UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Template (v. July 2022)

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

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	00110816
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Bangladesh
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Implementation
5. Date	19 February 2025

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
By focusing on the gendered dimension of climate change resilience; and proposing interventions that target the most vulnerable, extremely poor women and girls, the project mainstreams the over-arching principles of environmental sustainability; gender equality and human rights. The project will focus on the most vulnerable socio-economic groups, women and girls belonging to extreme poor households (and those facing intersectional marginalization) in two of the highest salinity impacted districts in coastal rural Bangladesh, Satkhira and Khulna, whose residents face the greatest climate change risks. In order to address the multi-faceted impacts of climate change driven salinization of water and soil, the project links essential water provision infrastructure, with livelihood interventions that address changing climatic conditions and to increase resilience. The project will target 25,425 direct beneficiaries with climate resilient livelihood support and training, supporting climate resilient value chains, which will allow beneficiaries to enjoy a fuller range of their social, economic and cultural human rights, in particular the right to health, and an adequate standard of living. The project will build resilience by providing 68,327 women and 67,783 men access to potable water, through a tiered rainwater-harvesting (RWH) scheme at the institutional, community and household levels. This intervention directly addresses the human right to health and adequate standard of living. Moreover, the intervention will reduce women's unpaid burden of work, which includes but are not limited to needing to travel long distances to access clean potable water, when they previously had to rely on groundwater that had ever increasing salinity levels due to sea level rise. By implementing these interventions with a focus on the most vulnerable individuals of the population, the project aims to empower women and girls who are most susceptible to violations of their human rights through restricted access to resources and Gender Based Violence (GBV). Both the water provision and livelihoods interventions will greatly assist the targeted extreme-poor, women and girl beneficiaries, to become more socio-economically independent, and to greater diversity of livelihood strategies that are currently threatened by increasing salinization of soil and water; and extreme weather events. The interventions will make the beneficiaries more resilient to climate change. Further, through an effective process of empowerment, including training, capacity building and community sensitization, the project participants will have more equitable access to resources, which will lead to transformative change within the targeted coastal communities. The project will provide a catalyst to link the beneficiaries with different local government institutions. This link will allow the institutions to be more responsive to the needs and rights of beneficiaries, particularly with a stronger focus and increased capacity related to gender responsive climate change adaptation expertise at the national and local levels.

The project, through the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, establishes a rigorous and transparent selection criteria, a proactive stakeholder engagement strategy and a grievance redress mechanisms to ensure that the various public and private sector organizations responsible for project execution and oversight, will meet their respective duties and obligations, and respond to the human rights claims of the most marginalized population groups of the project area, through inclusive beneficiary selection and a robust conflict and gender sensitive grievance mechanism. By targeting the most vulnerable beneficiaries, the project adopts the principle of positive discrimination, mainstreaming a human rights-based approach to project design. Furthermore, ensuring the proportionate inclusion of other vulnerable groups in stakeholder consultation and beneficiary selection, particularly marginalized religious and ethnic minorities (including indigenous groups, referred to locally as adivasis) and Hindu minority households, further mainstreams the human rights-based approach. The inclusion of project design considerations, which address the marginalization of certain groups in regard to access to water, as well as account for cultural preferences in livelihood interventions for those groups, is also an essential aspect of the rights-based approach. Finally, all targeted beneficiaries, including the aforementioned marginalized groups, will have an opportunity, both in project planning and implementation, to assert their socio-political and economic rights, as well as through the continuing stakeholder engagement process and the grievance redress mechanism.

The project will address violence against women and minorities, and social exclusion issues by developing inclusive interventions and safeguard mechanisms. The project provides an opportunity to build more inclusive resource management processes, to strengthen community resilience to climate change. The process of fostering gender equality and empowerment of women, by targeting women and girl beneficiaries, is expected to significantly reduce the incidence of human rights violations, particularly violence against women and girls.

Due to the presence of indigenous groups in the project area and among targeted beneficiaries, an Indigenous People's Plan (IPP) has also been prepared as part of the project.

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

This is a gender-focused project that will address the gendered dimensions of climate resilience, by focusing on women and girls who, in a highly hierarchical and patriarchal society, are generally marginalized and face barriers in decision-making, resource access and livelihood strategies essential to resilience in the face of rapidly increasing climate risks. The project targets extreme poor households where women are doubly marginalized; unequal, and vulnerable to climate change impacts due to their socio-economic constraints. The objective of the project is thus to work towards establishing social equity and justice through targeting women that are significantly impacted by climate change, and where appropriate, girls from the most impacted families, while helping to alleviate the gendered impacts of climate change through the proposed interventions. The leading role assigned to women, in both the management of the RWH systems, and for the assets and training for livelihoods interventions, in addition to community sensitization components addressing social norms and behavior change, will transform inequitable conditions faced by women. These conditions include poor health outcomes, poor nutrition, lack of income and unjust and sometimes violent social practices that are prevalent in the target districts and more broadly in Bangladesh. All these conditions are exacerbated by climate change. Support for the enhanced livelihood skills supported by the project, will ensure a visible change towards equality and women's empowerment, and more meaningful integration into productive value-chains, in which women are already participating but often play a peripheral role. Enhancing income-generating activities and economic opportunities in extreme risk-prone environments, while combining adaptive livelihood support, with food, water security and disaster risk reduction activities will make women and girls more resilient to external climatic shocks. The provision of clean and accessible water to women, and the households and communities to which they belong, will provide the target populations with an invaluable resource and will provide mitigations against

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

The project will be implemented in two districts in Satkhira and Khulna, which have been severely impacted by climate change, and particularly salinization of groundwater ecosystems and sea level rise. The project has made explicit considerations for environmental sustainability. The water provision and climate resilient livelihoods components make efficient use of resources, increase pollution prevention, and biodiversity, while respecting the role of the coastal mangrove ecosystem in climate change resilience. The chosen livelihood interventions have been designed to respond to changing environmental conditions, which contribute to climate change vulnerability, namely saline water intrusion, changing rainfall patterns and the increased frequency of extreme weather events such as storm surges and cyclones. The application of good international industry practice in environmental management both of vegetable production livelihoods (hydroponics, plant nurseries and sesame cultivation) and the aquaculture livelihood options (crab and brackish water fish farming) will have a transformative impact on local practices which have previously lead to widespread ecosystem deterioration. The project includes community sensitization on the sustainable use of wild stocks, and provides an alternative for the reliance on wild crablets for crab farming by providing hatchery produced crablets. The project will build capacity among government agencies in the management of sensitive mangrove areas, through the development of fish/crab feed that do not rely on wild fish by-catch and improve standards for the management of effluents and salinity impacts from small-scale brackish water aquaculture. Care has been taken to choose species that are local, non-invasive and non-carnivorous for brackish water aquaculture, to increase the environmental sustainability of the livelihoods options. Finally, the project will promote the optimized use of organic fertilizer and promote integrated pest control methods, so that beneficiaries do not rely on pesticides.

In regard to the water provision interventions, RWH systems have been selected based on their appropriateness for the local context, both environmentally and socially, and promoting their use in the coastal districts of Bangladesh, will have significant and transformative environmental benefits, given that it will help to shift communities away from over-extracted and contaminated ground water resources to surface water solutions. Since the primary source of drinking water currently within the target districts is groundwater extraction, and although there is insufficient information on the quality and quantity of groundwater aquifers, current research indicates that groundwater aquifers are becoming increasingly saline, and unsuitable for potable water use. As such, the use of purification technologies such as reverse osmosis and desalination would be required to provide good quality drinking water. However, these types of water treatment solutions have significant economic, environmental and social costs, due to very high energy demands and operating costs, and the further risk of polluting groundwater aquifers (from brine discharge). Therefore, among the alternatives considered, the proposed solution with GCF financing is for RWH systems, which will be transformative in reducing this reliance. As highlighted above, the proposed RWH solution at the institutional, community and household levels, is a win-win-win economically, environmentally and socially, and is completely transformative for Bangladesh that has previously relied only upon small (2,000 litre) rainwater harvesting tanks, and extraction of contaminated and increasingly scarce groundwater.

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

The project will develop and implement first (during the beneficiary selection phase) and second tier (during the implementation phase) grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs). The project beneficiaries and stakeholders will have full access to the project GRM. The complainants will also have full access to UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, with both compliance and grievance functions. The GRM committees (i.e. upazila level GRM committee and district level appeal committee) will have the mandate to independently and impartially investigate valid requests/complaints from locally impacted people, and to report its findings and recommendations publicly. The safeguard unit of PMU will comply with the UNDP's standards, screening procedures or other UNDP social and environmental commitments.

The UNDP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism offers locally affected people an opportunity to work with other stakeholders to resolve concerns, complaints and/or grievances about the social and environmental impacts of the project. The Stakeholder Response Mechanism is intended to supplement the proactive stakeholder engagement that is required of UNDP and its Implementing Partners throughout the project cycle. Communities and individuals may request a Stakeholder Response Mechanism process when they have used standard channels for project management and quality assurance and are not satisfied with the response (in this case the first and second tier grievance redress mechanism). When a valid Stakeholder Response Mechanism request is submitted, UNDP focal points at country, regional and headquarters levels will work with concerned stakeholders and Implementing Partners to address and resolve the concerns.

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 Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Risk 1: Event: Damage or dislodgement of both water provision solutions (RWH tanks and sky hydrants) as well as livelihood options in 2022 to 2024 Cause: Cyclones can cause RWH tanks to be moved or dislodged from the base causing damage to nearby houses in 2022 to 2024. Impacts: Storm surges can impact the quality of water used for RWH tanks and sky hydrants and the assets associated with the livelihood options.	I =2 L =3	Moderate	Both the water provision and livelihoods interventions may damage or dislodge if the cyclone or storm surge do occur.	The RWH tanks are secured to cement platforms with tie downs to minimize the risk of dislodging from the base. All roof materials are checked for structural integrity and guttering secured to ensure that catchment systems are resistant to extreme weather. Based on the experience from pilot demonstration the design modification has been made. The catchment and plumbing system for HH-based RWHS is further tightened by nylon rope. Although the aquaculture interventions will be susceptible to submerge, beneficiaries will have access to an early warning system to minimize loss and damage.
Risk 2: Event: The extremely poor ethnic and religious minority groups (Adivasi's and Hindu religious minorities) who inhabit two target districts may suffer discrimination during the beneficiary selection in year 2021. Cause: Being the plainland indigenous community they already have mixed with the Bengali community changing the title of the name (e.g. Munda to Sardar), absence during the beneficiary's selection process and covered by other development projects may exclude them from being project beneficiaries in 2021. Impacts: It may trigger conflict in the targeted community if the cause is overlooked and may impact Output 1 and Output 2.	I =1 L =1	Low	Extremely poor ethnic (e.g. Adivasi Munda community) and religious minority groups (e.g. Hindu community) may suffer discrimination in access to water (community and institutional level) and as well as in selection of beneficiaries for livelihood interventions.	–

Risk 3: Event: The treatment technology for Ultra Filtration system may not work properly from year 2023. Cause: If the ponds are not selected considering acceptable salinity levels and lower suspended solids during the designing and planning phase in the year 2022 and 2023. Impacts: The Ultra Filtration system treatment technology will not work out in the long run.	I =2 L =2	Moderate	The DPHE is responsible for establishing the pond based Ultra Filtration systems in the ponds will be selected by the responsible party NGOs. The potential list will be vetted by the project water team and DPHE in a meeting.	To install the pond ultrafiltration system, the perennial water bodies (ponds) were selected through a set of criteria covering water quality (salinity, turbidity etc.) and quantity. The qualified ponds have been nominated to go through social mobilization before the final selection. Before going for the programme scale implementation, the DPHE piloted pond ultra-filtration system to evaluate the design sensitivity. Based on the experience of pilot demonstrations, the fundamental design has been fine tuned.
Risk 4: Event: Spreading of contaminants may occur from the crab hatcheries from 2024. Cause: If the water and airborne pathogens, poor hygiene of staff and equipment, and any organisms that are not adequately quarantined before entering the hatchery in 2024 Impacts: This can negatively affect crab hatchery stock as well as 2 livelihood options (i.e.crab nursery and crab farming) under Output 1.	I =2 L =2	Moderate	Water and airborne pathogens, poor hygiene of staff and equipment, and any organisms that are not adequately quarantined before entering the hatchery can negatively affect crab hatchery stock. A high level of biosecurity is required for high larval survival and production of cablets for the nursery phase of crab culture.	Hatchery facilities will be designed according to good international industry practice and will ensure that functional areas are separated to minimize spreading of contaminants between areas. Sterilization areas will be kept separate from operations areas, and staff will be trained to maintain proper hygiene and sterilization. The operation schedule of the hatchery will include regular shut down periods for cleaning and disinfection. Inlet and outlet water and wastewater will be thoroughly treated. Training will be provided to all crab hatchery staff on good international industry practice in biosecurity and knowledge dissemination, technical exchange and capacity building will be emphasized,
Risk 5: Event: Contamination of surrounding waterways and cause detrimental impacts, such as eutrophication, toxicity, and spread of disease throughout the project. Cause: If wastewater is discharged from ponds into surrounding waterways throughout the project period. Impacts: Untreated wastewater laden with uneaten feed and fish may generate pollution in the receiving estuaries.	I =1 L =1	Low	Mud crab farming will be practiced at a small scale at the community level. Notwithstanding that farming will be spatial dispersed, discharge wastewater from ponds into surrounding waterways can pollute receiving systems. Untreated wastewater laden with uneaten feed and fish feces can contribute to nutrient pollution in the receiving estuaries.	–
Risk 6: Event: Lack of gender integration in the aquaculture value chain may restrict women's empowerment in 2022 Cause: If the local norms and beliefs around appropriate work for women, restrictions on movement outside of the household (purdah) and the women's burden of unpaid work is not reduced in 2022. Impacts: Lack of gender integration will create social and	I =2 L =2	Moderate	Women play an increasingly important role in the aquaculture value chain. However, due to local norms and beliefs around appropriate work for women; restrictions on movement outside of the household (purdah) and the women's burden of unpaid work; women's participation has been limited to seeding and feeding of ponds and attempts to integrate	The project has developed a BCC Strategy and Adaptive Learning Module with proper analysis of the behavior and considering local context, perception, beliefs, current practices, doer and non-doer analysis etc. Lack of knowledge and technical skills in aquaculture will be addressed through training designed for women beneficiaries, and training will be designed in a gender-responsive manner, including the use of flexible times, provision of household-based training when required, and the use of female trainers. Male household members will also be integrated into separate training, coupled

gender inequality which will also restrict women's empowerment.			women into other aspects of the aquaculture value chain have had mixed results.	with norm and behavior change programs at the community level. The project will ensure proper working conditions for female beneficiaries and will include training in negotiation skills, financial management and access to markets. The project will collect gender-disaggregated data on the effectiveness of interventions and apply lessons learned from this and other projects in the target districts to refine interventions as needed. Continuous stakeholder consultations with women will ensure that beneficiary concerns and perspectives are incorporated over subsequent years of the project.
Risk 7: Event: Lack of Community Ownership and Buy-In may lead to poor operation and maintenance of water supply solutions from year 2022. Cause: If the community consultation and stakeholder engagement is not properly done during the site selection and planning stage in year 2021 and 2022. Impacts: This may impact on the longevity of the proposed solution.	I =1 L =2	Low	This risk may be triggered in the case of community-based water solutions. The project didn't face any difficulties with household-based systems in relation to ownership.	–
Risk 8: Event: Insufficient water stored in the rainwater tanks may lead to water scarcity in the dry season during 2022 to 2024. Cause: Decrease in rainfall during 2022 to 2024 Impacts: Water scarcity in the dry season	I =1 L =2	Low	–	–
Risk 9: Event: The saline water might affect the neighboring agricultural lands and reduce productivity for 3-4 months during the dry season in 2022 to 2024 Cause: Use of brackish water for pond culture, salt contents is likely to be exported to neighboring fields through seepage, pond water discharge and pond sediments in 2022 to 2024. Impacts: Salt contents are likely to be exported to neighboring fields through seepage, pond water discharge and pond sediments which will lead to minimization of	I =1 L =2	Low	There is the potential for salt content to be exported to neighboring fields through seepage, pond water discharge and pond sediments	–

agricultural production.				
Risk 10: Event: Depletion of fish stocks due to demand as input for crab/fish feed processing for feed for crab farming and for the brackish water fish in the aqua-geoponics systems in 2021. Cause: If the small low-value fish, dried fish and shrimp heads are used in the fish feed processing plant it will lead to depletion of wild fish stock from 2022 to 2024. Impacts: This can put pressure on wild fish stocks	I =2 L =3	Moderate	Currently crab farming in Bangladesh depends on the collection of crab fry from mangrove areas, which has led to the depletions of wild stocks.	The project has established one crab/fish feed processing plant in Paikgacha, Khulna. To reduce the pressure on local fish stocks imported fishmeal, mustard oil cake, rice polish etc. are used as ingredients.
Risk 11: Event: Public health and sustainability risks from improper maintenance and operation of RWHS in 2023 and 2024. Cause: If the operation and maintenance of RWHS do not address in the years 2023 and 2024 Impacts: The cost for operation and maintenance would increase and the safe water for round the year will not be available.	I =1 L =2	Low	–	–
Risk 12: Event: If the elite groups have full control over the land tenure system bypassing the rights of the marginal groups who might be deprived from their regular livelihood activities during the monsoon. Cause: The vested interest of the powerful groups captured and controlled the use of land for shrimp culture avoiding the common people's interest. Which has an affect on the livelihood of the poor communities during monsoon (April to August) every year. Impacts: This led to profits and assets being controlled by powerful actors and local 'elites' rather than poor small-scale farmers that will ultimately impact Output 1.	I =2 L =2	Moderate	In the shrimp aquaculture value chain, it has been observed that due to the demand and profitability of farms, there was an effective privatization of resources which may have previously been under common property regimes for some or all of the year (by intermediaries, local elites and companies), and this led to profits and assets being controlled by powerful actors and local 'elites' rather than poor small-scale farmers.	The arrangement for land lease agreement between WLGs and landowners is ensuring that it would substantially reduce the risks. A long-term (3 years) land lease agreement between WLGs and landowners is ensuring that would substantially reduce the risks. Stakeholder engagement of communities will ensure knowledge of land tenure security and access to the grievance redress mechanism.
Risk 13: Event: The construction of very large rainwater tanks at institutional level, community sites, and smaller tanks at the household level may generate waste materials in the year 2022 to 2024. Cause: Due to poor roofing materials, inappropriate RWH	I =1 L =2	Low	–	–

system design and lack of maintenance waste materials can be generated during 2023-2024. Impacts: There is potential for waste materials to be generated from extra pipe and guttering that exceeds the needs of the project				
Risk 14: Event: Installation of rainwater harvesting tanks may lead to sediment movement if it is done during the rainy season Cause: If the contractors/vendors do not undertake earthworks properly with adequate leveling and cambering during the installation of rainwater harvesting tanks in the year 2023 and 2024. Impacts: The earthworks will move sediment to neighboring areas and will create barriers in natural flow of water during rainy season.	I =1 L =2	Low	–	–
Risk 15: Event: Installation of rainwater harvesting tanks may lead to contamination with existing surface and ground water in the year of 2023 and 2024. Cause: If the contractors/vendors do not undertake earthworks properly with adequate leveling and cambering during the installation of rainwater harvesting tanks in the year of 2023 and 2024. Impacts: There is the potential for the release of chemicals, nutrients, heavy metals and other material that may be within the existing sediment and for these to enter waterways and groundwater systems during the works.	I =1 L =2	Low	–	–
Risk 16: Event: Extreme weather events and/or disasters may affect project progress due to national and local urgency to address immediate disaster emergencies Cause: Devastating cyclones hit the coastal areas of Bangladesh almost every year, usually accompanied by high-speed winds, which infrequently reach 250 km/hour or more and 3-10 m high waves Impacts: This causes extensive damage to life, property and livestock	I =2 L =4	Moderate	Both the water provision and livelihoods interventions may damage or dislodge if the cyclone or storm surge do occur.	The Safeguard team physically investigated the sites for aquaculture related livelihood options and community and institution-based water options and suggested raising the embankments/plinth where essential. Before starting the cyclone season the plumbing system of the water structure are tightening/repairing by the respective HHs/WMC. The RWH tanks are secured to cement platforms with tie downs to minimize the risk of dislodging from the base. All roof materials are checked for structural integrity and guttering secured to ensure that catchment systems are resistant to

				extreme weather. Based on the experience from pilot demonstration the design modification has been made. The catchment and plumbing system for HH-based RWHS is further tightened by nylon rope. Although the aquaculture interventions will be susceptible to submerge, beneficiaries will have access to an early warning system to minimize loss and damage.
Risk 17: Event: COVID-19 pandemic Cause: Pandemic outbreak causing major health disaster and new normal daily operations Impacts: Lock down and subsequent impacts can cause potential delays in field level implementation	I =1 L =1	Low	–	–
Risk 18: Event: The household-level RWH system may not work after 1 year of construction completion. Cause: If the operation and maintenance issue is not considered during the designing and planning phase in 2021 and 2022. Impacts: It may impact on water availability and the long-term sustainability of the system.	I =1 L =2	Low	–	–
Risk 19: Event: Challenging community gender norms and targeting women as primary beneficiaries of project interventions may lead to increase in community conflict and Gender Based Violence (GBV) during and beyond the project. Cause: Traditional gender norms limit the mobility of women and also effects on women empowerment in the year 2022 to 2024. Impacts: It will create adverse effects on access to fair and equitable economic opportunities.	I =2 L =2	Moderate	The project primarily targets women and place them in leadership role, there is a possibility that challenging existing gender norms may lead to an increase in household conflict and GBV.	The project-initiated community sensitization and 'role reversal' activities to change the regular gender norm of appropriate work for women. As a part of community sensitization, role-reverse demonstrations have been made in the field during the observation of International Women's Day each year. A number of community sensitization meetings were organized as part of observing World Rural Women's Day. A GRM process is established to address gender issues and social conflicts. No grievances are received in the last six months.
Risk 20: Event: The agriculture-related livelihood activities and their expansion may exacerbate the application of pesticides and chemical fertilizers in the project working	I =2 L =3	Moderate	The project supports 4 kinds of agricultural livelihoods (e.g. sesame, homestead gardening, hydroponics and plant nursery). It is widely practicing the local farmers use	The issues are incorporated in the ToT manual. The safeguard team facilitated session joining in the ToT programs. The WLG members received theoretical and on-job orientation from the training program.

areas from 2022 to 2024. Cause: If the project does not introduce organic farming system during implementation of hydroponic system from 2022 to 2024. Impacts: Deterioration of surface water quality and likely impact on public health			pesticides and chemical fertilizers for production of such kind of crops. It is prohibited in this project therefore the project has promoted a number of alternatives that includes use of integrated pest management, use of vermicompost/organic fertilizer etc.	
Risk 21: Event: The incidence of higher stocking densities and poor water quality may increase crab diseases in the crab farms during its implementation in 2023 and 2024 Cause: Crab culture, both in the hatcheries, and in the ponds is susceptible to disease, the incidence of which increases with higher stocking densities and poor water quality in the year 2023 and 2024 Impacts: The crab production will be declined and affect to achieving Output 1 of the project.	I =2 L =3	Moderate	Crab culture, both in the hatcheries, and in the ponds is susceptible to disease, the incidence of which increases with higher stocking densities and poor water quality.	International best practice will be used in mud crab aquaculture to minimize disease risk, including biosafety protocols used for the crab hatchery facilities. Provided training to the respective WLGs for maintenance of low stock densities, water quality, feeding system and disease control issues.
Risk 22: Event: Expansion of crab farming will exacerbate already depleted wild stocks of crab fry and create an incentive for communities to enter mangrove areas and the Sundarbans Protected Forest for the collection of wild fry with impacts on biodiversity in the year 2023 and 2024 Cause: Currently crab farming in Bangladesh depends on collection of crab fry from mangrove areas, which has led to the depletions of wild stocks in the year 2023 and 2024. Impacts: It will greatly impact the biodiversity and natural resource base of Sundarbans Protected Areas.	I =2 L =2	Moderate	Currently crab farming in Bangladesh depends on the collection of crab fry from mangrove areas, which has led to the depletions of wild stocks	The use of hatchery produced crablets is strongly regulated. The respective WLGs are collecting crablets from Nowbeki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF), Shyamnagar and a nature-based hatchery established at Shyamnagar with the support from another UNDP project named SIDA Global Programme for Environment and Climate Change. The project started increasing environmental awareness among the members of women livelihood groups (WLGs). A booklet has been prepared which is used as facilitation guide for conduction of awareness meeting with WLGs.
[add additional rows as needed]				

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?	
	Low Risk ☐	
	Moderate Risk ☐	√
	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
			☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
			☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	**√**			
	If yes, indicate overall type		☐	The project has environmental and social impacts, which can be mitigated through the application of mitigation measures outlined in the ESMF and IPPF. Targeted management plans (e.g. Environment and Social Management Plan, Gender Action Plan; Indigenous People's Plan; Grievance Redress Mechanism; Free, Prior, Informed Consent) will be required.	Completed

			☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	Completed
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	**√**	The project takes a human-rights based approach to protecting the most vulnerable socio-economic groups with the greatest need to build climate-resilience, i.e., women belonging to extreme poor households, prioritization those facing intersectional marginalization (female-headed households, etc.). The project adopts the principle of positive discrimination and includes specifically the most discriminated, marginalized and the poorest people of the community. There is a small risk of social exclusion of marginalized groups.		
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	**√**	In order to remove long-standing discrimination of women by the male dominated Bangladesh society, the project is directly targeted at women and girls from vulnerable and extreme poor households.		
	Accountability	**√**	The project is implementing UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, with both compliance and grievance functions into the project cycle.		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	**√**	The project is located in Southwestern Bangladesh, in districts adjacent to the Sundarbans Protected Area (World Heritage Area) and adjacent to environmentally sensitive mangrove ecosystems. Project interventions will avoid environmentally sensitive areas, respecting the buffer zone of 10km around the border of the park, and will include an ESMF to manage impacts, including regulatory support. Mangrove conservation, environmental management, and decreased pressure on wild stocks with be mainstreamed into the livelihood interventions.		
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	**√**	The project will not result in the production of significant emissions. The project will introduce an early warning dissemination system to protect livelihood activities and drinking water solutions.		
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	**√**	The project will have positive benefits of increasing the communities' health and safety through improved potable water supply and therefore improving the longevity of peoples' lives and incomes, therefore providing valuable resources to both the environment and community. There is a risk of public health impacts in both the operation and maintenance of Rainwater harvesting system and from aquaculture interventions, which will be managed through the ESMF. A		

			Safety Plan is prepared that is in implementation in the field.
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	The project has no known impact on cultural heritage.
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	The project will have no issues of displacement or resettlement.
	6. Indigenous Peoples	√	The project has no adverse impacts on indigenous peoples; however, there are indigenous households among project beneficiaries which will continue to be consulted. An Indigenous People's Plan has been prepared and currently in implementation at the field.
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	√	The project is committed to ensure the workplace safety and wellness of all the employees and labour hired by the project. Project organized training for the DPHE staff, field level engineers, contractors, sub-contractors and vendors in 5 working Upazilas and incorporated clauses in the tender documents.
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	√	The project will result in limited pollution from aquaculture interventions and agricultural interventions, as well as some in the construction phase of RWH installation. These impacts will be managed through the ESMF.

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 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 **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?	No
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?	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? [16]	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:		
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

[16] 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.

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?	No
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?[17]	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[18]	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:		

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

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*	Yes
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		
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?	No
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?[19]	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 Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above.* *	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		
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?	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

[19] 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.

* Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

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?	No