



UNDP Social and Environmental Screening

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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	Improving the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate change related impacts in Viet Nam
2. Project Number	5708
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Viet Nam

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 ensure social equity and equality. The project will provide the community with improved information to allow them to make decisions prior to, during and post climate change events. It will also provide valuable data that will allow for future planning, in terms of structural planning of houses etc as well as how communities need to adapt their current activities to meet the increasing threat of climate change. With this information, it is highly likely that lives will be saved and it will improve two-way communication mechanisms and inclusion of resilience building projects in the socio-economic planning process. The project will also provide safe housing for 20,000 people, particularly in high risk, low income households. The design of these houses is also critically important as they provide a mezzanine where households can place their assets during storm events where they will remain dry and will not be lost as has been the case in previous events. More importantly, individuals can stay above the storm surge on the mezzanines during events, and therefore this will save lives. Further, the project will increase community resilience by providing structural engineering standards for new homes, therefore enhancing the lives of vulnerable groups including those with disabilities, minority groups, youth and the elderly. The project will also provide increased employment through mangrove propagation, planting and maintenance as well as in the construction industry building homes.

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. The project will enhance commune level CBDRM advisory groups which include at least 30% women in decision making positions. Many of the project beneficiaries will be women, especially within communes where the building of houses will occur and are the most vulnerable to climate shocks and variability. In many communes, women often bear the brunt of the vagaries of the weather 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 construction of

new homes and the planting of mangroves, which will allow them to cope with climate change impacts. Many women will 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.

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

The project is expected to have some short term environmental impacts, but significant environmental benefits. Accordingly, the project will ensure risk assessments and soil studies are undertaken, with results and mitigation measures integrated into commune level site selection for housing construction and mangrove regeneration. Most mangrove areas belong to the government or are under the short-term contract with community cooperatives to utilize the resources (normally through bidding process) for 2-3 years terms. Activities will be undertaken in communities that are already prioritized by government for housing and mangrove regeneration and agreed by the communities. By improving mangroves areas, which will allow for the protection of communities and the coastal zone, the project will yield environmental benefits through strengthened ecosystem resilience, increase biodiversity and improved water quality. Further, through the use of environmentally friendly building materials to the extent possible, the project will reduce greenhouse emissions that are produced when making building material.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p>
<p>Risk 1: Sediment movement during rehabilitation of mangrove areas</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>During mangrove planting, it will be necessary to undertake earth works to re-stabilize areas where aquaculture facilities have</p>	<p>There is the potential for sediment movement during planting of the mangroves. To ensure that the sediment is not mobilized through either wind or more specifically water movement, it will be necessary to prepare an erosion control sediment</p>

			been established. The earth works will move sediment that, if not properly contained, may enter the marine environment.	plan and install silt curtains to restrict sediment movement. The plan shall contain aspects including but not limited to the installation of sediment curtains to reduce sediment movement and the covering of sediment where practicable.
Risk 2: Exposure of Acid Sulfate Soils	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate	Any sediment movement may also expose acid sulfate soils within the mangrove areas. Acid sulfate soils and/or potential acid sulfate soils occur in areas of mangrove and are known to occur in large areas of the coastal delta in Viet Nam.	It is highly likely that acid sulfate soils occur in areas where mangroves are to be replanted. It is likely that these have been previously exposed due to the construction of aquaculture ponds. However, it will be necessary to prepare an acid sulfate management plan consistent with international good practice. Prior to any excavation, sediments will be tested for their presence of acid sulfate soils and/or potential acid sulfate soils. If the analysis proves positive, the sediment can be treated by a range of techniques including but not limited to liming the sediment. Reference will be made to appropriate standards and guidelines. Every effort will be made to ensure there is no direct or residual impact following treatment.
Risk 3: Development of waste from demolition of existing homes and construction of new homes	I = 1 P = 3	Low	The project will produce waste associated with the demolition of existing homes and the construction of new homes, although the quantities are unlikely to cause a significant environmental impact. Additional waste will also be generated from the construction of new homes.	The project will produce waste associated with the construction of new houses. A waste management plan will be prepared to address all construction waste. As part of that plan, all waste such as glass, damaged concrete and metal sheeting will be stored in an appropriate manner to reduce the impacts on the environment. Where possible, materials will be recycled to reduce the impact, particularly for raising the house foundation to withstand flooding. Where possible, materials for additional safety features provided by the project for new houses, will be prefabricated and cut to size prior to being moved to the relevant communities
Risk 4: Loss of livelihoods through removal of aquaculture ponds from mangroves	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate	There is the potential for temporary interruption of livelihood activities for individuals who are	There is the potential that the project will impact on small aquaculture farmers within areas of mangrove replanting. Careful planning and stakeholder consultations will be undertaken prior

			currently operating aquaculture facilities in mangrove areas of mangroves that are proposed for replanting.	to the site selection for planting to ensure that any temporary interruption to livelihoods (e.g. relocation of aquaculture) is addressed by existing government programmes benefiting the poor or by other means. In such cases, a livelihood restoration plan will be developed to ensure households have been provided financial means equal to their existing livelihoods income during any interruption.
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
<i>Low Risk</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Moderate Risk</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>The project has the potential to result in erosion, expose acid sulfate soils and displace people from undertaking their currently livelihoods in the areas where the mangroves will be re-established. The risks are therefore considered to be moderate.</p> <p>If the appropriate mitigation measures are put in place during the project, the project will have a low risk of long term impacts.</p>	
<i>High Risk</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?				
Check all that apply			Comments	
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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.	
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The project will have an overall benefit on biodiversity and natural resource management. The project will improve mangrove ecosystems through the rehabilitation and planting of	

		<p>mangroves. There will be a temporal impact through for example, the loss of invertebrate biodiversity; however these animals are known to be both resilience and moreover, quickly inhabit new ecosystems. The improved water quality will increase biodiversity. Further, the rehabilitation of mangroves will reduce sediment and acid sulfate soil movement and improve water quality, an important aim in marine management.</p>
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	X	<p>The project is designed to provide the community with habitats that will act as a buffer during storm events. Further, the project will provide houses that can withstand these events.</p>
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	X	<p>The project has a positive benefit of increasing the communities' health and safety through improved mangroves and the construction of storm resilient houses, therefore providing valuable resources to both the environment and community.</p>
4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Displacement and Resettlement	X	<p>Risk assessments conducted during the project might highlight the settlement areas which are unsafe due to flooding and storm risk. In such cases, government programmes will support relocation. The project will not support house construction on dangerous sites. Areas selected for mangrove regeneration may require relocation of aquaculture. In such cases, a livelihood restoration plan, including livelihood activities related to mangrove regeneration (e.g. planting), will be developed to minimize the impact of the temporary interruption of livelihood activities.</p>
6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1 - Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
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? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	

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.

Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	<p>Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?</p> <p><i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i></p>	Yes
1.2	<p>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?</p>	Yes
1.3	<p>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)</p>	No
1.4	<p>Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?</p>	No
1.5	<p>Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?</p>	No
1.6	<p>Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?</p>	Yes
1.7	<p>Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?</p>	No
1.8	<p>Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?</p> <p><i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i></p>	No
1.9	<p>Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)</p>	No
1.10	<p>Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?</p>	No
1.11	<p>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?</p> <p><i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i></p>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	<p>Will the proposed Project result in significant² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?</p>	No

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

2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
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, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No

5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
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)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	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
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,	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.

	regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
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? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	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