

#### Annex 4: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

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

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

##### Project Information

<b>Project Information</b>	
1. Project Title	Restoring and Enhancing the Value of Degraded Lands and Forest Ecosystems for Enhanced Climate Resilience in Benin (PIRVaTEFoD-Benin)
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	GEF Project ID number: 10688
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Benin
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	September 2021

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

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

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

The project will assist the Government of Benin to achieve the National Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets through sustainable land and forest management practices while strengthening the climate resilience of vulnerable populations, in the Niger Valley, Alibori Sud-Borgou Nord-2KP and Zou-Couffo Agricultural Development Areas. The Agricultural Development Areas were recently created, each with their own Territorial Agricultural Development Agency across 12 Decentralized Departments for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. The principal project partners will be the ATDA structures at the targeted sites and the project will assist these Agencies, and relevant and selected multi-sectoral, multi-party forums that have been created at national, district and local levels to implement planned agricultural reforms. The proposed target sites are located in three of these seven Agricultural Development Areas (PDAs 1, 2 and 5) and include community farmers as well as private forest concessions and plantations.

This project intends to: i) promote sustainable and climate resilient production systems in land degradation and deforestation hotspots in Benin, ii) facilitate implementation of green infrastructure to strengthen the green belt as a nature based solution against desert advancement and support climate change adaptation in the north of the country, iii) strengthen the protection and preservation of forest ecosystems located in large agricultural production basins, iv) increase productivity and competitiveness of the horticultural sectors and promotion of climate resilient value chains, and v) facilitate the mobilization of innovative financing and the involvement of private sector for the scaling up and sustainability of climate smart agriculture, sustainable land and forest management. It will be carried out at national, communal, and local site levels where degraded lands have been targeted for improved land management practices to achieve Benin's LDN goals and meet its NDC objectives for climate change adaptation. The project will engage actively with stakeholders, including communities living in and around the project sites, to improve land use management and promote climate smart agricultural practices. Any community livelihood options that involve investment by the private sector will ensure that community rights are respected and enhanced.

The project will take into consideration the human geography in the project areas, considering the different groups who are living there and who are accessing the natural resources, especially land and forests, but also water sources (an important element highlighted during stakeholder consultation). The socio-cultural landscape in Benin is characterized by a large number of ethnic groups, involved in different economic activities, such as agriculture and livestock-raising. Access to natural resources is managed by various mechanisms that will be taken into consideration during the project's implementation, ensuring that all the stakeholders – especially vulnerable and marginalized people – have the opportunity to enjoy their rights, through procedures and standards being put in place by the project. The project will focus also on the involvement of youths, who have been identified as key stakeholders, and on the relations between stakeholders, that are based on existing socioeconomic and cultural dynamics.

The above dynamics are important elements underpinning a human rights-based approach, which will be mainstreamed especially thanks to the activities planned under components 3 (Building diversified income-generating activities and value chains to strengthen community resilience to climate change) and 4 (Gender Empowerment, Knowledge Management and M&E), but it is well integrated in all the projects components.

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

A Gender Analysis has been conducted during the PPG phase, in accordance with UNDP standards and procedures, to identify the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men as they relate to engagement in SLM, BDFAP (Biodiversity-Friendly Agricultural Practices) and conservation of agrobiodiversity. For example, Components 2 and 3 will involve women and men in the farming activities that promote sustainable land management and climate resilience while generating income for local communities. The Project Document provides a detailed plan to ensure that men and women have equal opportunities for participation. The project will target women and women's groups to mainstream their participation in local initiatives and particularly in interventions aimed at generating income. The results of the Gender Analysis conducted are integrated into project implementation to ensure that gender-based differences are built into project activities as appropriate. To monitor success, gender-disaggregated data will be collected against the indicators. The project is assigned the gender marker GEN-2, indicating that gender equality is incorporated as a 'significant objective' during project design and implementation.

During the PPG phase, a Gender Action Plan, based on the Gender Analysis, has been developed. Specific activities have been incorporated into the Project Document to help the project deliver a gender-transformative approach. The Gender Analysis and Action Plan, based on secondary and primary data collection and analysis, includes key elements of a gender approach, such as a context analysis done through the lens of ethnicity, that is a strong component of the power relations among individuals and between groups in the project areas. The project is taking into consideration the household's structure and the role of women and young girls in Benin's society. The project aims to strengthen the participation of women during all the phases of the Project cycle.

The project activities and the Stakeholder engagement plan have been designed taking into consideration the need of ensure security to women and the need of mitigate and avoid any possible conflict related to access to land that can especially affect women.

The project will improve gender equality and women's empowerment especially through activities planned under component 3 (Building diversified income-generating activities and value chains to strengthen community resilience to climate change) and 4 (Gender Empowerment, Knowledge Management and M&E); however, the gender sensitive approach is strongly integrated in all project components.

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

Benin has joined the land degradation neutrality (LDN) process and has committed to achieving the goal of zero net land loss by 2030 in order to preserve terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Benin's NDC clearly indicates an awareness of, and commitment to, addressing the needs for adapting the agricultural sector to climate change impacts. The project is designed as an integrated LDN project that aims to reverse current trends in land and ecosystem degradation in the Niger Valley, Alibori Sud-Borgou Nord-2KP and Zou-Couffo Agricultural Development Areas of Benin, while mainstreaming LDN imperatives, building adaptive capacity to enhance climate change resilience, and implementing dynamic local resilience, land restoration, and improved livelihoods for communities in the target areas. Climate change adaptation and reversing land degradation are interconnected; for example, many climate smart agricultural practices contribute to improving soil fertility, reducing soil erosion, and restoring ecosystem services through restoration and regeneration of ecosystems. Achieving LDN in Benin will require an integrated approach to address the various causes of land degradation taking place at the project sites, which also undermine the ability of vulnerable populations to adapt to climate impacts, including: i) desert encroachment in the north, ii) agricultural expansion at the expense of natural ecosystems in all areas of agricultural production, iii) uncontrolled exploitation of quarries in the south-west; and (iv) poor agricultural practices in large agricultural areas.

The project is in line with UNDP objectives to strengthen the resilience of societies to the impact of shocks, disasters, conflict and emergency situations, to implement the sustainable management, conservation and rehabilitation of natural habitats (and their associated biodiversity and ecosystem functions), and to develop and implement sustainable development pathways. The project will address poverty and inequality and will reduce vulnerabilities while maintaining and enhancing natural capital.

The project will raise awareness on risks related to climate change and natural disaster, promote sustainable solutions that will respect the sociocultural and economic landscapes, enhance livelihood practices already developed in the project areas and ensure that practices are adapted to the challenges the country and the population will face in terms of access to natural resources and use of land.

Sustainability will be ensured through knowledge of the local context, of the communities needs and thanks to the involvement of stakeholders since the beginning of the project cycle.

The project strongly supports the reduction of people's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

Sustainability and resilience are mainstreamed through all the project's components.

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

The project, in line with UNDP principles, promotes accountability to stakeholders by: (i) enabling active local community engagement and participation in decision-making, particularly those at risk of being left behind; (ii) ensuring transparency of interventions through provision of timely, accessible and functional information regarding supported activities, including on potential environmental and social risks and impacts and management measures; (iii) ensuring stakeholders can communicate their concerns and have access to rights-compatible complaints redress processes and mechanisms; and (iv) ensuring effective monitoring—and where appropriate, participatory monitoring with stakeholders—and reporting on implementation of social and environmental risk management measures.

In particular, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, a Grievance Redress Mechanism, a Gender Action Plan, an Ethnic Groups Planning Framework (IPPF) and an Ethnic Groups Plan will put in place a mechanism that will ensure the accountability to stakeholders.

The Ethnic Groups Planning Framework (included in the ESMF) is adapted to the local context. Ethnic groups in Benin can be included in the UNDP definitions, considering these are groups that "have tried to maintain its distinct group identity, languages, traditional beliefs, customs, laws and institutions, worldviews and ways of life". , For this reason, the Ethnic Groups Plan will be developed during the project's implementation, using the UNDP Indigenous Peoples Plan format.

An Ethnic Groups Plan will be prepared for each PDA by the first project year, based on the risk assessment, in line with the UNDP SES. No relevant project activities that can affect indigenous peoples rights will begin until this plan has been drafted, disclosed (in line with UNDP's policy), approved by the Project Steering Committee, and its measures put in place.

Accountability to stakeholders includes all the mechanisms and systems identified to collect feedback from project beneficiaries and project stakeholders and integrate this feedback into project's design, monitoring and evaluation.

The project includes all the elements of the Accountability to stakeholders: Stakeholder engagement and response mechanism, Monitoring, Reporting and Compliance and Access to Information.

The monitoring process will involve stakeholders - such as affected communities, independent experts, and CBOs/NGOs - to complement or verify the monitoring activities.

The project's Stakeholder engagement plan identifies the different ways of involving stakeholders, such as information, communication, consultation, and direct involvement in project activities.

All these processes will be reported – through the most appropriate mechanism, adapted to the local context – and will be part of project monitoring and reporting processes.

Accountability to stakeholders is one of the most important dimensions integrated in the project's M&E process. This step will ensure the sustainability of the intervention.

The project strengthens accountability to Stakeholders through all the project's components.

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

<p><b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b> <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i></p>	<p><b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b> <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i></p>			<p><b>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High</b></p>
<p><i>Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)</i></p>	<p><i>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)</i></p>	<p><i>Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)</i></p>	<p><i>Comments (optional)</i></p>	<p><i>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</i></p>
<p><b>Risk 1:</b> Local communities, especially farmers and vulnerable people, such as women or marginalized indigenous peoples, may not be adequately involved on integrated land use, landscape restoration, and forest management plans (outputs 2.1 and 2.2) and therefore not fully engaged in and not benefit fully from project activities.</p> <p>Principles: Human Rights Sustainability and Resilience Accountability</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 4</p>	<p><b>Substantial</b></p>	<p>While stakeholder participation and engagement in projects are usually well managed in Benin, there is still a tendency to engage in a top-down approach. Therefore, prudence in the project implementation is needed to further lower this risk.</p> <p>Identification of project locations must ensure meaningful participation of stakeholders, avoiding exclusions of marginalized people.</p> <p>The project needs to ensure that decision making processes are well structured, involving</p>	<p><u>Screening:</u></p> <p>To assess and manage all the identified risks, when project locations and activities are finalized, they will be screened on a <b>site and activity specific basis using the SESP</b>. Based on the impacts identified, appropriate impact management measures will be integrated in the ESMP, that will be prepared by the first project year.</p> <p>This SESP will be revised as part of regular project monitoring and based on further assessments and on information/details gathered during project implementation. Revisions of the SESP will inform the ESIA and ESMP over the course of the project.</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>As the project is Substantial risk with potential downstream and upstream impacts, an <b>ESIA</b> is required at field-level activities and a <b>SESA</b> is required for the policy-level activities. The ESIA and SESA will take place during the first project</p>

**Commenté [AS1]:** From Jessie: At this stage, risk descriptions should be far more project specific. Please revise all such general risk descriptions.

And please list the relevant outcomes/outputs/activities somewhere in the row for each risk.

**Commenté [AS2R1]:** Done

<p>(Questions P.2, P.3, P.4, P.5, P.6, P.13, P14)</p> <p>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (Questions P.8, P.9, P.10, P.11)</p> <p>Project level Standards : 6.Indigenous Peoples (Questions 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4) Standard 6 too (added)</p>			<p>representative of all the different ethnic groups present in project areas.</p>	<p>year. No activities which might have adverse impacts on the rights, lands, resources and territories of marginalized Indigenous Peoples will commence until the ESIA/SESA is completed, impact management measures established, and broad community consent has been obtained.</p> <p>The SESA will be developed to ensure the impacts of upstream activities, included in project Component 1, are assessed and mitigation measures are identified in the Action Matrix.</p> <p>The <b>ESMF</b> will inform <b>further Stakeholder Engagement</b>, establish the ToR for ESIA/SESA, and strategies and plans to ensure the involvement of all project affected ethnic groups. Further assessments of the roles of individuals and groups, with a focus on women, farmers and on the participation to decision making process of the different ethnic groups, have been done during the PPG. The potential impacts of the project on rights and interests, lands, territories, resources, and traditional livelihoods have been pre-assessed.</p> <p>Consultations with relevant stakeholder groups have been undertaken by field visits done by national consultants in all the PDAs. The findings have been incorporated into the project design.</p> <p>The <b>FPIC</b> has begun during PPG and will continue during project implementation with the aim of achieving initial consent from the specific rights-holders, in line with Standard 6 requirements. FPIC will be applied to all project-affected ethnic groups and communities with respect to project activities and plans, and the principles and key concepts of Standard 6 will be fully reflected in the</p>
---	--	--	--	--

			<p>ESMF/ESMP, and the approach to Stakeholder Engagement.</p> <p><b>Stakeholder identification and prioritization</b> will be updated at the project inception phase, ensuring that a consultation process is in place throughout the project's implementation</p> <p><u>Management:</u></p> <p>During the PPG, a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan and a Grievance Redress Mechanism have all been developed and will ensure local communities and vulnerable people such as women are involved in project implementation and can have access to a feedback mechanism ensuring their meaningful participation to project activities.</p> <p>Further <b>Stakeholder consultation</b> will be done all along the project: stakeholder consultation will be central to the methodology of the additional targeted studies which will, in all its aspects, pay particular attention to the needs of the poorest sections of society, and mitigation/management strategies will be developed specifically targeted towards the needs and concerns of poor and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>An <b>Ethnic Groups Plan</b> needs to be developed for each PDA (by the first project year ), considering the presence of several ethnic groups, coming from Benin and from abroad.</p> <p>The Plans will be developed in line with the UNDP requirements of Indigenous Peoples Plan , with a focus on assessing and monitoring the relations between groups, to be able to avoid increasing any conflict already existing between the ethnic groups present in the project area. The Plans will ensure that the project will engage all ethnic</p>
--	--	--	---

				<p>groups and communities at project sites in the LDN dialogue and provide culturally sensitive training and learning events that consider ancestral practices and natural resource uses (land, forest, water), while promoting sustainable land and forest management mechanisms.</p> <p>Targeted training on human rights, stakeholder engagement and Accountability will be provided to the project team.</p>
<p><b>Risk 2:</b> Access to economic resources and natural resources facilitated through interventions under outputs 2.4 and 3.2 could create or exacerbate conflicts between ethnic groups or could increase the risk of violence between project-affected communities and individuals.</p> <p>Principle: Human rights (Question P.7) Project level Standards : 6. Indigenous Peoples (Questions 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.9)  Standard 6 too (added)</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 3</p>	<p><b>Substantial</b></p>	<p>The communities and groups living in the project areas are involved in different livelihood activities related to access to land and other natural resources.</p> <p>There are sedentary and nomadic communities. Between different communities and groups (from Benin or from neighboring countries) there may already be existing disputes and conflicts that could be exacerbated by the identified outputs.</p> <p>In particular, the selection of location and the selection of beneficiaries of the extension services (with target of 50% women) can lead to exacerbating inequality and potential conflicts, if a participatory approach is not granted and</p>	<p><u>Assessment:</u> Stakeholder identification and analysis and Stakeholder engagement plan developed during PPG will be updated and monitored during the implementation phase</p> <p>A SESA will be developed for upstream activities, for each policy targeted by the project. An <b>ESIA per each PDA</b> will be prepared by the first project year and will include <b>conflict analysis and assessment</b>. The ESIA and the SESA will have a focus on the current anthropological scenario, identifying the nature of the relations between different ethnic groups at all levels (national and local) and the impact the project's outputs can have on these relations.</p> <p><u>Management:</u> This risk will be managed through an <b>Ethnic Groups Plan</b> that will be prepared for each PDA by the first project year and through the implementation of the <b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b>, integrating the findings of the conflict assessment/ESIA/SESA. <b>A Grievance Redress mechanism</b>, that will take into consideration the local grievance mechanism</p>

**Commenté [JM3]:** What about this? When? Of what scope/focus?

**Commenté [AS4R3]:** Information added



			<p>if the impacts are not identified at site level.</p> <p>The identification and the assessment of the value chains, the selection of climate resilient and sustainable agricultural and agroforestry practices and the access to the market channels need to be done under a sustainable framework.</p>	<p>already in place, will be implemented during the project's implementation.</p> <p>Where necessary, inter-ethnic stakeholder consultations will be held to resolve "territorial" disputes relating to resource use.</p> <p>An <b>ESMP</b> per each PDA will be prepared by the first project year and will include mitigation measures based on ESIA findings, including the ones identified through the conflict assessment.</p>
<p><b>Risk 3:</b> New approaches to land management, as planned under output 2.1, could result in changes to current access to resources in each PDA and could potentially lead to economic displacement.</p> <p>Principles: Human Rights (Questions P.5 P.6) Project level Standards: Displacement and Resettlement (Questions 5.2) 6. Indigenous Peoples (Questions 6.6)</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 4</p>	<p><b>Substantial</b></p>	<p>Focusing on restoration of land and forest ecosystems for improved agricultural productivity, prevention of deforestation, and enhanced climate resilience of vulnerable communities, the project is leading to new approaches to land management. The information and data collected in the field by the national consultants during PPG contributed to identifying approaches in line with the current socio economic scenario in Benin. Despite this, the impacts of new land management approaches need to be further assessed and mitigated.</p>	<p><u>Assessment:</u> As indicated in the ESMF, the three <b>ESIA and the SESA</b> will be prepared by the first project year and will include the impacts of the activities included in output 2.1.</p> <p><u>Management:</u> The risk will be managed through the ESIA/ESMP, SESA Action Matrix and <b>Stakeholder consultations</b>, in line with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Ethnic Groups Plan, ensuring that livelihoods are not adversely impacted by the project. The impact assessment will identify any economic displacement, and strategies will be included to avoid, minimize or manage any such impacts. Where necessary, a <b>Livelihood Action Plan</b> will be produced to ensure that any such impacts are appropriately managed.</p>

<p><b>Risk 4:</b> Project activities, such as access to extension services, climate resilient and sustainable agricultural and agroforestry practices implementation and reinforcement of cooperatives and farmer organizations and approaches might not fully incorporate or adequately reflect views of women and girls and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefits.</p> <p>Principles: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (Questions P.8, P.9, P.10, P.11)</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>During the project’s development phase, the risks related to the lack of gender equality have been taken into consideration. The stakeholder consultation has been done by national consultants through a gender sensitive approach, considering women as one of the main actors who will ensure the project will reach the identified objectives. During project implementation, attention will be put to ensure gender equality and to involve women into the project interventions. Attention has to be put on the fact that in Benin, gender bias remains prevalent, including in upper-middle and higher-level management. Finally, there is a tendency that men, more often than women, participate in trainings at all levels.</p>	<p><u>Assessment:</u> A full <b>Gender Analysis</b> has been developed to clarify relevant gender concerns and identify how the mainstreaming of gender into the project interventions can be achieved.</p> <p>In this regard during the project development phase specific consultations with relevant women’s groups/leaders have been conducted by the project’s development team, to better understand the role of women and men in project related sectors, such as land management, access to natural resources, income generating activities and participation to cooperatives and farmer organizations.</p> <p><u>Management:</u> The <b>Ethnic Groups Plan</b> will include the Gender approach, considering the differences among ethnic groups.</p> <p>The consultation of women and girls will be ensured during project implementation, especially in planning, monitoring and reporting processes. Informed by the Gender Analysis, the <b>Gender Action Plan</b>, has been developed to actively promote the role of women and girls in the project and will be updated by the first six months of the project.</p> <p>The comprehensive <b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b> will also include women’s engagement in project related activities.</p>
<p><b>Risk 5:</b> The operationalization of the Integrated land use, landscape restoration, and forest management (outputs</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>If the risk materialized, further degradation of the agroecosystem could occur leading to further loss of</p>	<p><u>Assessment:</u> During the project development phase focus has been placed on scoping appropriate SLM and climate smart agriculture models and techniques</p>

<p>2.1 and 2.2) may have negative impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods.</p> <p>Project level Standards:</p> <p>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management (Questions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10)</p> <p>3. Community Health, Safety and Security (Question 3.6, 3.8)</p>			<p>ecosystem services, increased environmental impact and loss of land productivity. The latter resulting in reduced income for land users.</p> <p>However, the project's SLM and resilient agriculture interventions will build on existing national initiatives to strengthen the Green Belt in northern Benin and support SLM and support sustainable agriculture and food security. Successful models are to be scaled-up and act as demonstrations for other non-project sites. The projects demonstration sites will also act as training sites for practitioners and policy makers. Thus, the possibility for this risk to materialize is limited.</p> <p>Further, agriculture development in the target PDAs must take into consideration the existing management regimes for the neighboring Protected Areas (PAs) of W and Pendjari as well as classified and community protected forest reserves. These PAs are already under considerable pressure from</p>	<p>that are included in the project activities. This will be followed up during implementation by further screening of models and techniques to ensure optimal suitability for the project localities. The project design ensure that the project developed solutions (including regulations, plans, trainings guidelines etc.) can be effectively included into the local planning processes as well as upscaled to other Agricultural Development Areas across Benin while ensuring that the management regimes of neighboring Protected Areas are respected.</p> <p>This risk will be assessed in the three <b>ESIA and in the SESA</b>, as indicated in the ESMF</p> <p><u>Management:</u></p> <p>During the PPG a subset of suitable models and techniques has been identified for SLM and climate-smart agriculture which will be used during project implementation.</p> <p>During the PPG, the alignment of agricultural development activities with management regimes of neighboring Pas has been ensured.</p> <p>The ESIA findings will be included in the <b>ESMP that will be developed for each PDA.</b></p>
--	--	--	---	--

			<p>increasing human populations in the surrounding communities where farmers, hunters and cattle herders do not respect the boundaries of the Controlled Occupational Zones. Balancing the needs of local communities to strengthen climate resilience while reducing degradation and safeguarding the biodiversity conservation efforts within the parks and buffer zones will be a necessary and challenging undertaking for the project.</p>	
<p><b>Risk 6:</b> Land and forest restoration (Output 2.2) and selected climate resilient and sustainable agricultural and agroforestry practices and market channels strengthening (output 3.2) could increase the vulnerabilities of populations to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Project level Standards: 2. Climate Change Mitigation and Disaster risks (Questions 2.1, 2.2, 2.3)</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>The project is climate dependent and changes in climate could have an impact on project's outputs and on vulnerability of communities. The project areas will be sensitive to increased droughts and deterioration of habitat as a result of climate change. However, planned project activities will contribute towards increased resilience to climate change effects in the area. The restoration of agricultural lands and habitats aims to reduce impacts and vulnerability of communities. For instance,</p>	<p><u>Assessment and Management:</u> Project's implementation will fully integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation measures including through land restoration methodologies, livelihoods support, capacity building and awareness. Demonstrations on SLM and climate-resilient agricultural practices can be a key tool in addressing climate change. Despite these measures, there may be a residual risk that needs to be assessed and managed. Therefore, this risk will be further assessed and managed through <b>ESIA</b>, and through the <b>ESMP</b>, especially focusing on <b>monitoring and reporting climate change vulnerability system strengthening</b>.</p>

Commenté [JM7]: ...on what?

Commenté [AS8R7]: Added

Commenté [JM9]: Stronger measures needed, which will be easier to construct once the risk is made more specific and concrete.

Commenté [AS10R9]: Risk modified and measures added

Commenté [JM5]: These questions aren't about vulnerability.

Commenté [AS6R5]: Added question 2.3

			<p>the use of local species adapted to the current local climate conditions will result in increased resilience to local climate variations.</p> <p>The vulnerability of communities will be monitored and reported at national level, and these processes must ensure the consultation with local communities, to include their feedback.</p>	
<p><b>Risk 7:</b> Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical or sensitive habitats, including through the introduction of invasive alien species during land and forest restoration.</p> <p>Project level Standards: 1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management (Questions 1.6)</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>As agricultural lands are one of the main pathways for the spread of alien invasive species, the project's engagement in cropland management and restoration of degraded forest lands and riparian areas creates the potential for inadvertently introducing IAS. This could happen either through IAS stowaway in seedlings or seeds or by being carried into the project areas by farmers or workers engaged in the restoration work or tending to their farmland, as many IAS can stick to clothing or be embedded in mud under boots, etc.</p>	<p><u>Assessment and Management:</u></p> <p>Under outputs 2.1 and 2.2, land and forest restoration will be carried out in accordance with management plans developed using participatory planning processes and informed by <b>ESIA</b>.</p> <p>The project will ensure that only native species are used for reforestation and biodiversity conservation activities proposed in the project.</p> <p>This risk has been managed through the design of the project and will be further examined in the course of the ESIA, based on the ESMF, and included in the <b>ESMP</b> as determined necessary.</p>

**Commenté [JM11]:** What about the ESMF? Is this risk included there? This answer is insufficient. And the risk description could be strengthened too.

**Commenté [AS12R11]:** Risk modified

<p><b>Risk 8:</b> Selected climate resilient and sustainable agricultural and agroforestry practices poorly designed or executed (output 3.1 and 3.2) could negatively affect human health by the inappropriate use of pesticides and herbicides.</p> <p>Project level Standards:  7. Labour and working conditions (Question 7.6)  8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency (Question 8.1, 8.5)</p>	I = 3 L = 2	<b>Moderate</b>	As pesticides and herbicides may be used in connection with the project's demonstration work, there is a concern that this usage will have negative health effects. In this regard, the activities that will be identified for output 3.1 and 3.2 will ensure that: 1) no internationally or nationally banned herbicides or pesticides will be used 2) workers working with said products will be trained and are equipped with protective equipment where/if appropriate 3) follow national, provincial and local guidelines for handling and management use of chemicals and chemical containers.	<u>Assessment:</u> The use of pesticides and herbicides in project target areas are to be reviewed, as in chemical management and handling to ensure the project design adequately addresses this risk. Only environmentally friendly pesticides and herbicides meeting internationally accepted standards will be used by the project. Their storage and application will be subject to the health and safety guidance and protocols developed to address Risk 8. The project will also focus on organic practices wherever feasible. As specific locations and activities are proposed they will be subject to <b>targeted studies</b> to ensure there are no public health risks resulting from chemical use, if any, or hazardous waste. The targeted studies will include assessment of the risk that the project will lead to an increase of exposure to hazards, and appropriate safeguard procedures will be employed. ESMF will include this risk in the <b>ESIA ToR</b> , that will address use of pesticides and herbicides related risks. <u>Management:</u> Site-specific <b>Pesticide and Herbicides Management Plans</b> will be developed for all relevant activities. The plans will be developed in accordance with good international practice, and will avoid supporting the manufacture, trade, and use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international bans, restrictions or phase-outs due to their high toxicity to living organisms, environmental persistence, or potential for bioaccumulation, unless for acceptable purposes as defined by the conventions or protocols.
---	----------------	-----------------	--	---

**Commenté [JM13]:** Again, is this risk not covered by the ESMF?

**Commenté [AS14R13]:** Yes. Information added.

				Based on the findings of ESIA, specific mitigation measures for this risk will be integrated into the <b>ESMP</b> .
<p><b>Risk 9:</b> Natural features with cultural significance, such as sacred forests, could be negatively impacted by outputs 2.2, 2.4, 3.1 and 3.2.</p> <p>Project level Standards:</p> <p>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management (Question 1.2)</p> <p>4. Cultural Heritage (Questions 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5)</p> <p>5. Displacement and Resettlement (Questions 5.4)</p> <p>6. Indigenous Peoples (Questions 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.9)</p>	I = 3 L = 3	<b>Moderate</b>	<p>During the baseline analysis and the field visits for PPG, the presence of sacred forests in the project areas has been identified as areas that could be impacted by project activities. Some of the new identified income generating activities and the land and forest restoration can involve areas where sacred sites are presents. Sacred sites or natural resources with sacred value (such as specific trees) are often presents in many areas in Benin. Project's activities must be managed considering such type of issue that are sensitive for the local population.</p>	<p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The <b>ESIA</b> will assess whether natural features with cultural significance will be impacted by the project, as locations are defined. Where they are found to be project-affected, FPIC consultations will be carried out with the objective of achieving initial consent from specific rights-holders, in line with Standard 6 requirements.</p> <p>Further <b>FPIC</b> consultations will be ongoing and followed during project implementation, following the measures summarized in the ESMF, in the Ethnic Groups Planning Framework (as IPPF) and in the Ethnic Groups Plan that will be prepared as part of the subsequent ESMP as required by ESIA assessment reports.</p> <p>ESIA and SESA will include a focus on natural features with cultural significance identification and analysis, with a strong participatory approach, to collect information from local communities about the meaning of the natural features,</p> <p>A <b>community mapping</b> will be included in the ESIA to ensure the communities' perception of the landscape and of the natural resources is taken into consideration and will inform the ESMP.</p> <p><u>Management</u></p> <p>The <b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b> - in which inputs from the <b>Ethnic Groups Plan</b> will be included - will include consultations with stakeholders involved in cultural heritage management, i.e. people in charge of conservation and management of sacred forest.</p>

**Commenté [JM15]:** Which activities exactly?

**Commenté [AS16R15]:** Outputs added

				The management of this risk will be included into the <b>ESMP</b> , based on ESIA findings, and in the Action Matrix, included in the SESA reports.
<p><b>Risk 10:</b> Field and policy level activities related to the agricultural value chains selected and assessed (outputs 3.1 and 3.2) could inadvertently support child labour, forced labour, and other violations of international labour standards.</p> <p>Principles: Human Rights (Questions P.2, P.3, P.4, P.5, P.6) Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (Questions P.8, P.9, P.10, P.11) Project level standards: 7. Labour and Working Conditions (question 7.1, 7.3, 7.6)</p>	I = 4 L = 3	<b>Moderate</b>	<p>Agricultural and agroforestry practices and strengthened cooperatives and farmer organizations and negotiated partnerships with traders and processors can lead to the involvement of girl children in economic activities.</p> <p>Involvement of girls in economic activities will impact on their wellbeing and on the enjoyment of their right. In Benin the girls involved in labour are called “<i>vidomegon</i>”. This practice is related to the family structure, where boys and especially girls are entrusted to relatives when the parents cannot take care of their daughters and sons or when there is a need of an income in the family.</p>	<p><u>Assessment and Management:</u></p> <p>The <b>SESA and ESIA</b> will include a review of labour standards in each PDAs where the activities will be implemented, and propose safeguards including monitoring arrangements which will be integrated into the <b>ESMP</b></p> <p>The SESA – and the related reports and Action Matrix - will also include study on how sustainable land and forest restoration might affect labour requirements, potentially increasing pressure to employ children, or use their labour on smallholdings.</p>
<p><b>Risk 11:</b> Informal farmers, or those without registered legal entitlement to the land</p>	I = 3 L = 3	<b>Moderate</b>	<p>Informal land tenure arrangements and/or a failure to update official land use records may result in the</p>	<p><u>Assessment and Management:</u></p>



<p>they farm, may be excluded from project benefits.</p> <p>Principles: Human Rights (Question P.2, P.3, P.4, P.6)</p>			<p>exclusion of non-registered farmers from project benefits, especially benefits under Component 3. This may apply particularly to marginalized/vulnerable groups, including migrants.</p>	<p>The <b>ESIA</b> will identify the extent of this risk, and the level of impact it can have on the achievement of results.</p> <p>The findings will be incorporated in the <b>ESMP</b>, to ensure that lack of legal entitlement to land is not a barrier that restrict access to project benefits to only those with formalized land use rights.</p> <p>The risk will be managed also through the <b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b> and the <b>Ethnic Groups Plan</b>, where the attention will be focused on the most marginalized or at risk of marginalization groups.</p>
<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?</b>				
<b>Low Risk</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Moderate Risk</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Substantial Risk</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Overall, the risk rating for this project is Substantial (A total of 11 risks have been identified: 8 risks are rated as <i>Moderate</i>, and 3 risks are rated as <i>Substantial</i>).</p> <p>To meet the SES requirements the following have been prepared: (1) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); (2) Stakeholder Engagement Plan; (3) Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan; (4) Grievance Redress Mechanism.</p> <p>To mitigate the identified risks an ESIA for each PDA is required for the field-level activities and a SESA is required for each policy targeted, as assessment of policy level activities. Both assessments will be developed within the first project year.</p>	

		<p>The ESIA will inform the development of the required ESMP, one for each PDA, to be developed within the first project year.</p> <p>Considering the risks related to Standard 6, an Ethnic Groups Plan will be developed for each PDA within the first project year.</p> <p>To manage specific risks related to habitats and human health, site-specific Pesticides and Herbicides Management Plans will be developed within the first project year.</p> <p>An effective, transparent, free-to-access project-level grievance mechanism will be put in place to ensure that all issues and concerns will be reported, discussed and addressed.</p>		
	<b>High Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)</b>				
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
	<b><u>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</u></b>	<b>X</b>		<b>Status? (completed, planned)</b>
	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		<b>X</b> Targeted assessment(s): Gender Analysis	Completed
			<b>X</b> ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Planned
			<b>X</b> SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	Planned
	<b><u>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</u></b>	<b>X</b>		
	<i>if yes, indicate overall type</i>		<b>X</b> Targeted management plans: Stakeholder Engagement Plan Gender Action Plan	Completed Completed

			Ethnic Groups Plan (IPP format)	Planned
			Pesticide and Herbicides Management Plans	Planned
		X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan)	Planned
		X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed (with IPPF)
<b>Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?</b>		<b>Comments (not required)</b>		
<b>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</b>				
<b>Human Rights</b>	X			
<b>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>	X			
<b>Accountability</b>	X			
<b>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	X			
<b>2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks</b>	X			
<b>3. Community Health, Safety and Security</b>	X			
<b>4. Cultural Heritage</b>	X			
<b>5. Displacement and Resettlement</b>	X			
<b>6. Indigenous Peoples</b>	X			
<b>7. Labour and Working Conditions</b>	X			
<b>8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>	X			

**Commenté [JM17]:** This level of detail is not required in the SESP. I recommend moving to the ESMF, or removing entirely.

**Commenté [AS18R17]:** Moved to ESMF

## Final Sign Off

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

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

## SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
<p><b>INSTRUCTIONS:</b> The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the <a href="#">SES toolkit</a> for further guidance on addressing screening questions.</p>	
<p><b>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</b></p> <p><b>Human Rights</b></p>	<p>Answer (Yes/No)</p>
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	NO
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	YES
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	YES
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	YES
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? <sup>1</sup>	YES
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	YES
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	YES
<b>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	YES
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	YES
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	YES

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

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>	NO
<b>Sustainability and Resilience:</b> Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
<b>Accountability</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	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
<b>Project-Level Standards</b>		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	YES
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	YES
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	YES
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	NO
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

Commenté [JM19]: YES, if designed/implemented poorly.

Commenté [AS20R19]: Modified

1.9	significant agricultural production?	YES
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	YES
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	NO
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? <sup>2</sup>	NO
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) <sup>3</sup>	NO
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	YES
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	YES
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	YES
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	NO
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	NO
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	NO
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	NO
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	NO

**Commenté [JM21]:** This should be YES based on risk 6 above.

**Commenté [AS22R21]:** Modified

**Commenté [JM23]:** Please consider what the project could "lead to", especially from the upstream (federal) work in Component 1.

**Commenté [AS24R23]:** Done

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

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

3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	YES
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	NO
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	YES
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	YES
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	NO
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	YES
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	YES
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	YES
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	NO
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	YES
5.3	risk of forced evictions? <sup>4</sup>	NO
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	YES
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
<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	YES

**Commenté [JM25]:** Please confirm whether park rangers might be involved in the project. YES if so.

**Commenté [AS26R25]:** Confirmed. Answer modified.

**Commenté [JM27]:** We probably can't be certain of this yet, given how much of the project hasn't been designed. This could happen through the value chain work, e.g. Please revisit.

**Commenté [AS28R27]:** Modified

**Commenté [JM29]:** Please explain in the ESMF why this is NO. If we can't sufficiently justify this, then it should be changed to YES.

**Commenté [AS30R29]:** Information in the ESMF

<sup>4</sup> Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.



	outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is “yes”, then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i>	
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	YES
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	YES
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
<b>Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions</b>		
	<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>	YES
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?	YES
7.4	use of forced labour?	NO
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	NO
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	YES
<b>Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
	<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	YES
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	NO
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	NO

**Commenté [JM31]:** YES because FPIC might not happen. Main text of the ProDoc makes no mention of FPIC.

**Commenté [JM32]:** YES because exact sites aren't selected yet.

**Commenté [JM33]:** YES because, at a minimum, 5.2 above is YES.

**Commenté [JM34]:** YES because of the YESs under Standard 4 above.

**Commenté [JM35]:** Please revise, as the project will most certainly have workers.

**Commenté [AS36R35]:** Revised

**Commenté [JM37]:** Value chains and other activities not defined yet. This is possible.

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