances, and feedback from affected stakeholders. As part of the Digital Center, a call center will be established to respond to inquiries and feedback from citizens.

Digital Centers and Call Centers. **(OUTPUT 1)** Triggered by P.2. Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?				
Risk 2 : Difficulties in accessibility such as proximity to the Digital Center and lack of digital skills may exclude indigenous peoples, particularly the Lumad group in BARMM, which may result to them not availing services offered by the Digitial Center Triggered by P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups 6.1areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	*L = 2* *I = 3*	**Moderate**	• The Lumad group on the island of Mindanao (the project landscape) are recognized as a group of Austronesian indigenous people.	• LeAPS & MILG will provide on-site assistance to individuals and communities who may have limited experience with ICT solutions to ensure they have the necessary skills and knowledge to benefit from the program. • LEAPS will conduct an information caravan about the availability of Digitial Centers and frontline services being offered down to the barangay level, in collaboration with the IP representatives

Risk 3: When an unauthorized individual, group, or organization obtains access to data, there risk of a security incident, specifically a data breach,which may result to disclosure of sensitive information.(OUTPUT 2) Triggered by P.2. Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project? P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	*L = 1* *I = 4*	**Low**		• MILG and LGU identify and define access controls, database encryption, back-up copy, defined through a data-sharing agreement/ data protection policy • LeAPS PMO will capacitate all the Data Protection Officer of each LGU on Data Protection. • Regular security assessments and employee training can also help prevent security incidents and mitigate the risks of a data breach. • Regular employee training and awareness programs can also help prevent accidental data exposure and ensure that all employees understand the importance of safeguarding sensitive information.
Risk 4: Data corruption caused by software malfunctions or viruses, which will lead to loss of data.(OUTPUT 2) Triggered by P.2. Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in	*L = 2* *I = 3*	**Low**		• MILG & LeAPS will regularly update, patch, and test all software used on the platform to detect vulnerabilities. They will also take measures to prevent malware infections, such as installation of anti-virus and limiting access to other applications. • Furthermore, they will perform regular system backups to quickly recover data in case of a system failure and minimize the impact of data corruption.

the project?				• LEAPS will also provide trainings and users manual to MILG and MPDC, which includes guidance on troubleshooting software malfunctions. Any updates iin Devlive+ will be communicated with the MILG and the MPDC
Risk 5: When creating a digital transformation roadmap for LGU, there may be an objection from stakeholders for crafting a digital roadmap and delaying the realization of the benefits of digital transformation, such as improved efficiency, cost savings, and better public services **(OUTPUT 3)** Triggered by P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	*L = 2* *I = 3*	**Low**	• The BARMM is still in the "TRANISITION" Period 2023-2025 certain risk in this context it's not risks-free • The LeAPS Program acknowledge that the Project Documents needs to be revise however prior to its revision the program team has proactively acted to mitigating measure	• Consultations, through townhall meetings and community assemblies (barangay), with potentially affected stakeholders will be conducted to ensure that stakeholders are informed about and in agreement with the digital transformation roadmap. A stakeholder engagement plan will be developd by the Project
Sustainability and Resilience				
Accountability				
Risk 6: If the MILG and the municipalities disagree with the proposed social preparations of the LEAPS PMO, the benefiting LGUs may not be able to effectively participate in the implementation of the	*L = 1* *I = 3*	**Low**	• Most of the LGUs interviewed did not conduct consultations with various stakeholders.	• A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between MILG and the LGUs shall be drawn enumerating the roles and responsibilities of each party across all phases of implementation of the Digital Centers, including the conduct of social preparation activities by LEAPS PMO. A stakeholder

Program and sustain the digital centers, data-collection activities, and other LeAPS Program activities, as well as in carrying out other obligations as program participants **(OUTPUT 1,2 & 3)** Triggered by P.2. Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?				engagement plan will be developed by the Project.

Project Level Standards

Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks

Risk 7: If finishing of spaces for the Digital Centers and Call Centers and delivery and installations of ICT equipment will happen mid-year, when floods, landslides, and typhoons may occur, which may cause damage to Digital Centers and Call Centers, and delay or stoppage of implementation.**(OUTPUT 1)**	*L = 2* *I = 3*	**Low**	While some municipalities in BARMM are prone to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, storm surge (e.g Bongao, Buluan) it was confirmed by the Local Government that the Municipal halls where the digital center will be placed are not prone to hazards.	• LEAPS PMO will ensure that service level agreement for goods and services • LEAPS PMO will ensure that standard warranty of one year for all equipment is included in the TOR and procurement strategy • LEAPS PMO to ensure that there is 20% markup in its budget allocation for the Digital Center to address possible repairs and renovations in case of unforeseen events

Triggered by S.2.1 Areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?				

Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security

Risk 8:Occurrence and/or heightened horizontal conflict (rido) (occurrence, existing, heighten) in the area may cause delay in the data collection for DevLive+ (OUTPUT 2) Triggered by S.3.8 Would the project potentially involve or lead to engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	L = 2 I = 3	**Low**	• Local horizontal conflicts could affect project implementation if it escalates to armed confrontation among direct parties or their supporters. • -A Rido refers to a type of conflict, such as a blood feud, vendetta, clan war, gang war, or private war. It is a prolonged dispute or fights characterized by a frenzy of revenge by violence between families or clans and kinship groups as well as between communities. • But the LGU state that is often the rido is also minor, and the LGU takes immediate action to end the conflict.	• LeAPS PMO and LGU to maintain regular coordination with the peace mechanisms, including the Coordinating Committee on the Cessation of Hostilities, for the regular monitoring of the peace and order, and security situation within and around the project's coverage areas. • The program should create a mechanism for responding stakeholder, which will help LGUs establish a system for addressing any complaints, grievances or feedback from those impacted by the project. • Before doing the Data Collection, the UNDP and MILG will coordinate with the LGU., and it depends on the approval of the security clearance of UNDSS

				• Rido is being contained thru discussion among Elders, LGU, BLGu, and peace keeping forces(ARMY,PNP,MPOS)

Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions

Risk 9: If the winning contractors do not embody the internationally accepted principles on labor management and fail to meet the national labor standards, poor labor working conditions may result to injuries, accidents, and fatalities workers Triggered by S.7.1 Would the project potentially involve or lead to working conditions that do not meet national labor laws and international commitments? Triggered by S.7.6 Would the project potentially involve or lead to occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological, and	*L = 2* *I = 3*	~~Low~~		• Selection of contractors would be through a UNDP solicitation process, which requires the contractor to adhere to provisions of UNDP Contract for Civil Works, including on compliance with national laws and regulations, such as on labor and working conditions, and ensuring adequacy, stability and safety of all site operations and methods of construction. • PMO when preparing the TOR should require for bidders to develop a Health and Safety Plan, and strictly implement said plan throughout the project. The Plan must include regular reporting of near misses and safety incidents, and the conduct of a pre-installation toolbox meeting and safety orientation. A sedimentation management and waste management plan will also have to be developed and strictly implemented. • PMO and MILG to ensure that contractors are compliant with the health, safety and environment minimum requirements as prescribed by local and national legislation and codes of practice at all times. Assessment of contractors' implementation

psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?				of safety and security plan implementation will be part of Project's quality assurance activities.
	$L = 2$ $I = 5$	**Low**		• The Contractor is encouraged to hire qualified local labor and technicians as may be available. In such cases, local minimum wage must be adhered to. • The employment of women must be considered and gender participation and respect shall be practiced in labor placement. No children below the age of 18 may be hired for any phase of refurbish and furnish contract implementation. • Establish stakeholder response mechanism for any feedback and grievance to ensure that all parties, including the contractors and workers, have avenue to raise and resolve work, safety and security issues arising in the course of subproject implementation. Particular attention will be given to allegations and actual cases, if any, of theft, harassment, threats of physical harm, extortion and injuries.
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency				

Risk 10: If there is a shortage in energy/power during the installation of the ICT Centers Equipment, this would result to project implementation delays and shutdown of operations. **(OUTPUT 1)** Triggered by S.8.6 Would the project potentially involve or lead to significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	$L = 3$ $I = 2$	**Low**	• The some of the project areas are in remote areas and prone to power supply fluctuations. • But LGUs in Lanao Del Sur have their generators and use them daily during office hours.	• During the program implementation phase, site validation shall be undertaken to determine the availability of resources. • Contractors shall be informed on the resource limitations during the pre-bid conference and they would be required to prepare contingency plans as part of their technical proposals. • The installation of Digital Center comes with a generator as back-up in case of energy/power shortage

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?		
	Low Risk	☐	
	Moderate Risk	**X**	The program poses moderate risk in the communities' health, safety, and security, including in Data Collecting of output two . In addition, institutionalization (Output 3) will also be clear for the LGUs as well as their roles and responsibilities for this Program once the Memorandum of Agreement Signing takes place with the LGUs.
	Substantial Risk	☐	
	High Risk	☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)		

	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
	Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	☑			*Status? (completed, planned)*
	if yes, indicate overall type and status		☑	Targeted assessment(s)	Completed Assessment Matrix attached
			☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Not required
			☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	Not required
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	☐			
	If yes, indicate overall type		☐	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	1. Health and Safety Plan (planned) 2. Stakeholder engagement plan (draft) 3. Grievance Redress Mechanism (draft)
			☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	N/A
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Not required

	Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		
	Human Rights	**X**	If the LGUs they are not fully equipped to manage the operations, monitoring, and maintenance of Digital Centers. May cause a Data breach by an unauthorized access to the system.
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐	
	Accountability	☐	The BARMM is under transition upto 2025, There are unexpected risks that could happen.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☐	
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	**X**	Though Maguindanao stakeholders are close to the fault line, the LGU representative remarked that it is does not bear any risk. There are also stakeholders who are located in the coastal area but are not prone to flooding even in the event of a typhoon. The area where the Bongao Digital Center will be constructed will be in the business district and is far from areas where there is potential flooding. On the other hand, the community where the digital center for Datu Blah Sinsuat will be constructed is frequently affected by flashflood, but the municipal hall where the digital center will be placed has not been reached by floods.
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	**X**	Ridos may occur during the implementation phase. That may cause a delay in data collection.

			All activities in the field (municipalities and barangays) are coordinated and approve upon the advice of UNDSS.
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	X	The BARMM is composed of multiethnic and indigenous people.
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	X	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	Minor finishing for the digital center may produce non-hazardous by-products such as from the use of paint, cement.

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

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

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	
<u>INSTRUCTIONS</u>: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**	**Answer (Yes/ No)**
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Yes
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [1]	No
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	

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[1] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, 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 and transsexual people.

P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
P.11	limitations on 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
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.*	No
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Yes
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	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	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) 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	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	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? _For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction_	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[2]	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[3]	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? _For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes_	No
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping 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
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		

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[2] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
[3] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	Yes
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to 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
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No
5.2	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	risk of forced evictions?[4]	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to 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 screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk*	No
6.4	the 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	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		

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[4] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	Yes
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	Yes
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1	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?	No
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	~~No~~
8.4	the 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 [Montreal Protocol](#), [Minamata Convention](#), [Basel Convention](#), [Rotterdam Convention](#), [Stockholm Convention](#)*	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes