

Annex VI (a). Social and Environmental Screening Process (SESP)

Project Information

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	Coastal Resilience Project – Tonga
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	5942
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Kingdom of Tonga
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	28 Septemberr 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

Tonga's Initial Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (July 2005) reported that all key sectors are likely to be significantly affected by climate change, with major environmental, economic, and social consequences. Particular concerns include impacts on coastal assets and resources, agricultural production, and water supply. Tonga is the second most vulnerable country out of 173 countries listed in the World Risk Index¹ – a method to measure a country's exposure, susceptibility, coping capacity, and adaptive capacity. From 1991 to 2010, the global climate risk index ranked Tonga 7th of 179 countries in terms of observed average annual losses per unit GDP in % due to climate-related disasters and in terms of average climate-related deaths per 100,000 people.² The program will increase the safety of people, their homes, and their small-scale family farms, which are predominantly located in high risk, low elevation areas. Further, the program will increase community resilience by providing structural engineering standards for coastal protection infrastructure, therefore enhancing the lives of vulnerable groups including those with disabilities, minority groups, youth and the elderly.

Human rights-based approach to development programming, gender equality and women's empowerment, and environmental sustainability, are integrated into Project design by mainstreaming the safeguards in the project activities themselves. Capacity building will provide additional social and human right benefits with a specific focus on the access of vulnerable groups to trainings and project benefits: they will be supported to codesign bottom-up community plans for implementing climate responsive and climate risk informed solutions. Technical training at the government level will contribute to developing Tonga's ability to select long-term and medium-term adaptation interventions by prioritizing high-risk areas. Importantly, all project interventions will follow the UNDP Guidelines on equity, fairness and equal distribution of benefits among beneficiaries, and have been developed together with various stakeholders to ensure that no rights or laws are infringed by the proposed activities. This project will ensure that the principles of accountability and the rule of law, participation and inclusion, and equality and non-discrimination are taken into account by ensuring that there is an effective communication for the various stakeholders to share their insights and suggestions on the project, as well as their complaints if the project is not aligned with human-rights' principles.

The human-rights based approach has also been mainstreamed during the project preparation through consultations with the stakeholders. Consultations were held on the intervention sites in order to identify local key stakeholders such as beneficiaries, communities, locally elected officials, prefectures, civil society, and other key stakeholders. Stakeholders could raise human rights concerns so that these could be integrated and responded from the very beginning in the project design. Additional engagement will be conducted throughout the project, supported by the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (which also incorporates the processes for obtaining FPIC where required). Reports of stakeholder consultations will be made available as required upon request by the UNDP-CO.

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

A key output of the proposal is the gender-responsive strengthening of national and local capacities for effective monitoring, maintenance, and community adaptation actions. This will enhance the long-term community response to climate change adaptation needs in a way that specifically reflect women's various needs. Women's groups will also be trained and take part in climate/risk and ecosystem monitoring activities, which is expected to contribute to women's empowerment at the local level.

The activities have also been designed with a strong focus on the gendered impacts of climate change. There is overall alignment of the project activities with the specific needs of women, and other vulnerable groups residing along vulnerable coastlines in the target areas. The project will enhance the capacities of communities to monitor, evaluate, and communicate the results and impacts of coastal protection adaptation investments. Moreover, the direct contributions the project will make towards improving coastal and marine ecosystems are expected to bring co-benefits of supporting subsistence marine-based livelihood activities (artisanal fishing, sea cucumber collection, etc), which are often practiced by women. MEIDECC along with the Ministry of Internal Affairs will work closely with various community groups, such as women's groups, youth groups, and church groups to ensure that different members of communities will be given opportunities to participate in project activities. All community level meetings to identify and train beneficiaries for these roles will include gender concerns. Additionally, technical training and jobs created within the various ministries will be split evenly among men and women, resulting in additional capacity building opportunities for women. The Community Development Plans (CDP), to be developed through the project, will be improved by the introduction of gender-responsive adaptation needs assessments.

Last, support to the national government will include specific gender modules in order to introduce and mainstream gender consideration at the level of national policies. So far, Political will for mainstreaming gender is generally low. There is lack of recognition of the ways in which gender shapes diverse roles, needs and constraints of rural women and men and lack of acknowledgment that gender is a factor directly affecting people's agency. Tonga has not yet ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

¹ https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021_2.pdf

² United Nations University, Institute for Environment and Human Security. 2012. Global Climate Risk Index, 2012

Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which obstructs the overall work of governmental institutions on the promotion of gender equality in agriculture and rural women's empowerment at all levels. The project will introduce a climate and gender-responsive approach to land-use planning, supported by gender-disaggregated data collection. At least 50 officers (of which 50% are women) within the technical departments will be trained over the course of project implementation, and this training will include gender-disaggregated data collection.

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

The project is expected to have some short-term fine-scale environmental impacts but with significant environmental benefits. The proposed GCF project will contribute to the achievement of climate-resilient sustainable development in Tonga. The construction of a coastal protection measures in a highly vulnerable area of coastline of the country will reduce vulnerability of Tongans to future impacts of climate change including cyclones and heightened wave actions that have caused significant damage to lives, livelihoods, and economic assets in the past. The proposed interventions will enable communities living in the exposed coastal areas to deal with the impacts of the unabated coastal inundation and damages. This will ensure that businesses/livelihoods face lower levels of disruptions, and the economic, social, cultural and psychological costs to people associated with forced relocations are significantly delayed. In Hahake, 4km of vulnerable coastlines will be protected by rock revetment and associated measures to minimize damages from wave over-topping events. In addition, 48 Community Development Plans will incorporate locally specific climate risks and adaptation measures which are expected to be financed through mobilisation of resources locally and from external sources.

Overall, the project will contribute to fund level impacts of increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change, and increased resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services.

In addition, the project will conduct technical feasibility studies, in agreement with UNDP's social and environmental safeguards, prior to the commencement of any works. This will include hydrological and hydrodynamic modelling studies. The results of these assessments will factor into mitigation measures that will be integrated into the final design. The activities will increase the generation and use of information on coastal processes, oceans and climate in decision-making by strengthening institutional capacity, human resources, awareness and knowledge for resilient coastal management. For example, increased volume of coastal data can improve the investment decision on coastal protection and its design to reduce the risk of locking finite Government financial resources into poorly planned infrastructure projects that did not factor climate vulnerabilities into the project design. By increasing data collection on various coastal dynamics and improving modelling capacity, this project assists GoT in avoiding the risk of maladaptation.

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

The project has been designed to fill gaps and address barriers such as (1) the technical capacity gap within government ministries to collect, analyze and use climate risk data that is required mainstream climate risks into national policy design and coastal planning ; (2) the limited capacity of local community actors to develop and design bottom-up community plans for implementing climate responsive and climate risk informed solutions and (3) weak institutional capacity and coordination to implement an integrated cross-sectoral approach to coastline resilience. Thereby it will create true transformational change in current practices of national and local coastal protection and management, causing a shift from isolated, uninformed, and top-down approaches for “coping” to imminent threats, towards integrated, climate risk informed, long-lasting and community-focused efforts for “adaptation” to short-, medium- and long-term threats imposed by climate change. By doing so, it strengthens government accountability to exposed and vulnerable communities in Tonga.

The efforts to build Tongan communities’ capacity of, but also community/district agencies’ capacities to support in, identifying future climate risks and corresponding actions as well as mobilizing necessary funding for community actions, have only begun recently. The development of Community Development Plans (CDP) is a baseline initiative that the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) has been leading and, to date, all rural communities have formulated, or in the process of formulating, a CDP. MIA intends to strengthen their support to communities in undertaking climate vulnerability assessments, adaptation and gender needs assessments and assisting communities in mobilizing funds from, for example, the Tonga Trust Fund, assisted by PRRP, but local actors’ capacities remain limited.

The project rationale lies on a community-based and gender-sensitive approach engaging deeply with all stakeholders, from government authorities to local communities, including indigenous peoples. The project will also enhance the capacity of local government, village committees and NGOs to facilitate their full engagement and participation in incorporating climate risks and adaptation solutions into the existing community-level planning framework. Strengthened capacity and high levels of participation of community members and local government in adaptation actions is a prerequisite for reducing risks and managing the impacts of extreme weather events on coastal communities. Local governments, including Town and District officers, and village committees are the closest level of government to the local communities and can instil long-term change in communities since local governments continue to remain regardless of when project may come and go. By building the capacities of these local actors, they will not only be able to understand and use climate risk data for local adaptation planning, but they will be able to sustain adaptation measures at the community-level, thereby enabling true transformation. The project will provide the community with improved information to allow them to be part of the decision-making process prior to, during and post significant weather/climate events. The project will also provide valuable data that will allow for future planning as to how the government and communities need to adapt their current activities to meet the increasing threat of climate change. Equipped with critical information, technology, and the capability to understand climate data so as to make competent decisions will drive mainstreaming into both government and community planning and action. Building on these new capabilities will be improved communication mechanisms and the inclusion of resilience-building projects in the socio-economic planning process.

Furthermore, in order to achieve sustainability of interventions, it is critical that the project is incorporated into formal governance mechanisms, such as national and sub-national planning processes. GCF support will offer an opportunity for community engagement in grassroots adaptation actions through the work focusing on revising Community Development Plans. A dedicated set of activities aiming at building community and NGO’s capacity for accessing external resources such as GEF Small Grants Program and the National Climate Change Trust Fund will change the way community members are engaged in facilitating local actions.

Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>). MEIDECC as Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism.

UNDP will guarantee the quality management of development finance as well as M&E and reporting on project implementation. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

The Project Manager will also ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in monitoring and reporting project results. All stakeholders have been actively engaged from the project design phase so that they are empowered to engage in implementation and monitoring. This will also enable them to request accountability and raise grievances if necessary. Validation of all plans and designs by all stakeholders including community representatives, as requested by UNDP SES Policy, and availability of all key information (including SEP and GAP summaries) in languages understood by these representatives, will be done. The summary in English of key documents (ProDoc, SESP, GAP, SEP, ESMF) will be made available to all stakeholders at the local level at least 120 days before project approval, according to UNDP stakeholder engagement guidelines. These documents will also be presented and discussed during the validation and inception workshop, to be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement. This will ensure both active participation and accountability.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	Impact and Likelihood <i>(1-5)</i>	Significance <i>(Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i>	Comments (optional)	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
<p>Risk 1 Sediment movement during the installation of coastal protection infrastructure in Hahake could enter important marine habitats, including in the catchment of the Fanga'uta lagoon.</p> <p>Standard 1 : 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>During the installation of coastal protection infrastructure (activity 3.1), it may be necessary to undertake very small-scale earth works to level areas where the coastal protection infrastructure will be placed to ensure it has adequate footings. The earth works will move marine sediment that, if not properly contained, may enter important marine habitats. However, sediment movement is likely to be very localised and transient. There may be some transient issues arising through the construction phase, mainly through mobilisation of beach material (coral sand), from rock placement activities. These are considered below in the context of management and protection of the local marine environment. There is one significant marine protected area in the general vicinity of the adaptation works, involving the Fanga'uta</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) outlines steps required in order to ensure full compliance with SES requirement during project implementation. In accordance with the ESMF, an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) will be carried out at project inception to assess this and all other environmental and social risks. The ESIA will be immediately followed by an ESMP, including targeted management plans. The ESIA process will draw upon the ESMF to assess the associated impacts, and to inform the specific management measures outlined in the ensuing Management Plans. • A Feasibility study has already been carried out during project design. This feasibility study has been commissioned to provide background information and guidance for the elaboration of the first Tongan submission to the Green Climate Fund. The feasibility study treats the current and expected climate change impacts and examines the technical feasibility of each of the proposed solutions while assessing the feasibility of implementing these solutions within a single project framework. Simultaneously, considerations for gender responsiveness, impact potentials, sustainability potentials, and the possibility for transformational change have been examined carefully. This feasibility study will feed into the ESIA. The ESMF precises the areas / standards which have already been covered and the ones that will require additional impact assessment. • As noted by the feasibility study, the environmental effects of building the revetment works are 'acceptable, given that the construction will take place in the footprint of previous

			<p>lagoon and its surrounds. The Fanga'uta Lagoon was declared as a marine reserve in 1974. Subsequently, to address the declining health of the lagoon, the Ridge to Reef project developed a revised approach, resulting in management of the lagoon under the Fanga'uta Stewardship Plan (FSP)</p>	<p>coastal works, while also providing benefits through improved protection and drainage management. Similarly, the mixed adaptation approach along the northern coast is considered to enhance environmental benefits through activities focussing on revegetation, road raising, and behaviour change. The installation of patch revetments on a very localised scale is considered to involve minimal adverse effects. However, because of the vulnerability of this ecosystem, the risk has been rated as Moderate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with the protected area management institutions will be needed during the ESIA, throughout the construction work and operation and maintenance. . The Protected Areas are managed by the project Implementation Partner, the MEIDECC, which will facilitate this coordination. • To ensure that sediment is not mobilised through current movement that will result in any significant impacts, it will be necessary to prepare a Biodiversity Action Plan (developed in close collaboration with relevant protected area management institutions if possible) including erosion control sediment measures to restrict sediment movement within the marine environment. Further, any earthworks should be undertaken at low tide to reduce sediment movement. These impacts will be spatially and temporally restricted to construction periods. • A sloping rock revetment has been proposed, which enhances the likelihood of sand accumulation at the toe of the structures.
<p>Risk 2 The construction of coastal protection infrastructure may lead to loss of habitat, changes in hydrodynamic processes, potential increases in erosion, included in the catchment of the Fanga'uta lagoon</p> <p>Standard 1: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4 ; 1.11</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>There is one significant marine protected area in the general vicinity of the adaptation works, involving the Fanga'uta lagoon and its surrounds. The Fanga'uta Lagoon was declared as a marine reserve in 1974. Subsequently, to address the declining health of the lagoon, the Ridge to Reef project developed a revised approach, resulting in management of the lagoon under the Fanga'uta Stewardship Plan (FSP). The coastline between Manuka and Kolonga, has geological and ecological features worthy</p>	<p>Prior to final design of the coastal protection infrastructure project, the ESIA conducted should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical, ecological and physical assessments (and associated modelling) that consider the adjacent marine ecosystems including but not limited to, marine water quality within the areas of influence, potential contamination from marine sediments that may currently be contaminated, disturbance to habitats through the placement of infrastructure, noise, and vibration impacts, impact on benthic, planktonic and pelagic biota, and entrainment and entrapment of marine organisms. All these studies should consider spatial and temporal characteristics; • Hydrodynamic modelling to ensure the coastal protection infrastructure does not result in the change to coastal processes within natural variables respectively. The study should evaluate various coastal infrastructure types and design;

			<p>of protection hence the proposal to where it is proposed to raise the road level in this area rather than ocean front revetments.</p> <p>There are a range of small-scale environmental impacts associated with the installation of the coastal protection infrastructure (activity 3.1), including the impacts on the marine environment through the loss of habitat, changes in hydrodynamic processes, potential increases in erosion in the project area but also in its adjacent areas (project's area of influence).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrological modelling to ensure that the appropriate structures are designed that will not result in changes to the wetland ecosystems through hypersaline environment and ensuring sediment loads do not enter the marine environment. <p>The information from the ESIA will be used to inform the ESMP for the project along with providing fine scale information for the design of the coastal protection infrastructure. The plan should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality monitoring in the short term A Biodiversity Action Plan to be discussed in consultation with the two neighboring Protected Areas' Management units. The objective is to avoid any negative impact of the construction in the protected areas and other important marine habitats. To mitigate environmental impacts, it is critical to ensure that the proposed coastal protection infrastructure is away from sensitive habitats and is designed to minimize entrapment and entrainment of marine species although this is unlikely given the types of infrastructure being constructed. Further, the infrastructure should avoid impacts on marine species and specifically important habitats such as coral reefs. Close collaboration to be established with the FSP steering committee.
<p>Risk 3 The construction of coastal protection infrastructure (activity 3.1) could lead to sediment movement and may also expose acid sulphate soils within the mangrove areas</p> <p>Standard 1: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4; 1.7; 1.11</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Acid sulphate soils and/or potential acid sulfate soils occur in mangrove areas, in which case construction work (activity 3) would risk exposing them. However, the occurrence of mangoves in proximity to the project footprint is very limited. The composition of the soils (sand) at the project sites is also analogous to an atoll, in that it is comprised almost entirely of coarse carbonate very permeable sands and rubble and little igneous material is present. It is highly unlikely any acid sulfate soils exist at the project infrastructure work site. Excavation and earthworks will occur over the footing of an existing riprap revetment or</p>	

			adjacent to an existing road on a shore that is geologically very young (hundreds of years) Thus neither the chemistry or physical conditions conducive to ASS formation exists and the likelihood of presence is very low.	
<p>Risk 4 Entrainment, impingement and or entrapment of marine organisms could happen as the result of the construction of coastal protection infrastructures (activity 3.1)</p> <p>Standard 1: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4 ; 1.11</p>	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	<p>During the construction of the coastal protection infrastructure and opening of drainage paths to for example, the wetlands, marine organisms could be entrained, impinged, and or entrapped. This could result in the death of the specific marine organisms such as phytoplankton, zooplankton and marine invertebrates. They can also impact on juvenile fishes if placed in an inappropriate location.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid impacts, the placement of the coastal protection infrastructure will rely on the studies identified above and those undertaken during the first year of the project. Further, observers should be used during construction to mitigate the risk of capture of important species thus reducing potential impacts on vertebrate fauna.
<p>Risk 5</p> <p>The project will offer climate smart solutions to protect the island coast and adapt its landscape This may change Tongans’ relationship to their landscape, hence affecting their cultural heritage and traditional knowledge on coastal land management</p> <p>Principle 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Principle 4: P13; P14 Standard 1 : 1.3 Standard 4: 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Standard 6: 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.9</p>	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	<p>Though there is no specific indigenous peoples status in Tongan national political and legal framework, Tongans (a homogeneous group throughout the country constituting the vast majority of inhabitants) are considered under UNDP standards as an “indigenous people”, in the sense of a distinct collective which has pursued its own concept and way of human development in a given socio-economic, political and historical context; has tried to maintain its distinct group identity, languages, traditional beliefs, customs, laws and institutions, worldviews and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project - especially coastal protection - responds directly to the needs identified by GoT and local population, as expressed during project design phase • The project has planned to integrate extensive consultations, including FPIC, as part of its design and to work on the basis of local development plans and to work on long-term solutions on the basis of community dialogue (Activity 1.1) • Traditional knowledge on coastal management, which is deeply embedded in Tongans livelihood, housing, and overall culture, has not been well documented and such documentation should be part of the community dialogues and documentation of the village and district participatory informed climate risk undertaken as part of Output 1. Tongan cultural practices and knowledge, specific to Tongan people, should thus be preserved through the project. The promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, especially concerning their lands, territories, resources, traditional livelihoods, tangible and intangible Cultural Heritage, are necessary to achieve UNDP’s goals of advancing human rights,

		<p>ways of life; 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; and pre-dates those who colonized the lands in Oceania – although Tonga itself was never colonized. The indigenous peoples of Oceania indeed include Pacific Islanders, among which Polynesians (one-sixth), of which Tongans are part³.</p> <p>The special relationship that Tongans⁴ have with their lands, territories, resources means that their landscape and land management practices are embedded within their cultural heritage. Although Western influence has somewhat altered traditions and culture in Tonga, certain Tongan rituals and art forms survive⁵. The project has assessed that “Traditional Knowledge” solutions to marine hazard mitigation is unsuited to contemporary modes of living in Tonga’s urban / peri-urban settings and that it cannot account for climate change stress. The problems of met-ocean hazards that are faced by contemporary Tongan</p>	<p>respecting indigenous peoples’ identities and improving their well-being.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Standard 6 applies to almost all of the population, it is considered that a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan is not required, rather the requirements of the standard can be integrated into the ESMP and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). • The SEP, which includes a Grievance Redress Mechanism, will provide the mechanism for achieving Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC), that is, the population of Tonga, and particularly those directly affected, will continue to be consulted and involved in providing consent for the ongoing delivery of the project. • The ESMP and the SEP, along with other project processes and documentation can enable the project to meet the objectives of Standard 6, that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recognize and fostering full respect for indigenous peoples’ human rights ○ Support Tonga in their promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights ○ Be designed in a spirit of partnership with full and effective participation ○ Be undertaken with free, prior, and informed consent where rights, lands, resources, and traditional livelihoods may be affected ○ Promote greater control and management by indigenous peoples over developments ○ Avoid adverse impacts and ensure equitable and culturally appropriate benefits and opportunities. • Any change to the landscape (Activity 3.1) will be dependent on the community’s FPIC to the construction
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³ SEARAC, Southeast Asian American Statistical Profile, 2004; <https://www.empoweredpi.org/>; <https://www.api-gbv.org/resources/census-data-api-identities/>

⁴ <https://minorityrights.org/minorities/pacific-islanders/>

⁵ *American Indian Quarterly*

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			<p>communities and their built environments require additional solutions (output 1) which will tend to replace or modify traditional knowledge and practices.</p> <p>The outcomes of the project (through changed long-term landuse plans) are likely to affect both tangible cultural heritage (immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, human settlements and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance) and intangible Cultural Heritage, also referred to as living heritage, including practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills—such as traditional knowledge on coastal erosion management —. While this knowledge appears not to be suited to the changing climate conditions anymore, its loss/modification may affect Tongans' cultural identity.</p>	
<p>Risk 6 The national land use strategy could lead to the physical and economic displacement as a result of changes to traditional practices.</p> <p>Principle 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Principle 4: P13; P14 Standard 1 : 1.3 Standard 4: 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Standard 6: 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.9</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>The land use plan for Tonga based on climate risks and projections (Activity 1.2) could lead to restrictions of access and/or displacement (physical/economic) if not sufficiently based on community dialogue, including appropriate representation of vulnerable people such as</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is an upstream risk which requires a SESA. The SESA will assess the impact of the national land use strategy and its potential for physical &/or economic displacement . The additional consultations during SESA will help ensure that indigenous peoples' livelihoods are accounted for and that indigenous peoples can share their concerns in regard to the national policy. • Activity 1.2.4 provides a basis for national consultations with government ministries, nobles, landowners and businesses

			<p>women, youth and the disabled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Process Framework will be designed if any unavoidable risk remains after the SESA and threatens communities' livelihoods or in the event that the national land use strategy determines that large scale population relocation is required for long-term sustainable land use, then a resettlement action plan will need to be prepared to support such a strategy. • The Gender Action Plan ensures that women's activities, needs and interests are being integrated into the land use policy • The Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including a Free Prior Informed Consent protocol to be implemented during the community dialogues (Activity 1.1). It will be crucial to capitalize on and use, where relevant, traditional modes of communication and meeting protocols. Faith-based institutions will also be important in this space to ensure the best possible reach, participation and outcomes. • During PPG, there was an agreement from community members that such discussion will continue about long-term adaptation options. It was also suggested that for such dialogues to be effective, meetings need to take place regularly. Existing mechanisms such as village or district committees were suggested as a possible platform for any dialogue on temporary relocation: • Physical coastal works will be limited to Tongatapu
<p>Risk 7 The construction of coastal protection infrastructure (Activity 3.1) could access shorelines, including for fishing and other livelihood activities.. This could impact people's livelihoods, including women's and indigenous peoples', and create conflicts over limited access.</p> <p>Principle 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Principle 4: P13; P14 Standard 1: 1.3 Principle 2: P8; P9; P10; P11 Standard 4: 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Standard 6: 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.9</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>It is possible that the access to fishing grounds could be impacted as a result of ill-informed positioning of the coastal protection infrastructure (3.1). Currently, no important fishing grounds are known to occur in any of the project areas. By contrast, the project is likely to improve fishing grounds and fishing productivity through the improvement of ecosystems and connectivity.</p> <p>However, consultation with the communities revealed that access the coastal area is very frequent and that there are concerns regarding potential restrictions of access. The</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical cooastal works will be limited to Tongatapu • As outlined in the ProDoc, the project works towards facilitating long-term community engagement in coastal resilience building in Tonga. It relies on community consultations and local development plans, which will define the location and uses of the boat ramps. • The livelihood, gender and stakeholder engagement plans will consider each group's activities in relation to the sea and provide adequate measures to secure their access. • A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be set up and made accessible to all community members. The different groups will then be able to alert the PMU if ever access is restricted, and their livelihoods are negatively impacted. • Local Development Plans will include conflict resolution mechanisms

			<p>communities are using the sea daily for fishing, swimming, and to process fau and panadanus for weaving.</p> <p>Different fishing activities are conducted there such as collecting shellfishes, fish traps (<i>pa ika</i>), collecting sea urchins etc. This means any restriction of access to the sea could have a major impact on people's livelihood and way of life.</p> <p>Access to boat ramps is crucial for local communities.</p> <p>Last, some light traffic obstruction is likely to occur during the construction, which could affect communities' ability to go in and out the villages for their livelihood activities.</p>	
<p>Risk 8 Terrestrial and marine noise could happen because of the use of construction equipment and rock dumping.</p> <p>Standard 3 : 3.1 ; 3.2</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Terrestrial and marine noise including through the use of construction equipment and rock dumping will occur as a result of the projects. This can impact on local communities and marine and terrestrial fauna using the adjacent area. The noise will predominantly relate to the dumping of rock, which will have very limited temporal scales.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment of the terrestrial habitat where the coastal protection infrastructure is to be located should consider any sensitive receptors including communities. Further, noise shields should be constructed to reduce the potential for noise to reach these communities if an impact occurs. The noise will predominantly relate to the dumping of rock, which will have very limited temporal scales. • With respect to the marine environment, the studies that will be undertaken will provide input into the final location of coastal protection infrastructure to ensure underwater noise does not impact marine organisms and sensitive receptors.
<p>Risk 9 Damages to the environment and risks related to the safety of workers could be associated with the quarries from where the stones will be sourced. This secondary risk on the project's area of influence includes deforestation due to the exploitation of the quarries, creation of waste and pollution from the quarry, and negative impact on the workers' health and safety</p>	<p>I = 1 L = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Stones will come from local quarries located on the island. Quarries in Tonga are small and often left dormant for years and then occasionally re-activated according to needs. Because there is little if any natural forest left on Tongatapu and because the</p>	

<p>Standard 1 : 1.1 Standard 3 : 3.1 ; 3.2 ; 3.3 ; 3.8 Standard 8 : 8.2</p>			<p>forests tend to be associated with lowlands which is not where better quality limestone can be sourced, it is unlikely that the quarries will cause any harm to the forest. The work will be conducted on the short-term, and involve few local workers.</p>	
<p>Risk 10 The coastal constructions, though aiming at protecting the coast from the effects of climate change, are themselves inherently vulnerable to Climate Change and could be destroyed by natural disasters</p> <p>Standard 2 : 2.1 ; 2.2 ; 2.3</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Tonga has a semitropical climate There is more than a 20% chance of potentially-damaging earthquake shaking the project area in the next 50 years. There is more than a 40% chance of a potentially-damaging tsunami occurring in the next 50 years. The areas at risk of tsunami will increase as global mean sea level rises. According to the IPCC (2013), global mean sea level rise depends on a variety of factors, and estimates for 2100 range from ~20 cm to nearly 1 m. However, regional changes in sea level are difficult to predict. There is also more than a 20% chance of potentially-damaging coastal flood waves occurring in the next 10 years. ⁶</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ESIA will detail further information to adequately account for the level of hazard and to determine the effect that the destruction or serious damage to infrastructure associated with the planned project could have on the local communities and environment. Information about secondary hazards (fires, landslides, liquefaction, tsunami in coastal areas) that have affected the project area in the past and the effects these caused will be collected. Community memory and historical accounts of hazard can provide useful information to supplement scientific studies. Sectoral ministries will be asked to provide information support, and constructions will be designed in line with national regulations. • Similar design revetements as what is proposed in the project have proved to be particularly performant during 2022 eruption/tsunami • Based on this information, appropriate measures will be integrated in all phases of the project, in particular during design and construction (output 3) but also in the land-use plan (output 1). Project planning decisions, project design, and construction methods will take into account the level of earthquake hazard, of tsunami, and of coastal flood hazard for any activities located near the coast. The constructions will be designed to be robust to projected increases in global sea level. • The ESMP will detail additional measures related to emergency contingencies in the planning and construction. A clear emergency management plan should be drafted and practiced to prepare staff for crisis mitigation. Some communities (Manuka, Talafo'ou and Nukuleka) have carried out training and an exercise to develop a Disaster Management Plan, following NEMOs direction, but many community members are not aware of this. Some of the communities also carry out drills to keep people in

⁶ <https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/245-tonga>

				communities aware and alert. In the drills the Town officer announces the evacuation procedure for those who need special assistance, including the elderly, disabled and children and they proceed first. This requires ongoing reinforcement in the communities.
<p>Risk 11 Better coastal governance and management, as a result of both activity 1.2 (land use policy) and 1.3 (construction of infrastructures) and could lead to an increase in the demand for agricultural lands, habitation and other uses, in an area where communities depend on these lands for their livelihoods and where many are dependent on leases. This could particularly affect rural women, whose access is generally lower.</p> <p>Principle 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Principle 2: P8; P9; P10; P11 Principle 4: P13; P14 Standard 1: 1.3 Standard 2 : 2.3 Standard 4: 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Standard 6: 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.9</p>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	<p>About 75% of Tonga’s population lives in rural areas, with agriculture and fisheries as their main source of livelihoods. Tonga has one of the highest rates of subsistence food production amongst Pacific Island Countries. Agricultural land use is dominated by crop cultivation, followed by livestock activities, however about half of the agricultural land in Tonga is fallow.</p> <p>Most land in Tonga belongs to the nobles. Most land holdings are small – eight acres or about 3.24 hectares, but most farmers are dependent on leases. Land can be leased from for T\$80 per year, which is cheap, but the land cannot be owned. Some bushland is being sold for new housing, although selling land is not legal, so it is done covertly by pretending that it is being gifted to a relative.</p> <p>Every male Tongan is entitled to access a town allotment and a bush allotment for farming when they reach the age of 16. Men can “rent” land from a noble, and only a man can inherit land use rights. Tongan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will monitor the access to coastal and adjacent agricultural lands as part of its Monitoring measures. This project will empower and train local and national authorities to monitor and use climate risk data for coastal adaptation planning (activity 2.2) but also build the capacity of local government, village committees and NGOs to integrate climate risks and adaptation needs into community development plans (CDP) (activity 2.3) • The Gender Action Plan will propose adequate measures to secure women’s access to land • A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be set up and made accessible to all community members. The different groups will then be able to alert the PMU if ever access is restricted and their livelihoods are negatively impacted. • Local Development Plans will include conflict resolution mechanisms

			women do not have any tenure rights over land, are not entitled to own land and can only have temporary access to land. Women can legally lease land, although it is difficult for them to do so.	
<p>Risk 12</p> <p>Outcome 1 may exacerbate existing discriminations against women and youth and potentially other minorities such as LGBTI, as they do not participate effectively in decision-making arena at the national nor local level, leading to maladapted governance decisions, especially in regard to land-use planning.</p> <p>The project also involves regular interactions with project actors (e.g., information/training sessions, construction workers), which could create opportunities for SEAH.</p> <p>Principle 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Principle 2: P8; P9; P10; P11 Principle 4: P13; P14 Standard 1: 1.3 Standard 2 : 2.3 Standard 4: 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Standard 6: 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.9</p>	I = 3 L = 4	Moderate	<p>Political will for mainstreaming gender is generally low in Tonga. There is lack of recognition of the ways in which gender shapes diverse roles, needs and constraints of rural women and men and lack of acknowledgment that gender is a factor directly affecting people's agency. Tonga has not yet ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which obstructs the overall work of governmental institutions on the promotion of gender equality in agriculture and rural women's empowerment at all levels.</p> <p>Moreover, in a community-setting, women may be underrepresented or silent during consultations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project consultations have been conducting through focus groups, including a specific women's group in each location. This will continue and ensure women's ability to participate. A specific young women's group could be added (3 focus groups are usually conducted – one with men, one with women and the third with the young men) • The Gender Action Plan will design appropriate measures to be included in the design of the community dialogue platform (Activity 1.1), the development of the land use plan (1.2). As part of implementation and mainstreaming gender aspects, relevant laws, policies and strategies against GBV/SEAH are to be implemented. • In addition, the GAP is reinforced by the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The SEP highlights the engagement of women and women stakeholder groups and consideration of specific communication needs that they may have. • The GRM includes specific actions for dealing with SEAH. • The training of local government, village committees and NGOs to integrate climate risks and adaptation needs into community development plans (2.3) will integrate gender-responsive modules to build authorities' capacities to mainstream gender in land-uses and coastal policies • The project will rely on existing groups such as women development committees for ensuring sustainability of results • 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. • 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>Risk 13</p>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	<p>During the consultations leading to design of the project, issues were raised in regarding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community will take direct ownership of the project and will be directly involved in each phase of the project,

<p>The duty bearers of this project, in particular the contractors, may have low capacities through consultations with the general communities with specific understanding on the different risks that may be imposed with regards to gender, women, indigenous, people living with disabilities, elderly, youth and the community at large.</p> <p>Principle 1: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5; P6 Principle 4: P13; P14</p>			<p>the potential lack of coordination and communication between the contractors and communities. Some communities expressed that such issue has already happened in the past: during the construction of a wharf in Hafeeva island for instance, the residents of the island recommended that the wharf is built on the other side, because the current was too strong the other side. However, the engineer did not follow the advice and the wharf was destroyed in less than a month. It is important for the communities to directly engage in the project and to be part of every component, and engineers/contractors should be capacitated to integrate communities' recommendations.</p>	<p>especially through the community dialogues (1.1), the elaboration of community development plans (2.3), and the community consultations linked to the constructions (3.1.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical feasibility studies will directly integrate, and highlight as such, communities' recommendations (3.1.3) in order to build a long-standing collaboration between local authorities and communities • All project activities impacting communities' lands will follow the FPIC guidelines as defined by the IPP • The project will continuously build local and national capacities (2.2) and share lessons learnt (3.2) in order to promote good governance and accountability.
<p>Risk 14</p> <p>The project activities could lead to work-related accidents involving local workers during the construction of coastal infrastructure; if the infrastructure are damaged, they could also affect the safety of local communities</p> <p>Standard 3 : 3.1 ; 3.2 ; 3.3 ; 3.8 Standard 7: 7.6</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project will build infrastructure that will require the use of local workforce. Accidents may arise on the construction sites.</p> <p>Vehicles and machines used for transporting people and construction materials can also cause traffic accidents.</p> <p>Last, potential destruction / damage to the infrastructure due to weather conditions could lead to further incidents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will require compliance with the Code of Conduct and safety standards by Project companies and personnel • Specific measures will be specified in the ESMP and the associated Health & Security Plan • An Emergency Fund may be considered within the HSP to deal with possible situations of this kind – this will be determined during ESIA
<p>Risk 15</p> <p>The rather small-scale influx of workers (30-40 persons max) into the area generated by the project to work on the coastal protection infrastructure has raised concerns</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Tonga has no domestic violence, sexual harassment, human trafficking, sex tourism or family legislation in place and has neither signed nor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the construction side, a team of engineers will be appointed by the Government, but once the structure is in place, the communities and local authorities will be in charge of monitoring and data collection (output 2)

<p>regarding gender-based violence and young women's safety.</p> <p>Principle 2: P12 Standard 7: 7.5</p>		<p>ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Tonga has no minimum age of sexual consent, so statutory rape is not a crime. The legal definition of rape is limited to acts amounting to sexual intercourse, and the common law rules requiring proof of physical resistance in order to establish lack of consent is still applied. The defence of the reasonable belief that a victim was of legal age of consent is also still allowed.</p> <p>Communities, during the consultations, have expressed very clearly their wish to see their members employed by the project, linked their concerns with potential risks of gender-based violence by incoming workers on women and girls. While the project will mostly work with local workforce, some external expertise will be needed. Expatriate workers from overseas will also be on site during this Project. There will be 3 senior / technical level of ongoing expatriate management and coordination based in Tongatapu for the duration of the Project and various technical tasks along the way that require overseas team's and individuals (up to 20-30) to visit and undertake short-term work. 3 local staff based in Tongatapu will also</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GAP will be revised on project inception in order to integrate one targeted and concerted measure to prevent any Gender-Based-Violence • The GRM includes specific actions for dealing with SEAH. • 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.
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			undertake routine travel and work on the outer islands too	
<p>Risk 16 The construction of coastal protection measures could lead to temporary relocation measures of neighboring communities.</p> <p>Standard 5: 5.1</p>	I = 2 L = 2	Low	<p>Construction work at this scale may in some cases lead to temporary physical relocation around the construction sites. SIDS countries, in their climate change adaptation strategies, have sometimes sponsored periodic relocations to other islands and countries⁷. However recent catastrophic events have highlighted key challenges linked to the emotional attachment to lands, and the financial costs of relocations. The present project, as it is designed, takes into consideration of the nearest homes and other buildings to the possible construction sites so that no relocation will be needed. The preliminary conclusion is that such relocation would not be required. Any temporary relocation deemed necessary at a later stage would trigger a revision of the SESP, and to follow the FPIC guidelines as per the IPP.</p>	
<p>Risk 17 The main infrastructures (revetments, activity 3.1) will be completed with some mixed approaches, including planting. This activity could lead to the introduction of alien and/or invasive species if non-local species used.</p> <p>Principle 1: 1.6; 1.8</p>	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	<p>Activity 1.3 plans a mixed-approach to coastal protection. While the construction of infrastructures is the main objective, it will be complemented by small-scale local measures, that currently do not have detailed design. These may include</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ESIA will assess further what those mixed approaches will entail and how the plantation activities are planned. • Reforestation is to prioritise native species. Where non-native species are proposed, it must be demonstrated that they do not pose a threat as an invasive species. •

⁷ Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction: Issues and Challenges, Rajib Shaw, Juan Pulhin, Joy Pereira, Emerald Group Publishing, 2010

Standard 6: 6.2		<p>reforestation activities, which may lead to the introduction of alien and potentially invasive species. The Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species – Tonga identifies 383 alien species introduced so far in Tonga⁸. The Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER) project listed the species of particular concerns⁹. It is possible that some replantation could inadvertently lead to either the introduction of alien species or the spread of invasive species.</p>	
QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
<i>Low Risk</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Moderate Risk</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Substantial Risk</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>High Risk</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)			
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects			
<i><u>Is assessment required? (check if “yes”)</u></i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted assessment(s)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) planned			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment) planned			
<i>Are management plans required? (check if “yes”)</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			

⁸ <https://www.gbif.org/dataset/828f8713-6462-465c-b35f-25e4800e3881#taxonomicCoverages>

⁹ <http://www.hear.org/pier/reports/tappendix3.htm>


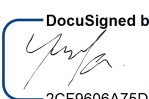
	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		X	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	Gender Action Plan (completed) Stakeholder Action Plan (completed) Biodiversity Action Plan Indigenous Action Plan Livelihood Action Plan (all planned - included in the ESMP) Process Framework (if deemed necessary after SESA)	
			X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	Planned	
			X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed	
	<i>Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?</i>		Comments (not required)			
	<i>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</i>					
	<i>Human Rights</i>		X	Better coastal governance and management, as a result of both activity 1.2 (land use policy) and 1.3 (construction of infrastructures) and could lead to an increase in the demand for agricultural lands, in an area where communities depend on these lands for their livelihoods and where many are dependent on leases.		
	<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>		X	Outcome 1 may exacerbate existing discriminations against women and youth, as they do not participate effectively in decision-making arena at the national nor local level, leading to maladapted governance decisions, especially in regard to land-use planning. Rural women, whose access to land is generally lower than men's, could particularly be affected by the project. In addition, the rather small-scale influx of workers (30-40 persons max) into the area generated by the project to work on		

			the coastal protection infrastructure has raised concerns in regards to gender-based violence and young women's safety
	Accountability	X	The duty bearers of this project, in particular the contractors, may have low capacities to engage with all members of the communities in depth, and to integrate their recommendations in the construction of the coastal infrastructures
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	X	the installation of coastal protection infrastructure could lead to sediment movement, loss of habitat, changes in hydrodynamic processes, potential increases in erosion, Entrainment, impingement and or entrapment of marine organisms including in or around protected areas.
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	X	The coastal constructions, though aiming at protecting the coast from the effects of climate change, are themselves inherently vulnerable to Climate Change and could be destroyed by natural disasters
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	X	Terrestrial and Marine Noise could happen as a result of the use of construction equipment and rock dumping. The project activities could lead to work-related accidents involving local workers during the construction of coastal infrastructures ; if the infrastructures are damaged, they could also affect the safety of local communities
	4. Cultural Heritage	X	By affecting the Tongan landscape, offering climate smart solution to adapt to climate change, and by supporting the national land use policy, the project is likely to change Tongans' relationship to their landscape, hence affecting their cultural heritage and traditional knowledge on coastal land management
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	X	The national land use policy could lead to the economic displacement of livelihood activities, including women's and indigenous peoples'. The coastal infrastructures could restrict fishermen's access to fishing grounds and other livelihood activities, including women's and indigenous peoples'.
	6. Indigenous Peoples	X	The indigenous peoples of Oceania indeed include Pacific Islanders, among which Polynesians (one-sixth), of which Tongans are part. The special relationship that Tongans have with their lands, territories, resources means that their landscape and land management practices is are embedded within their Cultural Heritage. Although Western influence has somewhat altered traditions and culture in Tonga, certain Tongan rituals and art forms survive.
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	X	Risks related to the safety of workers could be associated with the quarries from where the stones will be sourced. The project activities could also lead to work-related accidents involving local workers during the construction of coastal infrastructures.

	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	Damages to the environment (deforestation due to the exploitation of the quarries, creation of waste and pollution from the quarry) could be associated with the quarries from where the stones will be sourced.

Final Sign Off

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

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor <small>DocuSigned by:</small>  <small>9BAF891EF061460...</small>	23-Nov-2023	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 <small>DocuSigned by:</small>  <small>2CF9606A75D94B3...</small>	23-Nov-2023	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		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		Answer (Yes/No)
Human Rights		
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	Yes
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? ¹⁰	Yes
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	Yes
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	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
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

¹⁰ 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.

P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Yes
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	Yes
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	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?	Yes
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	Yes
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ¹¹	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ¹²	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the 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? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events</i>	Yes
2.3	direct or indirect increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disasters 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>	Yes
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		

¹¹ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

¹² See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

<i>Would the potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)?	Yes
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	Yes
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	Yes
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.4	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.8	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	Yes
3.9	influx of project workers to project areas?	Yes
3.10	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	Yes
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)	Yes
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	Yes
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	Yes
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	risk of forced evictions? ¹³	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?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	Yes

¹³ 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.

	<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>	
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>	Yes
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>	Yes
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	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
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</i>	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No