

Annex [#]. Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) and [Toolkit](#) for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

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1. Project Title	Ensuring climate resilient water supplies in the Comoros Islands
2. Project Number	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Union of Comoros

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

Currently the many of Comorians do not have access to sufficient or quality water supplies. Current tariff structures are also inequitable. The project will help to enact a new Water Code, which aims to address many of the current issues. The formation of water committees will provide village level management structures where representation will be via village elections. The water committees will provide a conduit to island/national water authorities.

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

Women are the primary food preparers and generally the collectors of water and as such are generally affected to a greater extent by the impacts of climate change as they relate to availability of water. Women walk an average of 195 m to obtain water in the Comoros. While the distance seems not too long, but we must consider that the woman or girl who draws water made the round trip at least 5 times a day in order to collect from 25 to 50 liters of water (minimum quantity essential to the day).

The project includes the following aims:

- Inclusion of at least 50% women in Water Management Committees and IWRM committees.
- The Water Security Plan and Watershed Management Plans will have sections that explicitly state how to consider women in planning and implementation of activities
- All training will target 50 per cent women in institutions (ministries, NGOs, Water User Associations) with the exception of the IWRM committees, which will have a minimum of 30%. The IWRM Committees must represent all concerned sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and distilleries that are generally led by men. Also, all training activities will aim to have at least 50% female trainers.

- Women will receive training on how to maintain local water management systems such as monitoring small water infrastructure and treatment systems, indicating when they are in need of repair and on preventing water use inefficiencies (e.g., leaks) (ensuring that some of the trainers are female).
- Improve the exchange of information and knowledge awareness of climate change amongst national and local actors and technical services implicated in water supply management, ensuring a gender inclusive approach in these exchanges.
- Ensure that women are included in this information exchange through the help of women’s associations and representatives.
- Socially-sensitive water tariffs that support climate-informed water management are designed, standardized and introduced in each target area
- Include a gender component in awareness training, explaining how men and women are affected differently by impacts of climate change, water conservation and anti-pollution measures.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The project will mainstream environmental sustainability through capacity building of both government agencies and communities. Physical infrastructure will be developed to enable rainwater harvesting and storage. Gravity will generally be used rather than pumping to transport water (groundwater on Grande Comore is an exception). The implementation of the new Water Code and the formation of strong, empowered village level water committees, who have been trained in climate change issues, will lead to improved management of water resources and catchments in general. The development of Watershed Management Plans will enable villagers to manage their own water supplies based on knowledge and sound planning practices. Enhancement of catchment areas through EbA is proposed. Adoption of the ESMF will help to minimise impacts as well as mainstream best practice.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p>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 6</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p>
<p>Risk 1: there is a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 3</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The capacity of existing water committees in different villages varies.</p>	<p>The project will invest in local level mobilisation and technical capacity building for communities and officials to ensure suitable design and implementation of water management and watershed management plans.</p>

			Coordination between water sector actors is currently fragmented.	<p>Technical training, capacity building and supervision of local and national agencies will ensure sustained capacities for design and implementation.</p> <p>Reinforcement of national efforts to improve coordination by strengthening the Water Code reforms will assist in improved management of water resources and allow for the integration of climate change adaptation.</p>
Risk 2: the Project potentially causes adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate	The project involves construction of small scale weirs and reservoirs. These will have some impact on the local hydrology.	<p>Scale of water harvesting structures is very small and rainfall generally quite high. The structures operate as 'run-of-river', so the impact to flows is not great.</p> <p>The remoteness of the river intakes means that construction will be undertaken by hand, which reduces the risk of impact that heavy machinery may have made.</p> <p>There are existing river intakes with functioning aquatic ecosystems above and below them.</p>
Risk 3: the Project involves reforestation	I = 2 P = 4	Moderate	Some watersheds are currently degraded as a result of uncontrolled use.	The formulation of Watershed Management Plans will allow villagers to manage their water supply. The reforestation of catchments is proposed to assist in stabilising catchments, reducing runoff velocities and providing greater infiltration. Reforestation will also provide valuable habitat values.
Risk 4: the Project involves significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water	I = 3 P = 5	Moderate	Groundwater currently extracted on Grande Comore. Water diversion from small streams/rivers occurs on the other two islands.	<p>Investigations of groundwater have indicated that there is capacity for further abstraction. Additional measures, such as improved waste management and catchment management will assist in protecting groundwater.</p> <p>River intakes are proposed where there is both demand and sufficient river flow to provide water. The harvesting structures are relatively small and offtakes then pipe some of the river flow to storage structures. River flows are not totally diverted, therefore impacts limited.</p>
Risk 5: the potential outcomes of the Project could be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate	As a water project there is some vulnerability to climate change impacts	The project has been formulated to allow for inclusion of climate adaptation. Capacity building, legal and tariff reform, along with physical activities such as construction of infrastructure and EbA will help Comoros mitigate the impacts of climate change and better manage their infrastructure.
Risk 6: Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials	I = 2 P = 2	Low		<p>Liquid chlorine is currently used for the treatment of groundwater on Grande Comore. There are existing safety handling requirements and these will continue.</p> <p>Dosing with chlorine is a common practice globally and risks and management techniques are well understood.</p> <p>Volumes used are relatively small.</p>

Risk 7: the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate	Comoros is an area of active volcanism – there is always some risk The project will not increase the risks.	Project design has considered the risks associated with activities in a volcanically active region. Scale of infrastructure and its spatial distribution reduces the risk. High rainfall and steep terrain can lead to erosion and landslides. EbA activities in catchments will assist in reducing risk.
Risk 8: the Project poses potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	I = 2 P = 3	Moderate	Project involves some construction, which has inherent risks. Liquid chlorine is for disinfection of water	All construction carries some level of risk, however this can be appropriately avoided or mitigated through the adoption of standard construction safety practices. The project ESMF requires implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures during construction. Proper transport and handling of liquid chlorine is required – the volumes used are quite small.
Risk 9: the proposed Project potentially results in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)	I = 1 P = 5	Low	Wastes generated will be non-hazardous and can often be used as a source of raw material for other processes. Waste production will be a by-product of construction and wastes will be relatively minor in volume. Types of waste will include packaging, used containers, and excess raw materials (eg stone, wood, earth)	Adoption of waste hierarchy – avoid, minimise, recycle ESMF contains principles for waste management
Risk 10: the Project includes activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water	I = 2 P = 5	Moderate		Project involves water harvesting and groundwater abstraction. Both activities are already undertaken on the islands. Project design has assessed the sustainability of additional water recovery.
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
<i>Low Risk</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Moderate Risk</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<i>High Risk</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
Check all that apply		Comments
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Women to be targetted for inclusion in committees and decision making roles.
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Construction and catchment management to give consideration to Comoros ecological resources. ESMF will cover.
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Implementation of ESMF will reduce any risks associated with construction activities.
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project involves construction, which will create small volumes of non-hazardous waste. Standard waste management practices to be implemented.

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
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		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <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
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		

¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

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

² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	Yes
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	Yes
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited	No

³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

	<p>by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?</p> <p><i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i></p>	
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
7.3	<p>Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?</p> <p><i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i></p>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes