

# Social and Environmental Screening Template (2021 SESP Template, Version 1)

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

<b>Project Information</b>	
1. Project Title	Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through integrated flood management
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas Project ID, PIMS+)	PIMS+# 5996
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Haiti
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	26 <sup>th</sup> April 2023

## 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 Project mainstreams a human-rights based approach by designing interventions to promote the resilience and rights of the citizens of Haiti, in particular vulnerable rural farmers and those living in downstream, flood-prone urban rural and urban settlements, with extremely limited resilience, to better handle increasingly severe flooding brought on by changing environmental conditions, while ensuring their right to productive land, water, and health. That is, the Haitian population, both rural and urban, is extremely vulnerable to flood events, affecting the safety and security of millions of Haitians. It has been widely recognized that the severity of flooding in Haiti is a direct result of the lack of tree cover, and hence an important co-benefit of Project will be to improve infiltration and slow run-off, resulting in reduced mortality in the case of future flood events. None of the proposed Project activities violate human rights obligations or the state of law, but rather enhance the capacity of rights holders to claim their rights. That is, the Project will support the development of governance conditions in local communities, in order to ensure adequate representation of all stakeholders' interests in the planning of landscape management, promoting the right to expression and democratic processes.

The Project also takes a human-rights based approach by promoting early, inclusive, participatory decision-making processes throughout the Project that integrate community and stakeholder perspectives, as well as equitable sharing of the socio-economic and environmental benefits across social groups. Finally, Project design prioritized Project areas and beneficiary selection based on areas/ beneficiaries most vulnerable to flooding impacts.

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

The Project emphasizes the participation of women in the design and implementation of agroforestry interventions, as well as decision-making processes for the proposed flood management framework. Activities will not only be done carried out with the full input and participation of women, but will also strengthen women's leadership roles in local community organizations, including those related to agricultural extension and product transformation, as well as their knowledge and capacities related to climate change resilience.

Given the high proportion of women led households involved in agriculture, cropping/agroforestry systems will directly benefit the resilience and livelihoods of women, and women's organization involved in the transformation of agricultural products will be strengthened both to ensure the sustainability of agroforestry interventions but also to enhance gender benefits. Recognizing that women are disproportionately affected by flooding (see Gender Assessment), the Project will reduce their vulnerability to flooding in a gender-responsive manner, by increasing awareness, improving access to information, increasing participation in local level flood management activities and ensuring that women's concerns are reflected in department of civil protection strategies in post-flood response.

Finally given the systematic marginalization of women from political processes, creating space for women leaders in resource governance activities will promote gender empowerment and greater participation in decision making from the national to local level.

**Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams sustainability and resilience**

The Project directly addresses important aspects of environmental resilience (tree cover, soil conservation, bio-diverse agroforestry systems) which all has a direct impact on climate change resilience. Increasing tree cover also has an environmental co-benefit of enhancing carbon sequestration and protecting water quality of fresh water and marine areas downstream of flood run off waters.

The Project further mainstreams nature-based solutions for risk reduction and environmental sustainability in all its interventions by carefully considering flood resilience from an integrated perspective by not relying on physical infrastructure in isolation, but rather takes a green infrastructure/landscape management approach which is strengthened through governance, land use planning and sustainable techniques in agroforestry systems (mixed cropping, low or no inputs of pesticides and fertilizers). Finally, all spatial locations of physical interventions have been chosen to avoid impacts on environmentally sensitive areas. The choice of crops will promote biodiversity in cropping systems, favoring native species and avoiding alien invasive species.

Finally, comprehensive community sensitization campaigns in the Project intervention areas will inform community stakeholders, both direct and indirect on the importance of maintaining vegetation/tree cover for flood resilience and broader protection of ecosystem services.

**Briefly describe in the space below how the Project strengthens accountability to stakeholders**

The Project was developed through a participatory and consultative process, allowing all stakeholders to contribute to the design of the interventions. These interventions focus on improving the resilience of the TR watershed to the impacts of climate change induced flooding by implementing an integrated land and water resources management approach. The use of this will enable stakeholder buy-in and engagement at the national and local levels to ensure that the adaptation interventions implemented under the Project directly address the needs of all beneficiary groups and continue to provide long-term benefits (See Stakeholder Engagement Plan). This will also facilitate greater ownership of the Project and stakeholder engagement in the implementation of the Project.

**Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks**

<b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b> <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	<b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b> <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>			<b>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High</b>
<b>Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)</b>	<b>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)</b>	<b>Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</b>	<b>Comments (optional)</b>	<b>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</b>

<p><b>Risk 01 – Water abstraction</b></p> <p>To water the plants in the nurseries and the planting sites, the Project will use significant amount of water. This will be collected from existing surface water bodies. If not managed properly, such water abstraction could cause harm to ecosystems, local communities and downstream users or increase their vulnerability.</p> <p><b>Principle 1: Leave No One Behind</b>  <b>Principle 2: Human Rights (P3, P5, P6)</b>  <b>Principle 5: Accountability</b>  <b>Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b></p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>There are chances that Project activities could lead to inefficient water use.</p>	<p>Following completion of the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), an Environmental &amp; Social Management Framework (ESMF) was also developed during the Project design phase. The ESMF is aimed to guide risk management steps required during Project implementation.</p> <p>During the implementation phase, the Project will undertake a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for upstream activities (Outcomes 1, 2). Appropriately scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) will be completed for downstream activities (Outcomes 3).</p> <p>Prior to the ESIA, and in parallel with the SESA, additional screenings will be completed. These will allow for site selection and greater definition of activities. The screening will ensure that environmental and social impacts are well identified and managed through proper management measures in line with the Project's ESMF and SESP.</p> <p>The ESIA will assess potential social and environmental impacts (both short-term and long-term) of any restriction or altered access to water resources by any water users, to develop and implement management measures, and to monitor the implementation of such measures and their effectiveness.</p> <p>Along with the ESIA, an Environmental &amp; Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared. The ESMP will include plan that promotes the sustainable use of water resources.</p> <p>The ESIA and ESMP will be completed during the first year of Project implementation to further refine risk identification, mitigation and management strategies, as well as to establish a system for monitoring risks.</p> <p>Stakeholder consultations took place during Project design and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was developed by the Project). The SEP will be implemented during the Project's lifetime aimed at actively involving all relevant groups through targeted communication and outreach efforts, these efforts will actively work to ensure correct water management practices.</p> <p>A standalone Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be developed. The GRM will be activated in case any concerns are raised by partners or beneficiaries about human rights infringements, adverse socio-economic or environmental impacts directly or indirectly attributed to Project implementation, including incorrect use of water. The GRM will include a section dealing with potential complaints by water users and/or downstream communities who might experience or perceive negative impacts on their resource supply. All concerns will be assessed, documented, and followed up with appropriate responses in order to address the issue.</p>
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<p><b>Risk 02 – Limited institutional capacity towards Safeguards standards</b></p> <p>Project implementation partners (e.g. Government ministries, agencies, NGOs, private sector partners, as well as community associations) may not have all the capacity and tools needed to meet their obligations in the Project, especially those related to their roles and responsibilities in the Project cycle, as well as the social and environmental safeguarding.</p> <p><b>Principle 1: Leave No One Behind</b>  <b>Principle 2: Human Rights (P2, P3)</b>  <b>Principle 5: Accountability</b></p>	<p>I = 2 L = 4</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>The Project will involve personnel from several parties for its implementation (various Government agencies, NGOs, community associations, and other third-party institutions) to implement activities on the ground.</p> <p>At the time of Project implementation, all these partners will not necessarily be aware of UNDP technical and safeguarding requirements. Capacity gaps for these implementation partners are also expected to have a gender dimension.</p>	<p>The Project will hire a full time safeguard and a full time gender specialist within its Project Management Unit to provide guidance to Project implementation, ensuring adherence to the ESMF, and Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) and their monitoring as well as risk management.</p> <p>The Project will assess capacities of third parties through HACT Micro assessment and will provide training and/or workshops to build the capacity of key Project implementation partners and equip them with necessary knowledge and tools needed to achieve the objectives of the Project effectively and efficiently.</p> <p>The Project will organize trainings and/or workshops to build the capacity of key Project implementation partners and equip them with necessary knowledge and tools needed to achieve the objectives of the Project effectively and efficiently.</p> <p>Such capacity building activities will start before the implementation of the first activity and will include a combination of the following topics :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES)</li> <li>▪ Stakeholder Engagement</li> <li>▪ UNDP Accountability Mechanism (Grievance Redress Mechanism, SRM, SECU),</li> <li>▪ Understanding UNDP Project Cycle,</li> <li>▪ Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>▪ Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment,</li> <li>▪ Human Rights</li> </ul> <p>Overall, the Project will have a strong focus on enhancing capacity of relevant authorities and targeted communities to ensure that they have the required knowledge and skills to actively participate in Project interventions, incorporate lessons learned, and uptake good practices. UNDP Country Office in Haiti as well as Heifer International have a strong history in Project implementation in Haiti through use of international funds.</p>
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<p><b>Risk 03 – Perpetuation of discriminations against women</b>  The Project might perpetuate existing or lead to new discriminations against women in their access to Project benefit. The low knowledge of the formal law within rural communities, and the ambiguous customary practices, could promote gender discrimination on accessing Project benefits.</p> <p><b>Principle 2: Human Rights (P3, P5)</b>  <b>Principle 3: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b></p>	I = 3 L = 3	<b>Moderate</b>	This risk is prevalent given the baseline situation in the Project landscape (including gender-based violence, under-representation in Women among Project beneficiaries may face structural barriers to participation such as a high time burden of work due to household duties, and existing gendered differences in economic and productive roles within agroforestry systems.	<p>During the Project design phase, the Project ensured women's participation in the discussions and decisions about Project activities. A Gender Expert, member of the Project Team, developed a Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) during the design phase. Gender-responsive targets for all Project activities have been set in the GAAP to ensure that Project interventions are not gender-biased Hence the implementation of the Project's GAAP will ensure that women are adequately represented, and its targets will be monitored.</p> <p>The site specific ESIA/ESMPs that will be developed will review the impacts associated with women while training and capacity-building activities will also be designed to ensure that women's voices are being heard and adequately integrated into decision-making processes without discrimination.</p> <p>Technical training for agroforestry and involvement in integrated flood planning at the community level will account for gender norms and expectations, to ensure that women are able to actively engage and learn from these activities without gender discrimination.</p> <p>Community organizations that support livelihoods and transformation of products from agroforestry interventions that are geared towards women's participation will be supported (see GAAP and its related budget).</p> <p>The impact and sustainability of Project interventions will be further enhanced through the Project's focus on ensuring gender-responsive benefits are provided to Project beneficiaries.</p>
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<p><b>Risk 04 – Consultations may not be comprehensive</b>  Full participation of potentially affected stakeholders in the design and implementation of the Project is critical. However, because of logistical and/or cultural barriers, there is a risk that consultations with stakeholders, as well as local communities may not be comprehensive in the next phase of the Project.</p> <p><b>Principle 1: No One Left behind</b>  <b>Principle 2: Human Rights (P3, P5)</b>  <b>Principle 3: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment</b>  <b>Principle 5: Accountability</b></p>	<p>I = 3  L = 2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>All the Project outcomes require consultation and/or engagement with stakeholders. If the stakeholder engagement is not properly designed and managed, by ensuring the full and equitable participation of all stakeholders, including women and the most vulnerable, there is a risk that local communities, especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups could be discriminated, sidelined, and not effectively involved during the different Project phases, resulting in them being negatively impacted by the Project or in them not benefiting from positive Project results.</p>	<p>During the Project design phase, consultations with stakeholders and communities were conducted in the Project landscape. These activities were led by experienced Stakeholder Engagement professionals who also have good understanding of local contexts and profound knowledge of consultation with local communities, to both gather views and concerns of stakeholders and facilitate their full contribution to Project design.</p> <p>The Project will continue to adhere with this principle of comprehensive and effective consultations in the implementation phase. For this purpose the Project will hire within its PMU both a Safeguards and Gender Officer that will provide guidance to Project implementation and monitoring of its relevant plans.</p> <p>An extensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed to ensure that this participatory approach is continued during implementation. The SEP will guide the consultation and engagement activities and its use will be monitored by the PMU as will the Project’s Gender Action Plan.</p> <p>A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was also prepared. It will play a key role in addressing in a timely manner any concerns or grievance from affected the community. The GRM will be carefully monitored and reported on during the Project implementation. Some women that where consulted were concerned that the Project would forget about them during the implementation phase. This risk is also managed through the GAAP.</p> <p>The Project will put measures in place to ensure that local people are inclusively consulted and provided with regular feedback on how their input is taken into consideration and to address any additional concerns that may be identified as the Project moves forward. This engagement process will include disclosure of information in appropriate format that is understandable and relevant to local women and men and consultation in a culturally appropriate manner. Moreover, the Project will maintain a clear and transparent communication channel with the communities by presenting the activities and objectives of the Project, and what are being done with the Project.</p>
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<p><b>Risk 05 – Restricted access to land and natural resources (economic displacement)</b></p> <p>The Project agroforestry or reforestation activities might impose spatial or temporal restrictions on lands previously used by local communities for their livelihoods. This could lead to economic displacement and pose some hardship on local communities.</p> <p><b>Principle 1: Leave No One Behind</b>  <b>Principle 2: Human Rights (P4, P6, P7)</b>  <b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b></p>	<p>I = 3 L = 4</p>	<p><b>Substantial</b></p>	<p>In the process of restoring land there is a possibility that new spatial or temporal restrictions could be introduced, affecting both men and women in local communities. Such restrictions must be agreed upon by all parties, with efforts made to avoid significant hardship to any parties as a net result of the agreements.</p>	<p>Before the implementation of activities in the Project landscape, the Project will engage local communities in a way that ensures that they are fully aware of the Project and able to provide meaningful input in its development and implementation, as well as the activities, the outcomes, the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, the risks and impacts associated with the Project, as well as the mitigation and management measures (See Project SEP).</p> <p>An Environmental &amp; Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed during the design phase to guide risk management steps required during Project implementation including guidelines to develop Livelihood Action Plans as part of the site specific EISA's that will be developed by the Project. The ESMF was developed with the support of extensive community consultation and includes a SEP.</p> <p>An appropriately scoped ESIA will be completed prior to the start of relevant activities, and specific management plans will be developed to address issues related to access to natural resources, livelihood, grievance redress (through the GRM proposed in the ESMF), etc. including Livelihood Action Plan for compliance.</p> <p>Specialist studies will be conducted during the ESIA and the ESMP that will subsequently be developed will contain detailed recommendations to mitigate the risks related to such spatial or temporal restrictions.</p>
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<p><b>Risk 06 – Physical Displacement</b></p> <p>The Project will normally be implemented on public lands that are currently uninhabited due to their difficult access (steep slopes) and lack of vegetation. However, in an emergency situation (such as an earthquake) may cause these areas to become temporarily inhabited during Project implementation. In such circumstances, the Project’s agroforestry or reforestation activities may impose spatial or temporal restrictions on those inhabitants, therefore causing physical displacement.</p> <p><b>Principle 1: Leave No One Behind</b>  <b>Principle 2: Human Rights (P4, P6)</b>  <b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b></p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>The Project does not require physical displacement for its development and has included it within its exclusionary criteria. However, In special circumstances, there is a possibility that new spatial or temporal restrictions in targeted areas for agroforestry and reforestation could be introduced.</p>	<p>Physical displacement is not required for the Project development and has been included within its exclusionary principles within the Project’s ESMF. The Project’s targeted area is vast enough to ensure that interventions do not require physical displacement of any kind.</p> <p>The Project has included a screening procedure within its ESMF for site selection that will be informed through a fully scoped ESIA and will result in site specific ESMPs that will be monitored and reported on throughout the Project’s lifetime. The Project has also developed a GRM with clear protocols that will be well socialized, monitored and reported on.</p> <p>The Project’s own implementation of on the ground actions includes informed communal decision making. Before the implementation of activities in the Project landscape, the Project will engage local communities in a way that ensures that they are fully aware of the Project and able to provide meaningful input in its development and implementation, as well as the activities, the outcomes, the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, the risks and impacts associated with the Project, as well as the mitigation and management measures (See Project SEP).</p>
<p><b>Risk 07 – Introduction of exotic tree species</b></p> <p>Project activities supporting greening of land could inadvertently lead to the introduction of exotic tree species, which then leads to adverse environmental effects through becoming invasive.</p> <p><b>Principle 4: Sustainability and Resilience</b>  <b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b></p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Although the Project is designed around the best practice which facilitates the growth of indigenous seedlings, it is possible that Project participants could fail to implement those best practices and instead undertake planting of exotic and potentially invasive species.</p>	<p>The Project will promote the regeneration of useful and resilient indigenous tree species for greening. The Project will develop site specific ESIA and ESMP that will layout the measures to prevent accidental introduction of invasive alien tree or other species.</p>



<p><b>Risk 08 – Risk of gender-based violence</b></p> <p>The Project plans to provide significant support to women through income-generating activities. An increase of women's income (through Project-sponsored activities) could lead to gender-based violence in some households. Given the level of gender-based violence that already exists in the country, there is a risk that any shifts in power balances that the Project could cause might exacerbate GBV, including sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH).</p> <p><b>Principle 2: Human Rights (P3, P7)</b>  <b>Principle 3: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b></p>	<p>I = 4 L = 2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>An increase of women's income in a community is a great indicator of Women's Empowerment. However, such empowerment could also lead to a change in existing balance of power at the household level. Some men could resort to violence to restore their traditional power.</p>	<p>The Project has developed a detailed Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) has been prepared during the Project design phase. The GAAP has considered within its analysis the impact of gender-based violence and the various national mechanism that exist for its management as well as lessons learned from past Projects</p> <p>The GAAP specifically describes opportunities for gender mainstreaming in the Project design so that the proposed Project interventions address gendered climate resilience across the household, community and institutional levels. Sensitization sessions will be held to explain the benefits of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment for communities these sessions will be provided to both men and women. A first-level SEAH risk assessment was completed during the design phase and an initial list of mitigation measures was established. During the ESIA, the Project will carry out in-depth SEAH risk assessment. The Project will then update the mitigation measures and include them in the ESMP, in order to prevent, mitigate and respond to these SEAH risks.</p> <p>The Project will adhere to UNDP's policies for protection against Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Discrimination and abuse of Authority, as well as special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.</p> <p>UNDP will request that contractors, suppliers, and partners adhere to zero tolerance for SEAH conduct and commit to taking adequate action if faced with SEAH allegations, in the absence of which, contractual arrangements can be terminated.</p> <p>Other mitigation measures will include, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting training and sensitization sessions for Project staff and the target population on SEAH issues in collaboration with the Ministry for Women's Affairs and Women's Rights.</li> <li>• Establish a separate Grievance Redress Mechanism that is survivor-centered to adequately respond to SEAH incidents.</li> <li>• Integrate the Ministry for Women's Affairs and Women's Rights into the Project's technical implementation committee</li> <li>• Encourage competent authorities to legally address SEAH-related issues.</li> </ul> <p>During the Project duration, Project stakeholders and beneficiaries will be continuously informed about zero SEAH tolerance and encouraged to report possible SEAH acts to the appropriate national authorities for criminal prosecution.</p> <p>In its exit strategy, the Project will contribute to the ownership of Project activities by both women and men which, in turn, will result</p>
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				<p>in gender-responsive adaptation benefits being conferred beyond the Project lifetime.  The Project will hire a Gender and Safeguards Specialist to guide Project implementation.</p>
<p><b>Risk 09 – Risk of use of pesticides or other chemicals</b>  The agroforestry and reforestation initiatives supported by the Project could be using pesticides or other chemicals that may have a negative effect on the environment and human health.</p> <p><b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security</b>  <b>Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b></p>	<p>I = 3  L = 2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Current practices in the Project’s target sites currently involve little/to no application of fertilizers and pesticides, due to the extreme socio-economic vulnerability of farmers in the Trois Rivières region.</p> <p>The Project does not intend to use pesticides and fertilizers for agroforestry systems nor for reforestation. However an increase in income/revenue generation may allow farmers that previously could not afford inputs, to start applying pesticides and fertilizers.</p>	<p>The Project will promote organic practices that avoid the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals on the initiatives it supports. The Project will include environmental awareness activities with local communities on how to avoid issues related to waste management and environmental pollution as well as to the benefits of organic practices and sustainable agroforestry. Pesticide and fertilizer use will be monitored as part of the Project’s general ESMF and site specific ESMP.</p>

<p><b>Risk 10 – Environmental and Physical Hazards during agroforestry and reforestation activities</b></p> <p>The Project interventions (agroforestry and reforestation) could generate waste and litter (e.g. human waste, food waste, plastic, soiled material, scrap equipment, etc.) around the work areas. Poor management of those waste product and/or its poor handling (storage, transport) could cause pollution or physical hazards and pose a threat to the health of the community and eventually the workers.</p> <p><b>Principle 4: Sustainability and Resilience</b></p> <p><b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b></p> <p><b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security</b></p> <p><b>Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions</b></p> <p><b>Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b></p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>There is a potential for generation waste at the work areas (reforestation sites, agroforestry sites). Wastes are already being poorly managed by local communities in Haiti, the Project should not make that situation worse.</p>	<p>The ESIA will further investigate these risks and appropriate mitigation and management measures will be indicated in the ESMP.</p> <p>The Project will include environmental awareness activities as part of the Project's Output 1 and 3 with local communities and Project workers on how to avoid issues related to waste management and environmental pollution and contractual clauses will be included in Responsible Party Agreements and Contracts with service partners on correct waste management in Project areas. Adherence will be monitored during site visits by the PMU while the GRM will allow for community reporting of improper waste management. These issues will nonetheless be addressed in the ESMP.</p>
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<p><b>Risk 11 – Effect of climate change</b> The Project outcomes (activities) could still be compromised by the effect of climate change or extreme climatic conditions.</p> <p><b>Principle 4: Sustainability and Resilience</b> <b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b></p>	<p>I = 3 L = 4</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Haiti is a country vulnerable to the impacts of extreme climatic conditions, so any intervention will carry this risk. Natural disasters could damage the agroforestry systems and reforested areas, but forested landscapes are significantly more resilient than existing denuded landscapes. Project activities could be affected earthquakes, or other extreme events (erosion, landslide, and flooding) occurring more frequently and with greater intensity with climate change. For example, reforested plots could be affected by a landslide, erosion, flood or prolonged dry spell.</p>	<p>Planting protocols for the agroforestry systems and reforestation will draw on good practice in the Haitian context to minimize losses by ensuring that planting occurs in periods of least risk of hurricanes and floods. The agroforestry systems will promote species which are the most climate resilient, including a mix of those that thrive under waterlogging and drought conditions. Once systems are established, forested landscape will significant increase climate resilience. The Project will also implement measures that will minimize climate-related risks to Project activities (e.g. Climate-Smart Agroforestry Technologies) or upstream revegetation to minimize erosion by flash floods.</p>
<p><b>Risk 12 – Child labour</b> Project intervention (agroforestry) could potentially involve child labour. Additional hazards to children could include disrupted physical, mental, moral and social development, exposure to extreme weather conditions, injuries, infections, and diseases, etc.</p> <p><b>Principle 2: Human Rights (P3)</b> <b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security</b> <b>Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions</b></p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>US Department of Labour reports issued in 2020 indicated that Child labour continues to be prevalent in Haiti (agriculture, domestic work, etc.). Children also perform dangerous tasks in agriculture and domestic work.</p>	<p>Risks associated with child labour will be further assessed during the implementation phase through the ESIA and subsequent specific mitigation/management measures and procedures will be included in the site specific ESMP as appropriate.</p>

<p><b>Risk 13 – Non-compliance with labour standards</b> Project activities (e.g. agriculture / agroforestry supply chain, land restoration, erosion control) could potentially involve practices that fail to comply with national and/or international labour standards or safety standards.</p> <p><b>Principle 1: No One Left behind</b> <b>Principle 2: Human Rights (P2, P3)</b> <b>Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions</b></p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Unsafe work practices are also prevalent in Haiti.</p>	<p>Risks associated with occupational health and safety, working conditions will be further assessed during the Project implementation phase and addressed as appropriate through implementation of a scoped ESIA/ESMP and subsequent measures as required. The relevant procedures are described in the ESMF.</p>
<p><b>Risk 14 – Exposing communities to COVID-19 and other disease outbreaks</b> The COVID-19 and other potential disease outbreaks could pose serious difficulties for effective Project implementation and benefit sharing. The Project activities (e.g. frequent meetings, field visits, travelling, etc.) could inadvertently cause significant spread of the COVID-19 virus.</p> <p><b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security</b></p>	<p>I = 4 L = 2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>It would affect the ability of vulnerable people to get back into economic activities as any lingering or new zoonotic disease outbreaks can affect vulnerable groups in the Project area the most and leave them out from participating and accruing benefits from the Project in particular from the reforestation and agroforestry activities.</p>	<p>Mask wearing and usage of hand sanitizers were adopted during the meetings and consultation events by the Project Team and community. To manage potential risks and vulnerabilities related to Covid-19, during the implementation, the Project team will continue applying the Covid-19 prevention protocols in effect in Haiti per government and UNDP current policy for work in the field. In addition, awareness will be promoted to ensure that people (Project staff and stakeholders) are aware of the risks and undertake mitigation measures. The Project has included health monitoring as part of its activities. Risks associated with COVID-19 and other diseases will be addressed through a scoped ESIA/ESMP and subsequent measures as required. Relevant procedures are described in the ESMF.</p>

<p><b>Risk 15 – Potential Impact on Key Biodiversity Areas /critical habitats.</b> Some of the Project activities related to EBA may be carried out within or adjacent a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) and could inadvertently cause harm.</p> <p><b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management.</b></p>	<p>I = 4 L = 3</p>	<p><b>Substantial</b></p>	<p>The Project may be implemented within the Port-de-Paix Key Biodiversity Area (KBA). These activities and their specific footprint will be defined during project implementation and in coordination with communities.</p> <p>Critical habitats include those areas that are (i) legally protected, (ii) officially proposed for protection, (ii) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value (such as areas that meet criteria of the World Conservation Union classification, the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance, and the United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization's world heritage sites), or (iv) recognized as protected by traditional local communities.</p>	<p>The relevant procedures are described in the project's Further screening will be completed during the ESIA. This will allow the Project to make decision on the best course of action with regards to siting the planned activities, which will be done in line with SES Standard 1. Then the Project will conduct the ESIA, including specialist biodiversity studies to confirm level of risk to biodiversity and ecosystem services. The ESIA could confirm whether Endangered, Vulnerable or Critically Endangered species are found at the Project's intervention sites, as well as the ecosystem services that could be impacted.</p> <p>The relevant site specific ESMP(s) will include an appropriately scoped and detailed Biodiversity Action Plan address the biodiversity risks identified in or near the critical habitats, and management actions will be designed to achieve net gains of those biodiversity values.</p> <p>Per the SES and as noted in the ESMF exclusionary criteria, no activities will be implemented in critical habitats unless all of the following are demonstrated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) there are no measurable adverse impacts on the area's biodiversity values and supporting ecological processes,</li> <li>(b) no reduction in Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered species,</li> <li>(c) any lesser impacts are appropriately mitigated, and</li> <li>(d) a Biodiversity Action Plan is in place to achieve net gains of relevant biodiversity values</li> </ul>
<p><b>Risk 16 – Security concerns</b> Instability, violence, and security concerns in the Project landscape may put the safety of Project staff and stakeholders at risk.</p> <p><b>Principle 1: No One Left Behind</b> <b>Principle 2: Human Rights (P2, P7)</b> <b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security</b> <b>Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions</b></p>	<p>I = 5 L = 3</p>	<p><b>Substantial</b></p>	<p>The safety of Project staff, stakeholders and Project partners is paramount to the success of the Project.</p>	<p>A Security Plan in alignment with the relevant elements of the UNDP SES and the guidelines and protocols established by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) for work in the field of Haiti will be developed by the Project to ensure that measures are in place to protect Project staff operating in the field and all stakeholders involved in Project in keeping with appropriate measures already used by UNDP for field work in the country. The ESMF includes set procedures do establishing this Plan.</p>

<p><b>Risk 17 – Impact on cultural resources</b></p> <p>The Project activities could lead to accidental discovery of / damage to cultural heritage.</p> <p><b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b></p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Activities under Output 1.2 will involve movement of earth over large areas, which uncover cultural resources.</p>	<p>Site specific ESMP swill ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Full and effective community participation, stakeholder consultations and use of experts when dealing with cultural heritage properties.</li> <li>▪ Development and implementation of a chance finds procedure to be implemented during all the works of the Project.</li> <li>▪ Immediate reporting to local authorities of all discoveries and any archaeological sites discovered.</li> </ul>												
<p><b>Risk 18 – Impact on social cohesion</b></p> <p>The Project activities could lead to impacts on social cohesion among communities, particularly by exacerbating underlying conflict or triggering new conflict or and/or by contributing to risks that affect conflict sensitivity.</p> <p><b>Principle 2: Human Rights (P7)</b> <b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security</b></p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Given Haiti’s current baseline of conflict and fragility (see Section 3.1.3 in the ESMF), the Project may inadvertently trigger new and/or existing factors of conflict in certain project sites. Inequitable and/or improper management of finance flows, control and exploitation over natural resources can exacerbate grievances and illicit economies and create enabling environments for non-state armed groups to grow their influence, for example.</p>	<p>The Project has been designed to respond to the vulnerabilities of Haitian communities, and contribute towards building climate resilience, improve livelihoods, and ameliorate governance mechanisms by providing training and capacity building.</p> <p>At the same time, although climate change does not cause violent conflict in and of itself, it is a threat multiplier – and can multiply risks known to contribute to insecurity, overburden state capacity, and make already vulnerable communities more susceptible. The Project is proposing timely investments in increasing adaptive capacities and livelihood security while working with (and ensuring meaningful participation of) communities in the most climate-vulnerable areas of Haiti.</p> <p>The ESMF provides an outline for a detailed analysis of conflict and fragility in Haiti, which will be conducted during the ESIA’s.</p>												
<p><b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</b></p>																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>Low Risk</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>Moderate Risk</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>Substantial Risk</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><b>3 Substantial Risks; 15 Moderate Risks</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>High Risk</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					<b>Low Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<b>Moderate Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<b>Substantial Risk</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>3 Substantial Risks; 15 Moderate Risks</b>	<b>High Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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<b>High Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)</b></p> <p>Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk Projects</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"><b><u>Is assessment required? (check if “yes”)</u></b></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"><b>Status? (completed, planned)</b></td> </tr> </table>					<b><u>Is assessment required? (check if “yes”)</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<b>Status? (completed, planned)</b>							
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	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Targeted assessment(s)	Completed: Stakeholder analysis, gender analysis  Planned
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Planned
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	Planned
	<b>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>if yes, indicate overall type</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	Completed: Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	Planned
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed
	<b>Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?</b>		<b>Comments (not required)</b>	
	<b>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</b>			
	<b>Human Rights</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<b>Accountability</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<b>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<b>2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<b>3. Community Health, Safety and Security</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<b>4. Cultural Heritage</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<b>5. Displacement and Resettlement</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<b>6. Indigenous Peoples</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<b>7. Labour and Working Conditions</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<b>8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			



## Final Sign Off

*Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included*

<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
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

<b>Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks</b>		
<b>INSTRUCTIONS:</b> 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 <u>SES toolkit</u> for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
<b>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</b>		<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
<b>Human Rights</b>		
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? <sup>1</sup>	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?	Yes
<b>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		
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)?	Yes
<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
<b>Sustainability and Resilience:</b> Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<b>Accountability</b>		
<i>Would the Project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Yes
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the Project?	No
<b>Project-Level Standards</b>		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		
<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)?	Yes
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	Yes
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	Yes
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	Yes
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? <sup>2</sup>	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) <sup>3</sup>	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks</b>		
<i>Would the Project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters?	Yes

<sup>2</sup> See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

<sup>3</sup> See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

	<i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security</b>		
<i>Would the Project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance Projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	Yes
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the Project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	Yes
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)?	Yes
3.7	influx of Project workers to Project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support Project activities?	No
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
<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?	Yes
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
<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? <sup>4</sup>	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples<sup>5</sup></b>		
<i>Would the Project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is “yes”, then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the Project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i>	No
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	No
<b>Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions</b>		
<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?	Yes
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	Yes
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
<b>Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
<i>Would the Project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Please refer to Appendix I in this document for further information.

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 <u>Montreal Protocol</u>, <u>Minamata Convention</u>, <u>Basel Convention</u>, <u>Rotterdam Convention</u>, <u>Stockholm Convention</u></i>	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Yes
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes

## Appendix I: Haiti PIMS5996 – Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through Integrated Flood Management (GCF)

### UNDP SES policy applicability in Haiti: Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples

UNDP initially indicated that SES 6 might be relevant in the context of this GCF Project in Haiti.

However, this has been reconsidered in light of the following:

1. A review of UNDPs<sup>6</sup> and other agencies<sup>7</sup> programmes in Haiti indicate that SES 6 has not been triggered in the sites/areas of this GCF Project
2. Field consultations (see reports<sup>8</sup>) concluded that:
  - a. No sub-group in the Project area and area of influence has pursued its own way or developed distinct group identity, languages., etc.;
  - b. There are no distinct ethnicity nor group self-identifying as indigenous peoples in Haiti;
  - c. There are no special connection between Haitian people and their territory other than the national one.
3. A baseline analysis of each standard was conducted and validated in October 2023 as part of the SES Capacity Assessment and Quality Assurance of Project-level safeguards documentation of UNDP Haiti Country Programme. This analysis concluded on the non-applicability of standard 6<sup>9</sup>.

It is now determined based on the above cited information that Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples is not applicable in this Project, as no communities self-declare as “indigenous peoples” on the Haitian territory. This due diligence process led to the decision to revise the Project’s Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and ESMF accordingly.

#### Background information on Haiti

RefWorld, World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - Haiti<sup>10</sup>

The original inhabitants of the island of Hispaniola were the indigenous Taíno, an Arawak-speaking people who began arriving from the Yucatan peninsula as early as 4000 BCE, but they have all perished during the Hispanic colonization period (16<sup>th</sup> century).

Minority Rights Group, Directory: Haiti<sup>11</sup>

The population of Haiti is predominantly of African descent (around 95 per cent) and homogeneous. The rest of the population is mostly of mixed European-African ancestry (*mulatto*). There are a few people of Syrian and Lebanese origin. There is also a community of Europeans of Polish origin and a small minority of people from the Dominican Republic. Haiti’s official languages are French and Kreyòl Ayisyen (Haitian Creole). Nearly all Haitians speak Kreyòl Ayisyen, with French being spoken by the small group of educated people. Many Haitians also speak English and Spanish, particularly due to the proximity of the Dominican Republic and Cuba and the extent of travel and trade between the nations. Catholicism is the formal state religion and there is a considerable Protestant minority. The largely African-based religious system known as Voodoo is recognized as an official religion and is practiced by a majority of the population.

#### Background information on the definition of “indigenous peoples”

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<sup>6</sup> For example, see the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure of Project PIMS6314 “Improving the flow of ecosystem services in biologically-rich watersheds of the Southern region of Haiti” (GEF) [https://pims.undp.org/attachments/6314/217428/1746819/1796973/6314%20Haiti%20UNDP%20SESP\\_November%202021.dotx](https://pims.undp.org/attachments/6314/217428/1746819/1796973/6314%20Haiti%20UNDP%20SESP_November%202021.dotx) ; Project PIMS5628 “Strengthening the climatic resilience of the drinking water sector in South of Haiti” (LDCF) <https://pims.undp.org/attachment-revision-file/index?attachmentRevisionId=1790256>

<sup>7</sup> The World Bank also concluded that ESS7 (Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities) is not relevant to the Project as there are no IP/SSAHUTLCs in Haiti as per standard definition of ESS7. For example, see the Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) of Project “Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience” (P174111) <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/340371603899099121/pdf/Appraisal-Environmental-and-Social-Review-Summary-ESRS-HT-Adaptive-Social-Protection-for-Increased-Resilience-P174111.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Reports of the consultations held during Project design phase are available: <https://pims.undp.org/attachment-revision-file/index?attachmentRevisionId=1822500>

<sup>9</sup> The SES Capacity Assessment of UNDP Haiti CO was conducted in between May and October 2022. It included a full review of the portfolio, and a preliminary assessment of the applicability of each standard to the country. The full report is available: <https://pims.undp.org/attachment-revision-file/index?attachmentRevisionId=1822519>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.refworld.org/docid/4954ce1ac.html>

<sup>11</sup> <https://minorityrights.org/country/haiti/>

There is no one universally accepted definition of indigenous peoples. For purposes of UNDP SES policy, "indigenous peoples" refers to distinct collectives, regardless of the local, national and regional terms applied to them,<sup>12</sup> who satisfy any of the more commonly accepted definitions of indigenous peoples.<sup>13</sup>

These definitions include, among other factors, consideration of whether the collective:

- (a) has pursued its own concept and way of human development in a given socio-economic, political and historical context;
- (b) has tried to maintain its distinct group identity, languages, traditional beliefs, customs, laws and institutions, worldviews and ways of life;
- (c) has exercised control and management of the lands, territories and natural resources that it has historically used and occupied, with which it has a special connection, and upon which its physical and cultural survival as indigenous peoples typically depends; self-identifies as indigenous peoples;
- (d) pre-dates those who colonized the lands within which the collective was originally found or of which it was then dispossessed.

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<sup>12</sup> For example, "tribal people", "first peoples", "scheduled tribes", "pastoralist", "hill people."

<sup>13</sup> Including but not limited to those provided for in the Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (ILO Convention No. 169), the Study on the Problem of Discrimination against Indigenous Populations (the "Martínez Cobo Study"), and the Working Paper on the Concept of "Indigenous People" prepared by the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.