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 and Toolkit for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Spotlight Initiative in Papua New Guinea
2. Project Number	109535
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Papua New Guinea

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 Spotlight Initiative in PNG will improve the gender equality and women's rights as part of the SDG. To reach gender equality, the project will work through Human Rights Based Approach, mainstreaming HRs, and women's rights as all. This will be based on the principles of 'Leaving No One Behind', 'Do No Harm', and the 'Human Rights Based Approach' all grounded in results-based management. These principles applied to the measurement of the programme results will ensure that the processes are non-discriminatory, participatory and accountable. This includes validating reporting and testing tools with beneficiaries and service providers. Methodologies and tools will be evidence-based, participatory, gender-sensitive, culturally/ linguistically/geographically appropriate for routine quantitative monitoring data and periodic qualitative data collection. Leave no one behind, ensuring that the needs and interests of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization are prioritized in all activities. A "Do no Harm" approach will be paramount in all planning and implementation of activities. The project will be implemented in both the national and the sub-national. Support will be given to women survivors of GBV in the provision of services and information across spectrum including appropriate medical and socio-psychological, legal and effective justice services including the provision of shelter.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The Project will improve gender equality and women's empowerment by women's leadership mechanisms, as well as economic and political participation that it will be recognised and supported at all levels of this intervention. Capacity building approach will be built among local organizations in project management, communication and gender analysis, by engaging with GoPNG and key partners within both the national and sub-national levels and through establishment of improved legislative and policy frameworks, strengthened institutions, prevention and social norms, delivery of quality essential services and data availability and capacities; women and girls will be empowered to voice their concerns and support each other to fight against gender violence. The Initiative will develop a "Do No Harm" strategy, guidelines, and tools to be used by all Recipient UN Organizations and partners to ensure coherence and consistency in quality across board. In line with the partners' commitment to "Do No Harm" principles, a light analysis will be conducted in each province to enable partners to identify specific protection dynamics and concerns and how to contextually mitigate their impact. In general, the Initiative will develop protocols to ensure the adoption of a survivor-centred approach. This will empower survivors by prioritizing their rights, needs and wishes and ensuring they are treated with dignity and respect. This approach will also secure survivors' rights to appropriate courses of action in dealing with the violence; to privacy and confidentiality and to non-discrimination. Partners and service providers will apply a multi-sectoral approach and ensure consistency in the application of core guiding principles in all service delivery efforts.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability
During project intervention in achieving its goals, the project ensures that all environmental best practices will be a priority. No bulk printing of materials or papers will be required during the entirety of the project including the use of plastics materials. Proper waste disposal mechanisms will be observed with aims to always protect and conserve the natural environment. All implementing partners – police, safe houses and member so parliament will also be sensitized on the importance of preserving the natural environment.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
Risk Description	**Impact and Probability (1-5)**	**Significance (Low, Moderate, High)**	**Comments**	*Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.*
Contextual Risks Deeply entrenched and inequitable social norms about gender-based violence and intimate partner violence in particular increase resistance to change	I = 4 P = 4	High		Develop and implement evidence-based intervention models and programmes at the individual, interpersonal, community, societal levels that aim at changing these social norms.
The security situation in areas of the country where the Spotlight Initiative will be implemented, such as the Highlands, are insecure and plagued by tribal warfare.	I = 4 P = 4	High		The UN System is developing an area-based programme in the Highlands which is based on peacebuilding and reconciliation. The UN has built good will with communities through a strong humanitarian response in the Highlands to a devastating earthquake in 2018.

Papua New Guinea is vulnerable to shocks due to environmental disasters such as earthquakes, shocks related to el Nino and la Nina phenomena which manifest in droughts and/or landslides, active volcanos, cyclones on the smaller islands and emergence of non-communicable disease outbreaks (polio, measles, etc.). Humanitarian disasters disrupt any development gains and make women more vulnerable when resources are scarce	I = 4 P = 4	High		The RC and the National Disaster Centre Co-Chair the Disaster Management Team where strategies are developed and implemented on disaster risk reduction, prevention, mitigation and response.
The Referendum in Bougainville is scheduled for October 2019, where the Autonomous Region of Bougainville will vote on whether it will become Independent. Any political fallout from this, especially in the post-referendum period	I = 3 P = 3	Medium		The Bougainville Referendum Support Project has measures in place whereby risks are monitored, and strategies would be deployed to support the Government in mitigating any political fallouts as a result of the Referendum.
The "Wantok" (or *One Talk*, speaking the same language, from the same place) system is culturally inherent in Papua New Guinea. Groups from the same provinces and tribes are obliged to unofficially support each other and to curry favour as based on this affiliation rather than merit. This manifests itself in the workplace and across social circumstances, superseding the application of rules or regulations. The wantok system could impact victims and perpetrators not going through the full judicial system, such as receiving compensation	I = 5 P = 3	Very high		The UN System rigorously applies its own rules and regulations to mitigate any risks associated with the Wantok system.
Programmatic Risks The implementation period of three years is short, while seeking demonstrable impact, jeopardizing the delivery on programmes	I = 3 P = 4	Medium		The design phase accelerated the creation of interim Governance mechanisms such as the interim Country Steering Committee and the interim CS reference group. Nation-wide consultations were held and the RUNOs are advancing preparations that will enable immediate implementation.
Specific targets of delivering through national civil society partners are ambitious given the current levels of capacity	I = 4 P = 4	High		The UN System is prepositioning a lot of the processes necessary to start up the implementation and delivery during the design phase to ensure that once the programme is

Implementation and delivery may be delayed due to a slow-start-up process.	I=3 P=4	High		signed, implementation can begin right away (i.e. drafting of TORs for recruitment processes across the RUNOs; detailed consultations with IPs; interim CSC and Interim CS Reference Group set up; draft AWP prepositioning, etc.)
Limited infrastructure, security costs, and spread out communities make operations in the provinces exceedingly expensive.	I=4 P=4	High		Develop innovative interventions that use hybrid technologies for reaching those, furthest behind. Rally local-level Government support of Provincial Administrators to decentralize interventions and programme available funds to-scale, considering exorbitant costs.
General lack of access to modern technologies reduces the scope for information sharing, including data availability and use.	I=4 P=4	Medium		The coordination of administrative data collection is a priority under Pillar 5 of the Spotlight Initiative, to mitigate the risk of data measurement.
Changes in Government resulting in new leadership may affect political good will for the project or the selected provinces of intervention.	I=3 P=4	Medium		Ensure dialogue and consensus building at the highest level of Government and through the Country Steering Committee as well as at the technical level to enhance the resilience from shocks related to political instability.
Institutional Risks Internal challenges within government at the national, provincial and district levels include staff turnover, and varied levels of capacities, which may disrupt or delay programmes.	I=4 P=4	Very High		Develop training materials and capacity development initiatives that can be applied on a rolling basis. Work with relevant actors to assess reasons for high turnover and address challenges in context of the initiative.
Legislation not implemented due to lack of capacity and/or budget allocations	I=3 P=3	High		Support Government to establish financing and sustainability strategies from outset; focus on developing national capacities throughout the process.
Political statements are not translated into action, or there is a lack of political will due to difficulties in coordinating amongst institutions	I=3 P=3	High		Foster ongoing dialogue through the Country Steering Committee with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring as well as various sectors within the government, ensuring that eliminating VAWG features in political agendas at the national, provincial and district levels. Foster allies within government at multiple entry points.
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			**Comments**
	Low Risk	☐		

	Moderate Risk	X	The overall project risk categorization is marked as "Moderate Risk"
	High Risk	☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	X	
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	
	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*	X	
	7. *Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*	☐	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor *Momenat Al-Khatieb*	09-Jul-2020	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 *E.V.dc*	10-Jul-2020	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 *E.V.dc*	10-Jul-2020	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>	
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]	No
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural 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?	No

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[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.

	For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes	
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.*	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[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?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No

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[2] In regards to CO_2, '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.]

3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[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?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.*	No

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[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.

6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	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