Social and Environmental Screening Template

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

Project Information

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1. Project Title	Saving Lives and Protecting Agriculture based Livelihoods in Malawi: Scaling up the use of Modernized Climate information and Early Warning Systems
2. Project Number	5710
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Malawi

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
The project will strengthen the overall framework and infrastructure for climate monitoring and tailored products for agriculture and fisheries, therefore benefiting vulnerable and poor communities engaged in these livelihoods through enhanced food security and resilience of income. This in-turn has flow-on effects on people's human rights. Communities will benefit from increased safety and security and reduced disruption to educational activities, family and community structures. Further, the knowledge being made available will allow communities to, for example, store food during the better times and thus be resilient during lean periods in agricultural product and fishing. The strengthened capacities of the communities and linkages to sub-national systems can empower and enhance decision-making among community members. Communication channels established through the proposed project can be used for other aspects of community life improving quality of life. The automated EWS will provide downstream communities with information that may in the past not have been forthcoming due to district disputes. With this knowledge for example, during an impending flood, the communities can take proactive steps to ensuring the protection of their assets through moving their belongings, animals etc to higher ground, thus increasing their human rights. This therefore has a significant social benefit as it allows communities to be aware of the actions they need to take and builds resilience within the communities. Further, it also provides a sense of community if individuals are able to help others during these events.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The project will have focus on gender sensitive planning and implementation to ensure the highest gains are made for gender equity. Many of the project beneficiaries will be women, especially within the agriculture and fisheries sector where they often make up the majority of smallholder farmers and fishing communities, yet are most vulnerable to climate shocks and variability. In the food insecure and disaster prone communities, women often bear the brunt of the vagaries of the weather, low productivity, and disrupted livelihoods. By focusing on tailored products that include gender-sensitive adoption strategies, the project will ensure that women are empowered to benefit from the information and can cope with climate change impacts. It is estimated that women comprise more than 71% of the total full-time farmers in Malawi. Women are crucial in the translation of the products of a vibrant agriculture sector into food and nutrition security for their households. More than 5800 women in the fishing communities, primarily fish traders, would benefit from increased awareness and support on climate change risks and how to incorporate the information in their trades thereby protecting their livelihoods and enhancing adaptive capacities. In Malawi, legume production is mainly done by women farmers and legumes are commonly perceived as a secondary crop. Therefore, proposed interventions, in particular, will ensure that women farmers and fishers/fish traders have enhanced access to extension services, weather information which is necessary for moving them up the agricultural and fisheries value-chain and transform them from being mere producers to key players in marketing of products.

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

The project is expected to have extremely limited environmental impacts. Accordingly, it is not necessary to undertake an environmental and social impact assessment. The project will provide a number of significant environmental benefits. By enabling better predictive management of droughts and floods and risk informed planning for agriculture and fisheries, the project will yield environmental benefits through strengthened ecosystem resilience and improved soil and water quality. Support to water resource use modelling can also enhance sustainable water resource planning and use including for integrated water resource management policies and plans, hydropower planning, and water supply and use yielding positive environmental benefits.

The project will provide important data that farmers and fishers can utilize in their activities. Additionally, the strengthening of extension will also be invaluable to the way both farmers and fishers go about their daily lives. Through short and therefore longer term forecasting, this allows farmers to gain knowledge and adapt their practices to be more effective, economically and environmentally. Once farmers are more aware of impending events such as droughts and floods, they can undertake alternative farming practices that will potentially use less water for any irrigated crops. Farmers will be able to store water so as the environment is not degraded to get them through for example, drought events. Further, with the additional knowledge, farmers can better plan their activities that will result in a reduction in sediment loss (and any nutrients etc that may be used on their crops) into riverine environment. This will have environmental benefits to those living downstream and also to the water quality of Lake Malawi.

The environmental benefits on fishers are also important. With information for example, of incoming Mwera winds, fishers will be able to return to shore and/or not commence trips. While the reduction in lives lost is critical and a social benefit, through reducing the number of fishers that might be on Lake Malawi during an event, the flow on effects significantly reduces the potential for an accident to one or more of these vessels. If for example, a vessel is powered and is damaged and subsequently sinks, this will result in a petrol/diesel and oil spill that will impact the ecosystem. Accordingly, the project, if implement and used by fishers, reduces the potential for water pollution and associated debris that would result from a damaged vessel.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***
Risk 1: Sediment movement during installation	I = 1 P = 3	**Low**		When undertaking the installation of weather stations, erosion and sediment control will be established to ensure runoff does not flow into riverine systems.
Risk 2 Locating infrastructure that is socially detrimental	I = 2 P = 2	**Low**		Stakeholder consultation will be undertaken prior to the selection of infrastructure sites to ensure no impacts
Risk 3: Buoy located in Lake Malawi breaks mooring	I = 2 P = 1	**Low**		A full engineering assessment of the proposed anchoring method will be undertaken prior to implementation
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			**Comments**
	Low Risk	**X**		There will be no long term environmental and social impacts associated with the project. Any environmental impacts will be spatially and temporally restricted during installation. Any social

			impacts will be mitigated through stakeholder consultation prior to installation.
	Moderate Risk	☐	
	High Risk	☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	☐	
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		The participation of women and youth in project activities/interventions is a focus in the project. This is to ensure that they are also empowered to make decisions and also benefit as a result of project interventions.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	☐	
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		The project is designed to provide the community with information about potential events that are occurring as a result of climate change
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		The project has a positive benefit of increasing the communities' health and safety through the Early Warning System, therefore saving lives.
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	

Final Sign Off

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor Srilata Kammila	July 20, 2015	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 Ms Carol Flore-Smereczniak UNDP Deputy Resident Representative Malawi Country Office	July 21, 2015	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 Ms Tapona Manjolo UNDP Programme Analyst Malawi Country Office	July 21, 2015	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/No)**
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [1]	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	No

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

Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.*	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		

2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[2] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations,	No

[2] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

	practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[3]	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.*	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No

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

6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No