

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	DICT-UNDP Connectivity, Capability, and Resiliency through Free Wi-Fi For All Project (CoRe FW4A) (formerly Pipol Konek - Inclusive Net Access & Service)
2. Project Number	113425 / 111581
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Philippines
4. Project Stage	Implementation
5. Date	26 September 2018 to 31 December 2024

The Philippines is recognized as a high user of online services, with an estimated 67 million Filipinos using Facebook. It is ironic, therefore, that 45% of the total population and 61% of households do not have access to the internet. On August 2, 2017, Republic Act No. 10929 otherwise known as the Free Internet Access in Public Places Act of 2017 was enacted, which mandates the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) as the lead implementing agency that will oversee its effective and efficient implementation. The law created the Public Internet Access Programme, which aims to provide free access to internet service in public places throughout the country such as the national and local government offices; public basic education institutions; state universities and colleges, and TESDA technology institutions; public hospitals, health centres and rural health units; public parks, plazas, libraries, and barangay reading centres; public airports and seaports; and public transport terminals.

With challenges in the bidding and implementation process, limited access to cost-effective and up-to-date technology options, as well as limited capacity of local telecommunications companies, the DICT sought the assistance of UNDP to accelerate the roll-out of the Free Wi-Fi for All Program (previously known as Pipol Konek). Working in partnership with DICT, the UNDP used its Direct Implementation Modality to apply its procurement system and partnership agreement instruments to provide Wi-Fi services for designated areas that have no or limited access to the Internet. Hence, the partnership aims for UNDP to support DICT in expanding internet access in higher education institutions (HEIs), public healthcare facilities, and typhoon prone areas.

On 11 May 2022, an amended project document was signed with a new name Connectivity, Capability, and Resiliency through Free WI-Fi for All (CoRe FW4A), in view of the challenges faced by the project during the first three years of implementation, and to consider the new context and priorities of the Philippine Government, such as strengthening the health care information and communications technology (ICT) systems of

government and enhancing disaster preparedness and response of DICT and local government units (LGUs) for responsive and resilient connectivity and communications. At the end of the project, it is expected that internet access will be provided to at least 300,000 unique users by means of the 2,000 free public Wi-Fi in HEIs, rural health units (RHUs), and other subnational and local government offices. The project also aims to conduct DICT and LGU capacity strengthening studies and ICT and emergency communications equipment prepositioning activities.

The main outcome of the CoRe FW4A Project is to ensure that women and men are provided with access to free internet services in public places and government offices to supplement learning and help augment the government's disaster preparedness and response and healthcare services. It has the following target Outputs:

- Output 1. Broader people's access to free internet services in designated sites.
- Output 2. Capacity of DICT and local government units strengthened to install and manage ICT and internet equipment and services, and in ICT assessment and planning.

Assisting the DICT Free Public Access Program towards its sustainability

- Output 3. Disaster preparedness and response for emergency including health-related connectivity and communications resiliency improved for DICT, sub-national, and local government offices:
 - 3a: Healthcare ICT ecosystem strengthened for rural health units, vaccination centers, and public hospitals.

Provision of free public Wi-Fi access and ICT equipment to health units

- 3b: Disaster preparedness and response for emergency connectivity and communications improved for DICT, sub-national and local government offices.

Provision of free public Wi-Fi access and emergency communications equipment to highly vulnerable local government units through the DICT. The project procured mobile VSATs, generator sets, satellite phones, transceiver stations.

- Output 4. Project Management and Quality Assurance.

This DICT-UNDP CoRe FW4A Project contributes to the overall goal of the DICT FW4A National Program towards closing the digital divide in the country through its mission to provide free Internet connectivity and access in public places nationwide. The CoRe FW4A Project, as designed, contributes to the achievement of the Philippines' commitments to the Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), focusing on SDG 4, 5, 9, 10 and 17.

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 CoRe FW4A Project aims to substantially contribute to addressing the issue of limited free public Wi-Fi internet accessibility among women and men in public places and in government offices. The Project mainstreams human-rights based approach by providing citizens with equal access to free and reliable internet to supplement their learning, help augment the government's disaster preparedness and response, and strengthen healthcare services. This will be done through information dissemination among the project beneficiaries with DICT as lead highlighting that the responsible use of the internet can be a medium for other rights such as right to education, right to take part in cultural life, and freedom of speech and expression, among other rights. The internet is an enabler, to expand, and facilitate the realization and enjoyment of other human rights. The project aims to connect 1 million unique users through a total of 2,500 units with free Wi-Fi to the Internet.

The Project, in the implementation of all its components, will also ensure participation of both stakeholders in government offices and public places, as claim holders, and DICT, as duty-bearers, in providing and addressing feedback to improve the internet services as well as the access to relevant information on education, disaster risk reduction, and health. The site selection shall be done in collaboration with the DICT and other project partners so that sites are mutually exclusive of each other to maximize the benefits of site installation and maintenance.

Prioritization of the GIDA sites is the main thrust of the new administration and also includes consultations with the National Indigenous People's Commission (NCIP) with inclusion of 150 communities to be connected with free Wi-Fi.

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

The CoRe FW4A Project integrates gender equality in its assessment activities, implementation, and sustainability to ensure that the project reflects the role of marginalised gender identities, specifically women, in the ICT ecosystem. The following activities are targeted to improve understanding of gender equality and women's empowerment in ICT:

1. Collection of sex-disaggregated data and documentation of experiences of internet users for beneficiary monitoring and evaluation, and ICT assessment and planning.
2. Analysis of gender and their roles in ICT as part of the Digital Hunger Study which will locate areas with limited broadband connectivity through a site selection model and identify project impacts of future free Wi-Fi rollouts.
3. Monitoring of women's participation and soliciting their feedback in training activities on usage of equipment and maintenance of service through monitoring platforms.
4. Development of project's Gender Action Plan to determine the issues and steps to be taken to address such during the planning, implementation, and until project closure

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

Aside from the geo-analytics platform through the Digital Hunger Study for ICT planning, reports on the services rendered and documentation on sites activated under the CoRe FW4A Project shall be handed over to DICT which will have the decision on continuing the service beyond the contracts and project duration. Assessment of improvements in terms and/or specifications such as increasing the bandwidth or observations/learnings on the ground during implementation shall be in the recommendations during the turnover. In cases where equipment shall be procured like the Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs), generator sets and solar power panels, the deed of donation (transfer of assets and titles) shall be provided to DICT to transfer ownership of the assets.

The sustainability plan under Output 2 shall suggest measures to continually improve the implementation and sustainability of the sites and the DICT Free Wi-Fi for All Program. The study is expected to contribute to discussions on sustainability of the communications infrastructures in terms of technical, logistical, deployment, service, identifying social, workforce needs and funding sources, inputs for policy in aid to legislation, and exploration of operational business models, among others. Outputs of the sustainability plan together with other activities of Outputs 2 would be inputs to build a more sustainable communications infrastructure, not only with the project sites, but also for the DICT Free Public Access Program.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

Joint monitoring visits, both at technical and Project Board level, and quality assurance activities will be coordinated and conducted regularly by the CoRe FW4A Project Management Office (PMO), where accomplishments, stakeholder's feedback, lessons learned, as well as risks will be reported to the Project Board for discussion and actions. Included also in the contracts for managed Internet services is customer support which should provide hotline numbers and escalation mechanisms to elevate concerns from site focals, with DICT local offices, to UNDP, and to the DICT central office.

At design phase, the Project shall coordinate and consult with DICT and its key government partners such as Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Department of Health (DOH), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), Rural Health Units (RHUs), National Commission of Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and local government units (LGUs) to ensure alignment and complementation of free internet sites with their respective programs and to inform them of their responsibilities during implementation. On the other hand, the sustainability plan will outline their roles and responsibilities in managing and maintaining the internet sites post-project.

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 5 below 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, Substantial, High)

Comments (optional)

Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High

Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind *Human Rights*

<p><i>Risk 1:</i> If significant delays on site activations will be encountered because the duty bearers do not promptly provide the needed support such as identification of project sites, acceptance of recommended technical specifications, and endorsement of partnership agreements resulting to further delays of at least six to nine months in project implementation and the intended benefits that the users could have gained earlier from having internet access might be deferred such as the knowledge gained, monthly savings in paying for data, and access to communication during emergencies, among other things.</p>	<p><i>L = 3</i> <i>I = 3</i></p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Duty-bearers, in this case, are the: [1] Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), [2] Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), [3] Rural Health Units (RHUs), and [4] local government units (LGUs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the program design phase, the CoRe FW4A PMO shall coordinate and consult with DICT and other duty bearers to ensure alignment and complementation of free internet sites with their respective programs and to inform them of their responsibilities during implementation. With guidance and endorsement from the DICT, the CoRe FW4A PMO will adopt their recommended specifications and delivery locations in the Terms of References for the managed service contractors. Also, presence of DICT partners assigned to inspect, accept and test equipment and services should be planned and have proper documentation. • At implementation phase, capacity building activities on network management system (NMS) targeting key project focals from duty bearers shall be conducted by the CoRe FW4A Project. Expected results would be for the DICT partners to be capacitated in managing the system upon handover. Joint monitoring visits, both at technical and Project Board level, and quality assurance activities will be coordinated and conducted regularly that will provide users' feedback regarding implementation hence, providing the TWG and management guidance on what interventions are needed to ensure the project will positively benefit its users.
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<p>Further, if the free Wi-Fi services of the intended users will be disrupted or discontinued because the duty bearers are not fully equipped to manage and maintain and/or they don't have the needed resources for the internet subscription, which will then limit the users access to relevant information to education, disaster risk reduction, and health.</p> <p>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>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procured emergency and communications equipment like the Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs), generator sets and solar power panels, shall be turned over to DICT for their use. To ensure sustainability, training on equipment use, supervision during installation, and handholding during the duration of the managed internet with the supplier shall be conducted. The sustainability plan will be developed by the CoRe FW4A Project, in collaboration with DICT, to outline the duty bearer's roles and responsibilities in managing and maintaining the internet sites post-project. It will also include discussions on sustainability of the communications infrastructures in terms of technical, logistical, deployment, service, and identifying social, workforce needs and funding sources. The activity will ensure participation of DICT in drafting the TOR for hiring the provider that will develop the sustainability plan. Target contract is in Q3 2023 and currently seeking advice from DICT on specifications of expected deliverables of the provider that will develop the sustainability plan. The learning experience and expertise of the DICT, being the lead agency and ultimately the one accountable for free public Wi-Fi implementation, will be strongly considered in the development of the sustainability plan.
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<p><i>Risk 2:</i> If the project beneficiaries cannot access the managed internet service because are not aware, knowledgeable or do not have the technological means (e.g. gadgets or power) to use the free public Wi-Fi, then they will not be able to benefit from the one-year internet service provided.</p> <p>Triggered: P.3. Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?</p>	<p><i>L = 2</i> <i>I = 2</i></p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Lack of knowledge in accessing and maximizing use of the free public Wi-Fi may be prevalent in remote communities and among the elderly and very young children.</p> <p>Technological/ infrastructure constraints may be prevalent in remote IP communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief but concise instruction will be incorporated in the Free Wi-Fi for All signages per AP site which will guide the users on how to access the service and perform simple troubleshooting. The signages will also be placed in conspicuous places to ensure that the users will be aware that there is a free Wi-Fi in their area. • DICT has committed to conduct the social preparation activities in the project locations.
<p><i>Risk 3:</i> If some marginalized or physically challenged persons or groups cannot access the managed internet due to distance, political affiliation, inadequate infrastructure for PWDs and other similar circumstances, then they might be deprived of some of their human rights like freedom of expression and access to information during the project</p>	<p><i>L = 2</i> <i>I = 2</i></p>		<p>Possible in GIDAs, IP communities, and can also affect the elderly, pregnant women, those who cannot afford to buy smartphones, and the like aside from PWDs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DICT and UNDP will be holding a pre-deployment conference with the stakeholders which will expound on their duties and responsibilities in relation to the project implementation with emphasis that connectivity is an enabler hence, no one must be left behind especially those who need it most for inclusion.

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<p>duration.</p> <p>Triggered: P.6. Would the project potentially involve or lead to restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities</p>				

Sustainability and Resilience: Accountability

<p><i>Risk 4:</i> If the beneficiaries experience unsatisfactory internet service performance because of poor installation or slow turnaround around time for troubleshooting of the service provider then this might lead to complaints and/or negative publicity about the project from the users.</p> <p>Further, users might suffer or encounter negative online experiences because the DICT and LGUs was not able to provide adequate social</p>	<p><i>L = 2</i> <i>I = 2</i></p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Might be critical especially in areas where the free Wi-Fi is the only source to establish communication. If the service is disrupted or deactivated the users might not be able to reach out to the hotlines.</p> <p>While regular site monitoring will be conducted, the users' feedback that can be captured will only be</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users and site focals can provide feedback through the hotline that will be supplied by the service provider. Joint quarterly site monitoring activities shall also be conducted by the CoRe FW4A and DICT FW4A PMO to document additional users' experiences and inform the service provider of the feedback from the ground. A communications plan was developed in February 2023 to identify appropriate engagement strategies and communications and advocacy messages for the public and target end users. Analysis of network parameters such as number of users accessing, return rate, duration of access, and quantity of data used, obtained from the network monitoring system to be proxy indicators of user's satisfaction, shall be conducted on a monthly basis. Well-informed and oriented site coordinators who can provide feedback to DICT and UNDP on the quality of internet service
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preparation at the project locations, which might lead to less online participation, anxiety, and social stigma, among other adverse incidents. Triggered: P.14 Would the project potentially involve or lead to grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?			limited to those monitored sites for a specific time.	and infrastructure in their respective sites. This will be based on the feedback mechanism of the service provider, approved by DICT and UNDP, to include an information dissemination activity and IEC materials developed for the benefit of stakeholders.

Project Level Standards

Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks

<p><i>Risk 5:</i> If safety of CoRe FW4A PMO, DICT and partner government personnel, contractors, and ICT equipment will be at risk because installation of Wi-fi access points will happen during rainy or typhoon season, then floods and/or landslides may occur, this may further delay in implementation by at least a month.</p> <p>Further, if the managed internet service is not available in disaster affected areas because</p>	$L = 2$ $I = 2$	Low	Around 2,500 access points will be installed in at least 700 sites which might be potentially located in hazard prone areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CoRe FW4A PMO to continue monitoring of the weather situation through PAGASA portal a week before any travel or activity will be conducted. Undertake regular coordination with the UNDSS and DICT when a natural hazard is anticipated and follow strictly the advice given by security focal point. Necessary precautionary measures such as provision of communication device, safety gears and first aid will be implemented. Coordination with DICT local offices and site focals could accurately inform personnel on local situation. The project will include in the TOR for the service providers to develop a deployment plan. The CoRe FW4A PMO, recipient government partners, and contractor will ensure that the VSATs and access points are installed in highly elevated, structurally sound and/or hazard-proof portion of the buildings.
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<p>was not quickly restored per TOR provision or the fly-away VSAT was not deployed promptly before disaster occurrence then the users will not be able to utilize the services for emergency response which will also create negative publicity about the project.</p> <p>Triggered by S.2.1 Would the project potentially involve or lead to areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?</p>		High		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The service provider will be required to submit their restoration plan for disasters which needs to be reviewed and approved by DICT and UNDP.
<p><i>Risk 6:</i> If produce gasoline gas emissions on project locations due to operation of the generator sets post-disaster to temporarily activate the internet services, then it will, which might marginally contribute to global warming.</p> <p>Triggered by S.2.4 Would the project potentially lead to increases of green gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?</p>	<p><i>L = 2</i> <i>I = 1</i></p>	Low	<p>Generator sets will be provided to run the VSATs at times of disaster events to quickly restore communications line and respond to the emergency situations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While using generator sets is inevitable to power up the VSATs at times of post-disaster, the CoRe FW4A Project shall ensure that its operation is limited to emergency events only where power supply is lost and shall be included in the agreement with beneficiary partners.

Standard 6: Indigenous People

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>	QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
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<p><i>Risk 7:</i> If negative reactions arise in indigenous people (IP) site during installation of VSATs and access points because of adverse opinion of culture-sensitive members of the community then this might result in low endorsement and delay of installation activities by one to four months.</p> <p>Triggered by S.4.1 Would the project potentially involve areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?</p>	<p><i>L = 2</i> <i>I = 2</i></p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>As recommended by DICT, the CoRe FW4A Project shall include IPs as target beneficiaries of the free internet services. This will result to a positive impact of IP beneficiaries having access to information on education, disaster risk reduction, and health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the program design phase, the CoRe FW4A PMO and the DICT shall coordinate and consult with the National Commission of Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) regarding their site recommendations and protocols. As part of the responsibilities of the project government partners, they will be required to conduct their own consultations with internal and stakeholders to ensure that feedback will be captured prior to equipment installation. Stakeholder engagement and sectoral consultations shall be documented. The Communications Plan will include an analysis of the stakeholders with strategy and methods which will then inform the development of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Development of the SEP will be coordinated and consulted with the NCIP.




QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?		
	Low Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Moderate Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate risk according to the degree of potential social and environmental risks and impact due to slightly elevated level of probability and impact if the duty bearers do not promptly provide the needed support critical for project implementation.
	Substantial Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>
	High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>

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			
<i>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Status? (completed, planned)</i>
<i>If yes, indicate overall type and status</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted assessment(s)	Not required
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Not required
	<input type="checkbox"/>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	Not required
<i>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	Completed: Communications Plan Ongoing: Gender Action Plan Planned: Sustainability Plan Stakeholder Engagement Plan
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	Not required
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Not required
<i>Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?</i>			

	<i>Overarching Principles</i>		
	<i>P.1 Leave No One Behind / Human Rights</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>P.2 - Although the partner government agency had already capacitated their staff in implementing free Wi-Fi, there are still delays in the turn-around regarding their review and/or approval because of the scope of the Free Wi-Fi for All Program which also affects the project's timeline and delivery.</p> <p>P.3. – Community may not have the knowledge, gadgets or access to power needed to fully utilize the managed internet service</p> <p>P.6. – some potential beneficiaries might be excluded to access the free Wi-Fi due to social status, political preference, or inadequate infrastructure</p>
	<i>P.2 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>P.3 Sustainability and Resilience</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>P.4 Accountability</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	P.14 - users may encounter negative user experience either because poor internet service by the service provider or inadequate social preparation by DICT and LGUs
	Project-Level Standards		
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>S.2.1 - the project will be implemented in areas which are disaster-prone which may affect deployment and post-installation services</p> <p>S.2.4 - there are 300 locations which will be using generators powered by diesel fuel during calamities</p>
	<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Security</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	S.6.1 - the project will be implemented in 150 IP communities and there might be IP members that will view introduction of managed internet services negatively particularly as a threat to their culture
	7. Labor and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
 <small>DocuSigned by:</small> Mark Marcos <small>5875A26DF04946E...</small> QA Assessor	21-Mar-2023	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.
 <small>DocuSigned by:</small> Edwin Carne <small>1E1E9D28CA3E42B...</small> QA Approver	27-Mar-2023	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.
 <small>DocuSigned by:</small> Edwin Carne <small>1E1E9D28CA3E42B...</small> PAC Chair	27-Mar-2023	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 Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: 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		Answer (Yes/No)
Human Rights		
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?	Yes
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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?	No
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?	Yes
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
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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

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.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? <i>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</i>	No
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>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.</i>	No
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	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? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	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		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	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)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	Yes
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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

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.

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?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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)?	No

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.

	<i>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</i>	
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? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	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? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
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?	No
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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?	No

	<i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</i>	
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?	No