

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

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1. Project Title	Green and Resilient Cities Project
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	GEF Project ID # 11299; PIMS ID # 9608
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Philippines (RBAP)
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Project Design
5. Date	

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach

The **Green and Resilient Cities (GRC) Project** (the Project) in the Philippines offers an opportunity to integrate a **human rights-based approach (HRBA)** into urban development and climate resilience strategies. Given the country's vulnerability to climate change, ensuring that urban planning respects and promotes **fundamental human rights, such as access to clean water, safe housing, and participation in decision-making**, is essential for building **inclusive, sustainable, and resilient cities**. By prioritizing **equity, participation, accountability, and non-discrimination**. The project can ensure that climate adaptation efforts **do not leave anyone behind** while addressing the specific needs of marginalized and vulnerable communities. One of the core elements of HRBA in the Project is ensuring **inclusive participation** in decision-making. Historically, urban planning and climate policies have often been designed **without the direct involvement of affected communities**, particularly **informal settlers, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, and low-income families**. The Project can change this by creating **participatory governance mechanisms**, such as **community consultations, public forums, and stakeholder engagement platforms**, to ensure that diverse voices shape urban resilience strategies.

Another crucial aspect of HRBA is **equitable access to basic services and climate-resilient infrastructure**. The project should ensure that all citizens, regardless of socioeconomic status, have access to **affordable housing, clean drinking water, reliable electricity, and sustainable transportation**.

Special provisions shall be made for **women-headed households, elderly residents, and persons with disabilities**, who often face **more significant barriers** in accessing essential services. The Project can help reduce inequalities in urban living conditions by improving infrastructure in low-income and disaster-prone areas. An HRBA also requires **protecting the housing and land rights of vulnerable communities**. In many cities in the Philippines, informal settlers and low-income families **face eviction and displacement** due to climate change impacts, real estate development, and disaster risk reduction efforts.

Furthermore, HRBA emphasizes **non-discrimination and social inclusion**, ensuring that marginalized groups are not excluded from green and resilient urban development benefits. The project should promote **gender equality, Indigenous rights, and disability inclusion** in urban planning. This means designing **gender-sensitive infrastructure**, such as **well-lit streets and safe public transport for women**, and ensuring **accessibility features** in buildings and transit systems for persons with disabilities. Protecting the **cultural rights of Indigenous peoples** in urban areas, including preserving ancestral lands and respecting traditional governance systems, is also crucial. The Project shall establish monitoring,

reporting, and grievance redress mechanisms to ensure accountability and transparency. Citizens shall access **climate policy information, funding allocation, and urban development plans** through **open data platforms and public reports**. Establishing an **independent oversight body** or strengthening the role of **local human rights commissions** can help ensure that urban resilience initiatives adhere to **international human rights standards** and provide avenues for redress in cases of rights violations.

The Project shall also mainstream HRBA by **enhancing legal protections and policy coherence**. Existing urban planning, climate resilience, and disaster risk reduction laws should be **aligned with human rights treaties** ratified by the Philippines, such as the **International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)** and the **UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights**. Strengthening **local governance capacity** through human rights training for policymakers, urban planners, and law enforcement officials can help **integrate rights-based principles** into urban management. HRBA also underscores the **importance of climate justice**, recognizing that the impacts of climate change disproportionately affect the poor and marginalized. Strengthening community-based climate adaptation programs, such as urban farming, mangrove restoration, and eco-tourism initiatives, can empower vulnerable populations to be **active agents of resilience** rather than mere aid recipients.

Education and awareness-raising are crucial in mainstreaming HRBA in urban resilience efforts. The Project shall integrate **human rights education** into **climate adaptation campaigns, school curricula, and community workshops** to empower citizens with knowledge about their rights. Special attention should be given to educating **women, youth, and Indigenous communities** about their rights to land, housing, and climate justice so they can better advocate for their needs. Ultimately, by **embedding human rights principles into urban resilience strategies**, the Project will create cities that are **not only environmentally sustainable but also socially just and inclusive**. Recognizing **climate adaptation, housing, and public services as fundamental rights** will ensure that development efforts benefit all sectors of society, particularly those most vulnerable to climate change. By doing so, the Project shall serve as a **model for equitable, rights-based urban governance** in the Philippines and beyond.

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

The GRC Project in the Philippines presents a unique opportunity to improve gender equality and women's empowerment by ensuring that urban sustainability and climate resilience efforts address women's specific needs and contributions. Climate change and rapid urbanization disproportionately affect women, particularly those from low-income households, informal settlements, and Indigenous communities. By **integrating a gender-responsive approach**, the Project will help create more equitable, inclusive, and resilient urban environments where **women are empowered to participate in decision-making, access economic opportunities, and benefit from climate-resilient infrastructure**. One of the key mechanisms the Project will undertake is to promote gender equality by enhancing women's participation in **urban planning and governance**. Women, especially those from marginalized communities, are often excluded from decision-making processes that shape cities. The project will institutionalize women's voices in policy formulation by engaging women's organizations, grassroots groups, and gender focal points in local government units (LGUs).

Another significant impact of the Project will be on **economic empowerment**. The transition to green and resilient cities will generate new employment opportunities in **renewable energy, sustainable construction, urban farming, waste management, and eco-tourism**. Women in informal and low-wage sectors can benefit from **targeted skills training, financial support, and access to green jobs**. Ensuring **equal pay, decent working conditions, and social protection** for women in the green economy will help **reduce gender gaps in labor force participation** and increase their financial independence. The project will **promote women's climate resilience and disaster risk reduction leadership**. Women often play crucial roles in **community organizing, disaster response, and environmental conservation**, yet their contributions are frequently undervalued.

A crucial component of gender-responsive urban development is **safe and accessible public spaces**. Women, particularly those who work in informal sectors or rely on public transportation, face heightened risks of **gender-based violence and harassment** in cities. The Project can incorporate **gender-sensitive urban design** by improving **street lighting, establishing safe transport options, and creating women-friendly public spaces**. In addition, investments in **affordable, disaster-resilient housing** will benefit women-headed households and prevent displacement due to climate-induced disasters. Access to **climate-resilient services** such as **healthcare, sanitation, and clean energy** is another critical area women stand to gain. Women, particularly in low-income communities, bear the burden of unpaid care work, which includes securing water, food, and energy for their families. The Project can **ease these burdens** by expanding **access to renewable energy, and waste water management**. This will **free up women's time** for education, employment, and civic engagement, further contributing to gender equality.

The Project will also focus on **education and awareness** to shift societal norms that limit women's participation in urban development. Climate change and environmental sustainability campaigns shall integrate **gender-sensitive messaging**, highlighting the role of women as **leaders, decision-makers, and innovators** in urban resilience. Schools, community centers, and digital platforms can be leveraged to **educate men and women on gender equality, climate action, and sustainable urban living**. For **Indigenous and rural women migrating to cities**, the Project can protect their land and housing rights. Many women in informal settlements lack **legal land tenure**, making them more vulnerable to eviction and displacement due to climate-related disasters.

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

The Project is a crucial initiative to integrate **environmental sustainability** into urban development. As climate change, rapid urbanization, and environmental degradation threaten the livability of Philippine cities, this Project will implement **nature-based solutions, green infrastructure, and sustainable urban planning** to create resilient and eco-friendly communities. By embedding environmental sustainability at the core of urban policies and practices, the Project will ensure that cities grow in ways that **protect natural resources, reduce carbon emissions, and enhance climate resilience**. The Project will mainstream environmental sustainability primarily by **prioritizing nature-based solutions (NBS)** in urban development. Instead of relying solely on **concrete-heavy infrastructure**, the Project can integrate **green roofs, permeable pavements, urban forests, and mangrove rehabilitation** to manage flood risks, reduce heat islands, and improve air quality. These solutions mimic natural ecosystems, helping cities adapt to climate change while promoting biodiversity and ecological balance.

Sustainable **waste management and circular economy principles** will also be a key focus of the Project. Philippine cities face **severe waste management challenges**, with plastic pollution clogging waterways and landfills reaching full capacity. The Project will promote **waste segregation, recycling programs, composting facilities, and plastic reduction policies** to minimize urban waste. Encouraging a **circular economy**, where waste materials are repurposed into new products, will help reduce resource consumption and environmental pollution. The Project will also integrate **renewable energy solutions** to lower cities' carbon footprints. Expanding the use of **solar panels, wind energy, and energy-efficient public lighting** in urban areas will reduce reliance on fossil fuels and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. Encouraging **green building standards**, such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or the Philippine Green Building Code, will promote **energy efficiency and climate-friendly construction**.

The Project will invest in eco-friendly mass transit systems, pedestrian-friendly infrastructure, and bicycle lanes to promote sustainable transportation. Philippine cities suffer from **severe traffic congestion and air pollution**, mainly due to a dependence on private vehicles. The Project will encourage low-carbon mobility by developing electric bus systems, expanding railway networks, and creating car-free zones while making urban transportation more accessible and efficient. Water sustainability will be another critical aspect of the project, given the increasing threats of **droughts, water pollution, and flooding**. Implementing **rainwater harvesting systems, sustainable drainage solutions, and watershed protection programs** will help **conserve freshwater resources and reduce flood risks**. The project shall also rehabilitate urban waterways by **restoring natural river banks, improving sewage treatment facilities, reducing industrial pollution**, and ensuring cleaner and more resilient water systems.

Urban agriculture and **sustainable food systems** will be incorporated into the Project to enhance food security and reduce the environmental impact of food production. Promoting **vertical farming, rooftop gardens, and community urban farms** will provide local food sources while reducing the carbon footprint of food transportation. Encouraging **organic farming practices and reducing food waste** will create a **more sustainable urban food ecosystem**.

The Project will also emphasize **environmental education and community engagement** to ensure long-term sustainability. Schools, businesses, and local governments can work together to integrate **climate change education, environmental stewardship programs, and citizen-led sustainability initiatives** into city life. The project will foster a culture of eco-conscious urban living by raising awareness about sustainable practices and encouraging community participation. Strengthening **climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR)** will be essential to making cities both green and resilient. The Project can integrate **climate-resilient infrastructure** to protect communities from extreme weather events such as **typhoons, sea-level rise, and heat waves**. Prioritizing climate adaptation measures will reduce vulnerabilities and support long-term environmental sustainability. Ultimately, by embedding ecological sustainability into **infrastructure, energy, waste management, mobility, water conservation, and urban food systems**, the Project will create **livable, eco-friendly, and future-ready urban spaces**. Through a combination of **green policies, innovative technology, and community engagement**, the project will help Philippine cities become **models of sustainable urbanization**, balancing economic growth with ecological preservation and climate resilience.

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

The Project strengthens accountability to stakeholders through **inclusive and transparent stakeholder engagement**. The Project involves various groups, including local communities, government agencies, private sector actors, and civil society organizations. By engaging stakeholders early in the planning process and maintaining ongoing dialogue, the project ensures that local needs, concerns, and priorities are addressed. Public consultations, focus group discussions, and community workshops gather input and feedback from affected populations, particularly marginalized groups such as low-income families, indigenous communities, and women. This participatory approach ensures stakeholders have a voice in the Project, fostering trust and accountability as their concerns are reflected in the project's design and implementation.

Moreover, accountability is strengthened through **clear governance structures and defined roles and responsibilities** for all parties involved in the Project. In the Philippines, local government units (LGUs) often play a central role in implementation, while national agencies provide oversight and funding. By delineating clear responsibilities and decision-making processes, the Project ensures that every stakeholder understands their role in achieving the Project's goals. This structure promotes **effective monitoring and evaluation**, making tracking progress, identifying issues early, and holding responsible parties accountable for their actions easier. Regular reporting on project status, environmental impacts, and budget allocation, available to the public and stakeholders, ensures transparency and enables stakeholders to monitor the project's alignment with its stated objectives.

There is an opportunity to promote transparency and accountability through the project's work on financial mechanisms and public-private partnerships. Promoting transparency and accountability in the GRC Project enhances the effectiveness and trustworthiness of financial mechanisms by ensuring that funds are allocated, utilized, and monitored openly

and responsibly. This openness attracts more investors and stakeholders by reducing risks associated with corruption or mismanagement, thereby strengthening public-private partnerships. Clear reporting and stakeholder engagement foster collaboration between government entities and private sector partners, enabling shared goals and sustainable investments. Ultimately, transparency and accountability create a solid foundation for innovative financing models, improve resource mobilization, and drive long-term commitment to urban resilience and environmental sustainability.

Another key measure for strengthening accountability is the implementation of **regular and transparent reporting systems**. The Project commits to **providing stakeholders with accessible updates on its progress, financial expenditures, and social and environmental outcomes**. These updates can be made publicly available through reports, online platforms, and community meetings, ensuring that stakeholders are informed and can hold the Project accountable for its outcomes. Transparency in reporting also allows communities to track the environmental and social impacts of the Project, ensuring that the stated goals, such as increased resilience to climate change or the creation of green public spaces, are being met. Furthermore, transparency in financial reporting helps to prevent mismanagement or misuse of funds, assuring stakeholders that resources are being utilized responsibly.

To further enhance accountability, **grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs)** are a key tool in strengthening accountability within the Project. These mechanisms provide a structured process for stakeholders to voice concerns, seek redress for issues, and track the resolution of grievances fairly and transparently. In the context of a green and resilient cities project, this is especially **crucial when communities face displacement, loss of resources, or changes to their livelihoods**. GRMs ensure that affected individuals can report problems and receive timely responses from project authorities. By maintaining an accessible and responsive grievance system, the project ensures that all stakeholders are treated equitably and that any adverse impacts are addressed to uphold the rights and interests of local communities. This strengthens the overall **social license to operate** and enhances the Project's legitimacy.

Finally, the Project promotes **long-term sustainability** and **continuous community involvement**, ensuring stakeholders remain engaged well after the project's implementation. This is achieved by establishing long-term monitoring systems, where local communities and stakeholders can actively track the project's ongoing performance and its impact on climate resilience, social welfare, and environmental health. By building **local capacity for monitoring and decision-making**, the Project ensures that accountability does not end with the construction phase but continues as part of the Project's legacy. Long-term engagement mechanisms, such as community advisory councils or local sustainability committees, help ensure that the green and resilient city remains accountable to its stakeholders, emphasizing sustaining the project's benefits for future generations.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

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
Risk Description <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	Impact and Likelihood <i>(1-5)</i>	Significance <i>(Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i>	Comments (optional)	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
<p>Risk 1: Human Rights (P2-6)</p> <p>There is a risk that duty-bearers cannot meet their obligations in the Project, which may be attributable to a lack of technical capacity, political will, or inadequate financial resources.</p> <p>Event: If duty-bearers, such as government agencies, local authorities, and policymakers, cannot fulfill their obligations in the Project, it could lead to adverse impacts on human rights, social equity, and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Cause: <u>This risk arises in all outputs.</u> Weak institutional capacity may result in poor urban planning, ineffective climate resilience measures, and inadequate enforcement of environmental regulations, exacerbating vulnerabilities for marginalized communities. Without sufficient technical expertise, funding, and coordination, resettlement efforts could lead to forced evictions, infrastructure projects may exclude vulnerable groups, and climate adaptation measures may fail to protect at-risk populations.</p> <p>Impact: Weak institutional capacity, inadequate funding, and poor governance can result in inefficient project implementation, exclusion of marginalized groups, and increased socioeconomic</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>		<p>Assessment: Key social risks associated with this governance gap shall be addressed through a technical capacity gap assessment. The assessment shall be undertaken before project implementation of the GRC Project related to the following SES obligations of the project partners under the SES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Participation and Inclusive Decision-Making 2. Gender-Responsive and Inclusive Urban Planning 3. Establishing Effective Grievance Redress Mechanisms 4. Involuntary resettlement 5. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) <p>Management: Management measures will be developed during project before the project Inception Workshop.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity Development: The capacity development measures will be implemented before the specific activities under each SP will start implementation. Relevant capacity development activities are included in the project design under Output 1.2)

<p>inequalities.</p> <p>A lack of transparency and accountability mechanisms could also increase corruption, misallocation of resources, and social tensions, further eroding public trust in governance. In addition, failure to engage affected communities in decision-making could result in exclusionary policies that deepen inequalities and limit access to critical services such as housing, clean water, and transportation. Ultimately, without building duty-bearers' capacity, the project risks becoming inefficient, unsustainable, and unjust, failing to achieve its inclusive and climate-resilient urban development goals. Could lead to reputational damage to the Implementing Partner/Executing Agency (IP/EA), UNDP, and GEF.</p>				
<p>Risk 2: Accountability Principle (P13-14)</p> <p>Event: Large-scale urban redevelopment projects that will be promoted through the project may exclude affected stakeholders and risks of grievances.</p> <p>Cause: Integrated urban planning activities (Output 1.4) as well as the development and implementation of specific sub-projects (Outputs 3.2-3.4) may exclude affected stakeholders and risks of grievances.</p> <p>Impact: Forced evictions, physical displacement, economic displacement, exclusion from decision-making, and unequal access to project benefits. Could lead to reputational damage to IP/EA, UNDP and GEF.</p>	<p>I =3 L =5</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>There are particular concerns regarding the implementation of proper processes of information disclosure, consultation, voluntary relocation of informal settlers to project-linked investments in Quezon City (known resettlement, hence L=5) and potentially could apply to other sub-projects (e.g. green loop in Cebu, urban green areas in Baguio), and availability of grievance redress mechanisms.</p>	<p>Assessment: Stakeholder consultations on overall project design and potential sub-projects were conducted during the PPG stage and documented in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</p> <p>The project shall pay further and particular attention to consultation with, participation of and consideration of impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategic Environmental and Social Screening: Consider potential impacts of the proposed interventions on the affected stakeholders (incl. vulnerable or disadvantaged groups – where indigenous peoples are affected, special measures pertaining to the assessment of risks) in Integrated urban planning activities (Output 1.4). ▪ Scoped ESIA: Provide affected communities with information on the overall project, proposed sub-projects and PPPs, their impacts/risks and mitigation measures in an appropriate, timely and accessible manner, language and form. Duly consider the stakeholder input obtained in the final design and implementation of the proposed interventions <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP): A SEP has been prepared for the project outlining key strategies, approaches and opportunities for engagement with different stakeholders during project implementation, enabling further information disclosure, consultation and

				<p>participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): UNDP’s accountability mechanisms provide opportunities for project affected communities and project stakeholders to provide feedback and raise grievances through UNDP’s Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) and Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU). In addition, the project shall establish an easy-to-access project-level GRM to collect, consider and respond to concerns or grievances based on the relevant UNDP requirements and supplementary guidance. ▪ The GRM will be developed in further detail during the inception phase and be operational throughout the project implementation. It will be mentioned during the stakeholder consultations and dissemination of project notification through appropriate media and/or at publicly accessible sites (including the site of the works).
<p>Risk 3: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Principle (P9-11)</p> <p>Event: Project interventions could reinforce existing gender inequalities and further marginalize women and girls, particularly in decision-making, economic opportunities, and access to natural resources.</p> <p>Cause: Ingrained cultural norms and patriarchal society are reinforced through project activities (all project outputs and sub-projects).</p> <p>Impact: Infrastructure and urban services that fail to address women’s mobility needs, safety concerns, and caregiving responsibilities further restrict their economic empowerment and access to green jobs. Adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls reproduce discrimination against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in the design and implementation of access to opportunities and benefits, and limit women’s ability to use, develop, and protect natural resources. Could lead to reputational damage to IP/EA, UNDP and GEF .</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>		<p>Assessment: The Project has completed a Gender Assessment (Analysis) as part of the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) Stage. The analysis highlighted that in the context of urban development and climate resilience, women, persons with disabilities, older persons, and other marginalized groups continue to face structural barriers that limit their participation in and benefits from green and resilient city initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited capacity, skills, and awareness of urban women and vulnerable groups ▪ Inequitable access to livelihood resources and green jobs ▪ Barriers to digital tools, climate information, and urban technologies ▪ Gendered social norms and urban participation gaps ▪ Health, safety, and mobility challenges in urban environments <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender Action Plan (GAP): The GAP has been prepared for the project and will be implemented, including the following key measures to promote gender-responsive project implementation and address risks of further marginalization of women and girls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrating Gender Equality Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) analysis and GEDSI approaches in integrated urban planning (Outputs 1.1-1.4) - Building the capacity of relevant project stakeholders

				<p>for gender-responsive urban development (Outputs 1.3, 4.1-4.3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender-responsive design of sub-projects (Outputs 3.2-3.4) - Ensure jobs created by pilot sub-projects (outputs 3.2-3.4) are accessible to women and people with disabilities, with equal pay and safe working conditions - Develop and disseminate sex-, age-, and disability-disaggregated data and case studies and promote knowledge-sharing on gender-responsive green urban development (Output 4.4)
<p>Risk 4: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Principle (P2.12 risk of gender-based violence (GBV))</p> <p>Event: Incidences of GBV linked to project activities or sub-project infrastructure.</p> <p>Cause: <u>All sub-projects (Outputs 3.2-3.4).</u> Inadequate consideration of safe public spaces or access to resources can increase the risk of exploitation and violence against women.</p> <p>Impact: Exacerbation of risks of GBV. Could lead to reputational damage to IP/EA, UNDP and GEF.</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>		<p>Assessment: The Project has completed a Gender Assessment (Analysis) as part of the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) Stage which identified GBV as a potential risk for the project.</p> <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender Action Plan: The GAP contains specific measures to address risks of GBV: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Codes of conduct for project workers and protocols/measures to respond to and prevent GBV and sexual exploitation, abuse, or harassment (SEAH) (see also Risk 8 below related to management of risks associated with influx of workers and security personnel). - The GRM that will pay careful attention to any indications of GBV or SEAH risks. - These will be supplemented, should SEAH or GBV occur, with additional confidential reporting processes and referrals for safe and confidential survivor-centered assistance by institutions having GBV expertise
<p>Risk 5: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management (S1.1-1.3, 1.6, 1.8, 1.11)</p> <p>Event: Biodiversity loss and/or degradation of natural ecosystems as a result of project interventions.</p> <p>Cause: Inadequate or poor consideration of biodiversity and ecological systems in urban planning (Output 1.4) as well as the design of sub-projects (Outputs 3.2-3.4), including</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>There are potential trade-offs between climate security for human populations and impacts on biodiversity/ecosystems (e.g. where significant hydrological diversions may be planned to avoid flooding or for coastal infrastructure such as seawalls/dykes – both can significantly affect biodiversity/natural ecosystems).</p>	<p>Assessment: Further and more detailed assessment of impacts/risks to biodiversity and natural ecosystems is to be undertaken during the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As a strategic consideration in integrated urban planning (Output 1.4), particularly with regard to diversion of surface water (e.g. for flood protection) or coastal protection (e.g. against storm surges, typhoons, sea level rise) i.e. part of strategic environmental and social screening. ▪ Where screening of sub-projects (Outputs 3.2-3.3)

<p>those aimed at restoring natural habitats.</p> <p>Impact: Worsening biodiversity loss and further degradation and fragmentation of natural ecosystems and habitats.</p>			<p>Such kind of infrastructure is not directly supported by the project but could result from project-supported urban planning.</p> <p>Planned infrastructure sub-projects are not likely to have substantial impacts on biodiversity, but some temporary, site-specific impacts are reasonably likely.</p> <p>The project involves several habitat restoration sub-projects which are intended to have a positive biodiversity impact. But careful assessments and planning are required to ensure they are appropriately designed.</p>	<p>identifies potential impacts on biodiversity, natural ecosystems and habitats (e.g. siting of infrastructure, pollution/discharge of wastes) considered as part of scoped ESIA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ecological restoration sub-projects (Output 3.4 e.g. mangrove restoration and , wetland restoration in Cotabato and Philippine Eagle habitat restoration in Davao) ▪ Expansion of green spaces in Baguio City, Quezon City and Cebu City <p>Management: For infrastructure sub-projects that may have adverse impacts on biodiversity, the scoped Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for sub-projects shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of alternatives and recommendations on siting or sub-project component design/technologies to avoid and minimise activities in natural and semi-natural habitats and protected areas in order not to disturb the existing flora and fauna, degrade the habitat and resident species populations and/or ecological connectivity. As far as possible, conduct the proposed activities in areas where natural habitats have already been converted to other land uses or that have low value for biodiversity and ecosystem services, and low sensitivity to the anticipated impacts. ▪ Measures to manage the impacts of the sub-project on critical, natural and modified habitats and their ecosystem services in accordance with the UNDP SES 5 requirements ▪ Recommendations on cost-effective opportunities to enhance natural habitats and ecosystem services as part of the proposed interventions. ▪ Integrate nature based solutions in infrastructure projects <p>For habitat restoration sub-projects, the interventions shall be carefully designed based on ecological assessments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the use of native species ▪ Not introduce species known to be invasive into new environments and take pro-active measures to eliminate invasive alien species as part of the project interventions. ▪ Avoid or carefully plan based on the ecological assessments, any planned afforestation on critical non-forest habitats (e.g. inter-tidal mudflats, grasslands,
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				wetlands)
<p>Risk 6: Climate Change and Disaster Risks (S2.1-2.3)</p> <p>Event: Failure of project-supported urban resilience strategies or civil infrastructure due to the impacts of climate change (e.g., hazards such as floods, landslides, typhoons/storms, storm surges).</p> <p>Cause: Poor planning/design of project-supported urban planning strategies (Output 1.4)/specific civil infrastructure sub-projects (Outputs 3.2-3.4) leads to inadequate climate-proofing or maladaptation).</p> <p>Impact: Failure of built infrastructures. Increased vulnerability to climate change or impacts of hazards, potential loss and damages to lives and property. Could lead to reputational damage to IP/EA, UNDP and project donors.</p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Although the Philippines is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate-related disasters, the project largely aims to enhance climate resilience. The project does not include components that increase the exposure or exacerbate the vulnerability of communities to climate change impacts or disasters and project-supported interventions are not of such large scale that collapse or failure would lead to substantial impacts.</p>	<p>Assessment: Further and more detailed assessments of climate-related risks and vulnerabilities shall be undertaken during the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consideration and utilization of climate projections and modeling as an input to integrated urban planning (Output 1.4) i.e. part of strategic environmental and social screening. ▪ Climate-risk screening and assessments for sub-project investments (Outputs 3.2-3.4 (all sub-projects)) <p>Management: The above assessments shall prescribe measures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider the exposure and sensitivity of the proposed interventions to the changing climatic conditions that can be reasonably anticipated during their lifetime under the SSP3-7.0 or SSP5-8.5 scenario ▪ Reduce the vulnerabilities through climate risk-informed/proof design of the proposed infrastructures while promoting, where possible, ecosystem-based approaches that deliver co-benefits for climate change mitigation- or development environmental conditions. ▪ Where Substantial or High risks arise, undertake dedicated assessment and design adjustment to ensure the resilience of the proposed solutions to the expected risks. ▪ Ensure that activities located in high-risk locations involve appropriate climate and disaster risk management measures, including but not limited to emergency preparedness and response measures. ▪ Check and ensure that project investments do not increase vulnerability of or undermine wider adaptation efforts or the resilience of environmental and socio-economic systems to climate change impacts. ▪ Safeguards measures relating to collapse or failure of structural elements are also provided in relation to Risk 7 below. <p>Furthermore, the project will continuously monitor the cities' climate and disaster risks during the updating of their Local Climate Change Action Plan and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans, ensuring applicability and relevance of mitigation measures.</p>

<p>Risk 7: Community Health, Safety and Security (S3.1- 3.3)</p> <p>Event: Communities’ health and safety may be adversely impacted during construction and operation of planned sub-project infrastructure investments.</p> <p>Cause: <u>All sub-projects.</u> Community health and safety risks may be caused by planned and predictable impacts of construction and operation of infrastructure sub-projects (Outputs 3.2-3.3 e.g. Wastewater Treatment (WWT) plants, Waste treatment facilities, Solar PV installations, green transport infrastructure etc.), and/or the unintended collapse or failure of structural elements due to poor design, inadequate operation and maintenance or extreme climate-related hazard events.</p> <p>Impact: Impacts could range from minor and temporary disturbances - particularly regarding air quality, noise, pollution and wastes during construction – to more serious and longer term impacts on the health of local communities (e.g. diseases resulting from untreated waste/wastewater) or their safety (e.g. floods or injuries resulting from collapse/failure of infrastructure). The project’s proposed sub-projects are generally smaller scale and hence only a Moderate risk rating.</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 4</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Minor, temporary pollution/waste risks for community H&S considered likely (4) but with minor impacts (2). Failure of structural elements is less likely (3) but with moderate impacts possible (3).</p>	<p>Assessment: Further and more detailed assessment of impacts/risks to community health, safety and security is to be undertaken during the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As part of infrastructure sub-projects (Outputs 3.2-3.3), scoped ESIA’s shall include assessments of potential impacts on communities’ health, safety and security. <p>Management:</p> <p>All construction projects under this project will adhere to UNDP Construction Works Policy, namely paragraph 28 of Risk Management. Similarly, all project-supported infrastructure will be designed, implemented, and operated in accordance with the national law and will also respect the following UNDP requirements for construction process management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have design and management plans which were: i) prepared by suitably qualified and experienced professionals who are certified for such design process, and ii) cleared by the competent authorities for construction process management. Low-risk designs will require at least a peer-review by qualified professionals. ▪ Be constructed and operated by experienced contractors having relevant certifications and permits for the relevant works ▪ Implement preventive/protective measures to avoid/minimize the relevant health and safety risks for the construction workers and the surrounding communities <p>The project contractors must ensure that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Duly apply provisions/measures stipulated through environmental impacts assessments or environmental permits are duly applied throughout the construction and implementation phases of the individual projects, ▪ Submit regular compliance reports on their application of these measures, ▪ Appoint a person for the management of environment/ health & safety, emergency issues, ▪ Prepare Construction Site Management Plan that will address the relevant community health and safety issues following issues (as and when needed) ▪ Construction Site Management Plans: The construction or maintenance works adopt basic good-practice
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				<p>measures to reduce noise, dust, pollutant emissions and physical hazards as described in the scoped ESMPs and/or Construction Site Management Plans to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Minimise risks of physical hazards ii) Minimise impacts in the vicinity of projects site due to construction equipment movement and transportation of construction materials: iii) Minimise emissions of gases from vehicles and mechanization and construction dust that may cause nuisance for the surrounding population and vegetation iv) Minimise noise and vibrations that may create nuisance for local residents and commercial establishments v) Minimise risks of the potential soil/water contamination by potential spills of fuels and chemicals vi) Minimise soil and water pollution risks due to the water runoff and discharge of wastewaters from the construction site: vii) Due management of construction waste viii) Minimise damage to vegetation on the construction site and its surrounding <p>The management of construction-related risks to communities shall be integrated with pollution prevention and resource efficiency risks (see also Risk 13 below).</p>
<p>Risk 8: Community Health, Safety and Security (S3.7- 3.8)</p> <p>Event: Community health, safety and security incidents and/or conflicts/disputes arising from workforces linked to sub-project investments.</p> <p>Cause: The influx of project workers into an area and use of security personnel for specific civil infrastructure sub-projects (Outputs 3.2-3.4) could strain local resources, such as housing, healthcare, and social services, leading to increased competition and potential conflict with the existing community. It may also result in the disruption of local social dynamics, with temporary workers possibly displacing long-</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>		<p>Assessment: Further and more detailed assessment of impacts/risks to community health, safety and security is to be undertaken during the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As part of infrastructure sub-projects (Outputs 3.2-3.3), scoped ESIA's shall include assessments of potential impacts on communities' health, safety and security. <p>Management: The project shall ensure due management, oversight of, and reporting on, environmental and social impacts of the labour influx and workers' camps (if any).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Labour Management Plans: Where required, the project shall develop Labour Management Plans, outlining in particular measures to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Screen the capacity of locally available pool of workforce and encourage local workforce hiring with aim to avoid or reduce labour influx - Develop and implement codes of conduct and

<p>term residents or causing social tensions.</p> <p>Impact: Disruption of local social dynamics, negative impacts on local cultures.</p> <p>Could lead to reputational damage to IP/EA, UNDP and project donors.</p>				<p>protocols/measures for project workers to respond to and prevent GBV and SEAH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide influx workers with training on prevention and response to GBV - Establish safe and confidential reporting of GBV allegations related to project activities and promptly investigate them. Refer survivors to a safe and confidential survivor-centred assistance by institutions having GBV expertise, - Submit regular compliance reports on their application of these measures. <p>In relation to security personnel, Labour Management Plans shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider the potential risks posed by security arrangements to those within and outside the project area, - Establish security arrangements to safeguard personnel or property that are proportional and consistent with applicable national laws and good international industry practice, - Properly screen the security personnel through reasonable inquiries to verify that potential security personnel have not been implicated in past abuses and all allegations of unlawful or abusive acts, - Properly train the security personnel, including on the prevention and response to the sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse, - Promptly investigate any allegations of security abuses, take actions to prevent recurrence and reprisals against individuals and communities who raise grievances, and immediately inform UNDP about them.
<p>Risk 9: Cultural Heritage (S4.3)</p> <p>Event: Adverse impacts or damage to sites (such as indigenous burial grounds), structures (churches or other places of cultural/spiritual significance), or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture.</p> <p>Cause: Inadequate consideration of impacts on cultural heritage in specific civil infrastructure sub-projects (Outputs 3.2-3.4)</p>	<p>I = 2</p> <p>L = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>		<p>Assessment: Further assessment of potential cultural heritage risks in sub-projects, as part of scoped ESIA's where the risk is identified through sub-project screening.</p> <p>Management: It is expected that this risk will be most likely avoided through effective community and stakeholder engagement and participatory consultation on sub-projects and alternative project designs/locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP): If sub-projects are indeed likely to result in moderate or substantial adverse impacts on cultural heritage, a CHMP is to be developed or measures incorporated into a sub-project ESMP, outlining measures to minimize impacts

<p>Impact: Could lead to disputes/conflicts, increased social tensions, alienation of communities, affecting relationships with local communities and their shared ownership of project interventions.</p> <p>Could lead to reputational damage to IP/EA, UNDP and project donors.</p>				<p>on cultural heritage. The plans shall be developed through detailed consultation with affected communities and stakeholders.</p>
<p>Risk 10: Displacement and Resettlement Risks (S5.1-5.4)</p> <p>Event: Communities or people are physically or economically displaced by sub-project activities. There is also a possibility of forced evictions e.g., informal settlements may be relocated to give way to GRC initiatives.</p> <p>Cause: Infrastructure sub-projects (Outputs 3.2-3.3) could require temporary or permanent physical resettlement and/or economic displacement. Habitat restoration sub-projects could also lead to a loss of access to customary lands and/or economic displacement (Output 3.4 e.g. sub-projects in Cotabato, Davao).</p> <p>Impact: Loss of incomes/livelihoods, negative impacts on social cohesion and welfare. Could lead to reputational damage to IP/EA, UNDP and project donors.</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 5</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Sub-projects are not yet fully defined. However, one sub-project in Quezon City is linked to resettlement of informal settlers (reason for L=5). The sub-project itself invests in enhancements to social housing and does not cause the resettlement (nor was the resettlement in anticipation of the project), however the UNDP and GEF cannot be associated with forced evictions. Therefore, it will be necessary for the project to produce evidence that resettlement is voluntary and has been carried out according to the law and with proper consultations and compensation provided where required.</p> <p>It is possible that other displacement/resettlement scenarios could be linked to other sub-projects e.g. green space expansion, green transport sub-projects. Meanwhile, habitat restoration sub-projects may also be done on lands that are customarily used by IPs or local communities.</p>	<p>Assessment: Further and more detailed assessment of the Quezon City social housing sub-project (and any other sub-projects involving prior resettlement) is required prior to implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clarification in the MoU with the sub-project owner over the scope of the sub-project and the liabilities and responsibilities of the government for the resettlement process. ▪ Documentation of consultation processes for the resettlement ▪ Evidence that resettlement is voluntary is provided prior to the finalization and approval of the sub-project for investment ▪ UNDP to carry out an audit, including spot checks on a randomized sample of resettled persons. ▪ Evidence of a GRM <p>Further screening of sub-projects for potential displacement and resettlement risks, and conduct of detailed assessments as part of scoped ESIA's or targeted assessments, where required.</p> <p>Management: Firstly, the project shall seek to avoid displacement and resettlement wherever possible. Where displacement cannot be avoided, the project a Resettlement Action Plan shall guide management of displacement and resettlement risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): Where necessary, a RAP or an abbreviated action plan (if activities involve minor land acquisition - e.g. affecting less than 10% of productive assets and do not have significant livelihood impact) or and/or Livelihood Action Plan. ▪ Carry out any displacement in fully participatory manner and will be carefully planned through either Resettlement Action Plan and/or Livelihood Action Plan (that may be combined where appropriate) based on the applicable UNDP guidance, that will:

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit forced evictions - Provide justification for the resettlement and describe efforts and identify options that avoid and mitigate impacts - Identify all people and communities potentially affected by displacement activities and potential impacts - Assess socio-economic status and vulnerability of project-affected persons - Assess legal framework and institutional capacity, with particular attention to laws and customs relating to tenure rights; highlight any potential conflicts e.g. between UNDP's SES and national or regional law. Indicate how gaps will be filled. - Describe how free, prior, informed consent is obtained for resettlement of indigenous peoples, if applicable (see also Risk 11 below) - Describe project-specific mechanisms to address conflicts - Describe entitlement/compensation policies for each type of impact, the method of valuation used for affected structures, land, trees, and other assets. Prepare entitlement matrix, which includes budget and timeframe for payment of entitlements - Specify livelihood restoration measures for those affected by economic displacement - Stipulate the institutional arrangements for resettlement and propose measures to strengthen institutional capacity for implementation - Develop an implementation schedule for the resettlement - Describe the process of promoting consultation/participation of affected populations and stakeholders in resettlement preparation and planning - Describe the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances and provide specific details regarding a cost-free process for registering complaints, response time, and communication modes. Describe the mechanism for appeal - Describe how the mechanism ensured unrestricted access, transparency, accountability, how it documents cases and keeps the complainants
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				<p>informed and the institutional setup</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the provisions for approaching civil courts if other options fail - Define internal and external monitoring & evaluation arrangements (indicators, responsibilities, timelines etc) - Elaborate detailed costs and budgets for the provision of compensation as well as the costs of the costs of the resettlement process, clearly identifying sources of funds, responsibilities etc.
<p>Risk 11: Indigenous Peoples (S6.1-6.4, S6.6-6.7 & S6.9)</p> <p>Event: Project interventions may negatively affect the rights of IPs by displacing them, restricting their ability to maintain their cultural heritage, and threatening their access to lands, natural resources and traditional livelihoods. IPs may also be among those potentially affected by forced evictions and physical resettlement.</p> <p>Cause: Integrated urban plans (Output 1.4), PPP investment plans (Output 2.1) and sub-projects (Outputs 3.2-3.4) are developed with inadequate understanding of IP contexts, customary lands, development needs and priorities, and without their free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).</p> <p>Impact: Loss of incomes, livelihoods, cultural and spiritual associations to land and natural resources, traditional culture and knowledge. Could lead to conflicts/disputes with IP communities and reputational damage to IP/EA, UNDP and GEF.</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>UNDP projects recognize and respect the right of IPs to self-determination, including their right to maintain their own governance systems, customs, and traditions, and their collective rights to own, use, and develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired, including lands and territories for which they do not yet possess title.</p>	<p>Assessment: A general assessment of IP risks was performed during project preparation and an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) has been prepared. Further assessment of potential IP risks during project implementation is planned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consideration of IP land rights as an input to integrated urban planning (Output 1.4) i.e. part of strategic environmental and social screening ▪ IP and community land tenure/resource use assessments for sub-project investments (Outputs 3.2-3.4 (all sub-projects, where the risk is identified through sub-project screening)) <p>Management: The project shall avoid adverse impacts on IPs to the maximum extent possible through the exploration of alternative programming strategies, designs and locations or consideration of not proceeding with the activities that may have such impacts. To this end, the ESMF and IPPF developed during the project preparation phase outlined that where IPs are affected by planned sub-projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC): A Certificate of Pre Condition and FPIC will be secured from affected IP communities and NCIP (an initial FPIC SOP has been provided in the IPPF), whereby: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations with IPs are initiated as early as possible in the sub-project planning process and maintain ongoing engagement throughout the project lifecycle. - Consultation processes are adapted to align with the cultural norms, decision-making structures, and communication protocols of the IPs concerned. - IPs are provided with complete, accurate, and timely information about the proposed activity, including potential impacts on their rights, lands, resources,

				<p>and cultural heritage. Ensure that information is presented in a language and format that is accessible and understandable to them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunities are created for IPs to actively participate in decision-making processes, ensuring that their views and concerns are genuinely considered and incorporated into project design and implementation. - IPs can give or withhold their consent freely and voluntarily, without coercion, intimidation, or manipulation. Recognize that consent can be given or withheld at any stage of the project. - Clear and accurate records are maintained of consultation processes, agreements reached, and decisions made. Ensure transparency in all aspects of the FPIC process. - An accessible and culturally appropriate GRM is provided to address any concerns or disputes that may arise during the consultation process or project implementation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs): IPPs are developed based on and as a summary of the IP and community land/resource tenure assessments and FPIC process, (with full, effective and meaningful participation of potentially affected IPs). The IPP establishes a timebound, fully budgeted action plan for ensuring that identified impacts are appropriately addressed, culturally appropriate benefits are provided, participatory processes are followed, and needed capacity support and institutional arrangements are in place. The IPP needs to be in place and mitigation measures taken prior to the conduct of any activity that may cause adverse impacts on IPs, including the existence, value, use or enjoyment of their lands, resources or territories.
<p>Risk 12: Labour and Working Conditions (S7.1 & S7.6)</p> <p>Event: Workers (especially construction workers of contractors) suffer from unfair labour contracts and/or unsafe working conditions.</p> <p>Cause: Contractors for infrastructure sub-projects (Outputs 3.2-3.4) do not comply with</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Recent improvements in National labour laws and their stricter enforcement has started to increase compliance and reduce OHS risks. However, risks remain particularly for construction workers but also potentially other workers e.g. transport staff,</p>	<p>Assessment: Further and more detailed assessment of labour-related risks to be assessed for sub-projects as part of scoped ESAs where the risk is identified through sub-project screening.</p> <p>Management: Where there are identified risks in sectors related to the sub-project activities, in particular construction contractors, the following shall be required:</p> <p>Due diligence is performed on the contractor to eliminate</p>

<p>national employment/labour legislation and/or meet required OHS standards.</p> <p>Impact: Injuries, potential fatalities of contractor workers. Workforce disputes and delays. Could lead to reputational damage to IP/EA, UNDP and GEF.</p>			<p>workers at WWT facilities.</p>	<p>risks of child/forced labour.</p> <p>The contractor shall commit to the UN Supplier Code of Conduct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) No employment of children ii) No forced labour iii) workplaces, machinery, equipment and processes under their control are safe and without risk to health; iv) chemical, physical and biological substances and agents under their control are without risk to health when the appropriate measures of protection are taken; and v) where necessary, adequate protective clothing and protective equipment are provided to prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable, risk of accidents or of adverse effects to health. vi) Comply with national laws concerning the safety and health workers in respective sectors and that recognize workers' rights to fair employment terms and conditions and rights to form and to join workers' organizations of their choosing and to bargain collectively without interference. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OHS Plans: Based on the scoped ESIA's or stand-alone targeted assessment (depending on sub-project risks and screening), ESMPs shall include OHS Management Plans, wherein the contractors shall be bound to comply with the national and UNDP OHS requirements and standards. The OHS Management Plans will, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the safety procedures at the work sites are duly incorporated in the design documentation and diligently implemented. - Appoint persons responsible for environment/ health & safety, emergency constantly present on site in order to identify and assess potential hazards and risks. - Exclude unsafe working practices and ensure a) the workplaces, machinery, equipment and processes under workers control are safe and without risk to health; and (b) the chemical, physical and biological substances and agents under their control are without risk to health when the appropriate measures of protection are taken. - Provide for the workers introductory job-focused safety trainings including on the proper use and maintenance of personal protective equipment (PPE).
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that workers are provided with PPE that complies with international good practice - Introduce appropriate signposting of the sites will inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow. - Do not leave any holes and openings e.g. trenches without secure fencing provided with fixed, clearly marked covers. - Make first aid kits available and easily accessible in all sections of the worksite and arrange easily accessible fire-extinguisher in all operating machinery and in all sections of the worksite. - Record and report health & safety incidents - Ensure regular inspection of the construction sites by professionals to identify and rectify potential hazards.
<p>Risk 13: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency (S8.1, S8.2 & S8.6)</p> <p>Generation of waste from construction activities</p> <p>Event: Project construction works may require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water and lead to the generation of both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.</p> <p>Cause: Sub-project construction activities (Outputs 3.2-3.4, notably construction of Wastewater Treatment (WWT) and waste facilities (Baguio, Caloocan, Quezon), green transport infrastructure (Cebu, Davao) and rooftop PV solar installations (Cotabato)).</p> <p>Impact: Adverse environmental impacts on air, water, soils and GHG emissions due to the excessive use of resources as well as pollution from discharges and wastes.</p>	I = 3 L = 4	Moderate		<p>Assessment: Further and more detailed screening and assessment of potential pollution and inefficient resource use during the project, as part of scoped ESIAs or targeted assessments for sub-projects involving construction works.</p> <p>Management: Managing the risks associated with the significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and water in the GRC Project requires a comprehensive approach that prioritizes resource efficiency, sustainability, and innovation. Implementing strategies to minimize waste, optimize energy use, and reduce water consumption can help ensure that the project aligns with its environmental and resilience goals while avoiding long-term resource depletion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction Site Management Plans: The scoped ESMPs and/or targeted Construction Management Plans shall outline the following management measures for sub-project construction works, and should integrate safeguards related to community health, safety and security (see Risk 7 above), including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Pollution Control measures:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid, minimize, and mitigate environmental and related public health risks associated with the potential release of pollutants in routine and non-routine circumstances in accordance with the national law and international best practices used in the region - Require operators to conduct orientation training addressing relevant environmental and occupational

				<p>health and safety issues prior commencement of the relevant operations,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct regular surveillance to avoid leaks, spills, incidents or accidents occurring during the use of equipment and during storage, - Monitor, manage and remediate any chemical oil leaks or spills, and incidents/accidents occurring during the use of equipment and their effects, and undertake all necessary immediate actions to ensure they do not adversely affect water bodies/sources. <p><u>Waste Management Measures:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the generation of waste and recover and reuse waste in a manner that is safe for human health and the environment. - Collect and transport all generated waste to an appropriate waste reuse-recovery-or-treatment facility that appropriately controls its emissions and residues. - Safely treat waste (where it cannot be recovered or reused) in accordance with the national law and international best practices used in the region - Develop waste management plans (where waste generation is significant). 												
QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%; text-align: right;">Low Risk</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Moderate Risk</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Substantial Risk</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">High Risk</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					Low Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Moderate Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Substantial Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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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																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"><u>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</u></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Status? (completed, planned)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td>Targeted assessment(s)</td> <td>Planned: Climate</td> </tr> </table>					<u>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</u>	X			Status? (completed, planned)	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		X	Targeted assessment(s)	Planned: Climate		
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				risk; Ecological; OHS/Labour; Community land tenure/resource use (for sub-projects, and depending on screening)
			x	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) Completed: General assessments of target cities/sub-projects in PPG stage. Planned: Scoped ESIA's for Sub-projects
			x	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment) Planned: Strategic Environmental & Social Screening for 6 City Plans
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes")	x		
	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		x	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others) Completed: Gender Action Plan during PPG stage Planned: For sub-projects (as required, depending on risks) – Construction Site Management Plans, OHS Management Plans, Resettlement Action Plans, Indigenous Peoples Plans, Cultural Heritage Management Plans

		X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	Planned for Sub-projects (with possible inclusion of targeted plans, as above)
		X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed during PPG stage
	Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)	
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind			
	Human Rights	X	Moderate	
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	Moderate	
	Accountability	X	Substantial	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	X	Moderate	
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	X	Moderate	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	X	Moderate	
	4. Cultural Heritage	X	Low	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	X	Substantial	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	X	Moderate	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	X	Moderate	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	Moderate	

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		
<p>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.</p>		
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?	YES
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? ¹⁶	YES
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?	YES
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	YES
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>	YES
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>	YES

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		
<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?	YES
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>	YES
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?	YES
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)	YES
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?	YES
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	NO
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	YES
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>	YES
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		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

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, severewinds, 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>	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)? <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>	YES
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	NO
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)	YES
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	YES
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	YES
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?	YES
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	YES
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)	YES
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)?	YES

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)?	YES
5.3	risk of forced evictions? ¹⁹	YES
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	YES
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?	YES
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)? <i>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. *</i>	YES
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?	YES
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>	YES
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	YES
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>	YES
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?	YES
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	NO
7.3	use of child labour?	NO
7.4	use of forced labour?	NO
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	NO
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	YES

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		
<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?	YES
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	YES
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? <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>	NO
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	YES