

Annex 6. Social and Environmental Screening Template

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

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Enhancing sustainability and climate resilience of forest and agriculture landscape and community livelihoods in Bhutan
2. Project Number	5713
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Bhutan - Asia and the Pacific

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly, describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The principle of human rights is reinforced by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan, wherein Article 7 states that "all persons have the right to life, liberty and security of person and shall not be deprived of such rights except in accordance with the due process of law." Further, it charges that every Bhutanese citizen has the right to freedom of speech, opinion, and expression, the right to information, freedom of thought, conscience and religion. In line with national law and UNDP principles, the project design seeks to uphold the centrality of human rights to sustainable development, poverty alleviation and ensuring fair distribution of development opportunities and benefits. Thus, it will implement a human rights-based approach in its delivery of goods and services. This will include maintaining and respecting the legal and traditional rights of local communities to land and natural resources within these landscapes. The project aims to address sustainable development, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation across three largely forested landscapes across central Bhutan through introducing an integrated landscape management approach. The preservation of ecological integrity within these landscapes will secure ecosystem services and goods that maintain current and future development options for local communities, while it will also proactively support sustainable land management, climate-smart agriculture and sustainable livelihood options that benefit these communities. In particular, activities under project Outcome 3 will include new livelihood creation based on value addition of wood and non-wood forest products, agricultural commodities like potato, rice, maize, common property resource

management regimes (community forestry/non-wood forest products), community-based nature and agro-tourism where poor communities can be employed for livelihood gains.

Participation and inclusion: While developing the project interventions, UNDP as the GEF Implementing Agency for the project ensured participatory process focusing on strengthening capacity of the duty bearers to meet their obligations and the right holders to claim their rights. The project gives special attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups, including ethnic minority communities within the targeted dzongkhags, protected areas (PAs) and biological corridors (BCs). During the PPG phase, the project stakeholders at the national, dzongkhag, gewog and community levels were consulted to ensure that they were adequately informed of the proposed initiative, and for their full and effective participation, as appropriate, in the design of interventions that are inclusive, promote ownership and sustainable.

Equality and non-discrimination: The project will not discriminate on the grounds of race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as a member of a minority. UNDP will ensure the meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders during implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Community participation in the management and decision-making will be enhanced through the promotion of women's executive role in cooperatives and farmers' groups in commodity value chain management. By focusing on both practical and strategic gender needs and priorities, the project addresses the needs of both men and women consistent with human-rights principles of non-discrimination and gender equality. The implementation of project's activities will generate goods and services like timber, fuel wood, fodder, forest foods, organic vegetables and medicines that are sustainably produced from forest and agriculture farms that are managed on the principles of climate-resilient and sustainable forest management. The project will also deliver a range of ecosystem services such as water for drinking, irrigation benefits to forest fringes poor communities improving the accessibility, availability, and quality of goods and services for the poor communities.

As part of the project's institutional strengthening, climate change, gender concerns, environmental awareness and education, waste management, organic farming, grievance redress mechanism are mainstreamed into the local level planning process consistent with participation and inclusive human rights principle. Capacity building training will be tailored to women and men at all levels including the project management office.

Accountability and rule of law: will be upheld by following all standard UNDP policies on monitoring, evaluation, audits and transparency in project implementation. The legal context of the project is defined by the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP. To promote the rule of law and accountability of any adverse project impacts, existing formal and informal grievance redress mechanism (Alternate Dispute Resolution- traditionally known as "*nangkha nangdig*") will be adopted at the gewog level. Smaller issues on grievances will be verified and resolved at the gewog level by the Local Government. Serious grievances that need the attention are

brought to the notice of the Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs by the Dzongkhag and if necessary to judicial systems established in various sub-districts, all 20 districts and then high court and the supreme court. With the Jabmi Act 2003 (Amendment) passed in 2016, work is in progress to establish a Bar Council/Association and to institutionalize a legal aid system for indigent persons.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: In addition, at project level, all grievances should be registered by the officer responsible for a particular activity with the Project Manager, who will immediately log the grievance and acknowledge it to the person(s) involved. The Project Manager will then determine on the response action to be taken, such as seeking additional information, consultation with all sides involved, and any need for technical or legal advice in order to inform redress actions, within two weeks. The response and any redress actions taken shall be logged and reported to the UNDP CO immediately, and subsequently reported to the next meeting of the Project Board, and included in the annual PIR.

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

UNDP's principle on gender equality and women's empowerment is respected in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan, which fortifies gender equality as fundamental rights of all Bhutanese citizens to be treated equal and effective protection under the law and shall not be discriminated against on the ground of race, sex, language, religion, politics or other status. Gender equality and empowerment of rural women and men will be an integral part of the project design and implementation. The findings of gender analysis (**Annex 12**) have been mainstreamed in the project design by integrating a gender action plan with gender-specific needs and priorities in the project's overall work plan for implementation. Gender indicators with gender disaggregated data are incorporated in the project's Results Framework for monitoring progress during implementation and evaluations.

In terms of the UNDP Gender Marker, the project has been rated GEN 2 on the basis of the gender analysis undertaken, reflecting that both general and specific gender needs and priorities are mainstreamed in the project's activities with gender disaggregated data and indicators at the outcome level for tracking project progress on gender equality and women's empowerment. The project will focus on meeting the practical and strategic gender needs and priorities of women providing more access to and control in particular of land and natural resources and benefits, and overcome women's barriers to low participation and decision-making in local governance. The project's component on strengthening institutional capacity will target fostering knowledge and skills of women and executive role of women in cooperatives and farmers' groups in managing value-chain of potato, rice, maize, milk and milk products, including natural resource management groups at the gewog level strengthening increased decision-making and benefit-sharing.

The project's gender analysis (**Annex 12**) revealed that gender inequalities exist in productive, unpaid domestic works and socio-political role between men and women. Most activities on agricultural production and marketing are done by both men and women. However, vegetable cultivation and marketing were done by women while land ploughing, cardamom cultivation and marketing were done by men. Mostly, women weeded crops and transplanted paddy seedlings while men ploughed farms. Further, women marketed cereals, vegetables, fruits, livestock products (milk, cheese and butter), and home-made products underscoring women's active engagement from production

to marketing. Women collected drinking water while men sourced irrigation water and collected fuelwood including fodder and grazed cattle. Women were overwhelmingly engaged in food preparation and cooking, family health care, child care, house cleaning and hygiene maintenance including weaving handicrafts. Unlike productive and unpaid domestic works, women's engagement in the socio-political activities is not evident. Barriers to women's participation and decision-making in the local governance are; limited education of women at the tertiary level and cultural social-induced stereotypes. The project activities through the integration of the gender action plan will balance the production, domestic and socio-political roles of men and women. The promotion of gender-friendly farm mechanisation, labour and energy saving devices will seek to reduce women's heavy workloads. Education and training on entrepreneurship development and skills will capacitate women's economic empowerment and gender outlook.

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

UNDP's policy of balancing poverty and inequality while enhancing and maintaining the natural capital is strongly reinforced in Bhutan's environmental policy and legislations. Article 5 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan charges 60% forest cover all times. Bhutan is party to the implementation of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Bhutan is an early mover in the implementation of development outcomes of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030. Recently, Bhutan has submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to UNFCCC in 2016. The national environmental policies and legislation enforce sustainable management, conservation, protection and rehabilitation of forest habitats and their associated biodiversity and ecosystem functions.

The project's design will directly support the implementation of Bhutan's obligations under these MEAs, UNDAF priorities and national environmental policies and laws by incorporating project-level sustainable management principles and regimes for Protected Areas (PA), Biological Corridors (BC) and Forest Management Units (FMU) in order to address the practical and strategic needs and priorities in the project landscapes. This will be realised through a range of activities in Component 1, including integrated landuse planning, strengthened forest inventory and monitoring, biodiversity monitoring and assessment, protected area management effectiveness and sustainable financing, and developing a functional MRG system to support environmental management and climate change resilience at local government level. Activities in Component 2 will address natural resource management at the landscape level with emphasis on making the BCs operational, and securing sustainable forest resources, biodiversity, carbon, and other ecosystem services. Component 3 activities will seek to integrate rural livelihoods with sustainable resource management through for example, community forestry, conservation and ecotourism livelihoods, and sustainable agriculture and land management.

The project design is based on good understanding and identification of conservation issues and priorities through biodiversity and socioeconomic surveys bridging the poverty-environment nexus, and overtly aims to strengthen biodiversity conservation and ecosystem integrity. Therefore, project-induced environmental concerns are minimal, and any arising during implementation will be minimized, mitigated and managed guided by policy instruments such as National Environment Protection Act 2007, Forest and Nature Conservation Act 1995 and Forest and Nature Conservation Rules 2006 and Environmental Friendly Road Construction guideline and other regulations

under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests and Ministry of Works and Human Resources, respectively. The project also focuses on increasing the environmental management capacities of Dzongkhag (district) and Gewog (sub-district) including grassroots communities on integrating climate change concerns, and adaptation measures through the local level planning process and law enforcement strengthening environmental compliance and monitoring by revitalizing the central Mainstreaming Reference Group and building capacities of local Mainstreaming Reference Groups. Good practice and lessons learnt will be shared amongst project beneficiaries during the project monitoring and evaluation for informing future project design.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low-Risk Projects.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
Principle 1: Human Rights Risk 3: Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups? The review of biological corridor delineation and associated land use planning, and operationalization of biological corridor management may affect access to natural resources by local communities.	I = 2 P = 3	Moderate	The biological corridor system totaling some 330,714 ha was mapped and declared in 1999, yet it is still not operational in management terms and some land use conflicts are apparent despite the the 2007 Rules on Biological Corridors. The project’s major inputs to sustainable livelihoods and community resilience should	The main framework for the project intervention to operationalize management of the BCs already exists in legal terms, therefore the related project activities are only likely to impact the legal rights of access to natural resources if the boundaries of the BCs are extended or if additional legal restrictions are placed on resource use. The responsible parties for the project activities will conduct a social impact assessment including full consultation with concerned communities before imposing any restrictions on resource uses and agree on any redress required in line with national legal processes. The Environmental and Social Management

			also be able to offset any minor issues regarding access to natural resources.	Plan (Annex 7) provides guidance and a screening template for such situations. In relation to existing uses of lands within the BCs, the project will undertake a major awareness campaign to build understanding of the BC system's functions and the related regulations to reduce the potential for land use conflicts.
<p>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</p> <p>Risk 3: Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?</p> <p>While specific gender concerns about the project have not been a significant issue, gender inequalities exist that the stakeholders would like the project to address. For instance, women's overwhelming engagement in the productive and unpaid domestic activities has constrained them from being proactive and productive in the socio-political spheres, especially participation in the Government sponsored training and decision-making at all levels.</p>	I = 1 P = 3	Low	Gender equality is expressed in the national Constitution and is the concern of central government including the Implementing Partner (GNHC). The project will assist the government to take both strategic measures such as institutionalization and capacitating of the Mainstreaming Reference Group system and practical measures through the rural livelihoods activities that will help to empower women in the communities.	Gender considerations have been mainstreamed into the design of project activities based on findings from the gender analysis, including gender disaggregated indicators at outcome and objective levels for monitoring. A gender action plan has been developed for the project intervention, addressing practical and strategic gender needs and priorities including specific training for women's empowerment in decision-making. See Prodoc section IViv and Annex 12 . In terms of the UNDP Gender Marker, the project has been rated GEN 2 on the basis of the gender analysis undertaken, reflecting that both general and specific gender needs and priorities are mainstreamed in the project's activities with gender disaggregated data and indicators at the outcome level for tracking project progress on gender equality and women's empowerment.
<p>Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</p> <p>Risk 1.2: Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?</p> <p>The project landscapes include critical habitats and environmentally sensitive areas, including protected areas. The implementation of certain project activities such as climate-proofing of gewog</p>	I = 2 P = 5	Moderate	Upgrading of GC roads and irrigation infrastructure located in villages and biological corridors may cause minor environmental concerns from soil erosion and landslips during excessive rains.	In the case of climate-proofing gewog connectivity roads, no new road construction is involved – only upgrading existing roads to improve their drainage and durability under anticipated increasingly demanding rainfall conditions. In addition, the application and improvement of environmentally-friendly road construction (EFRC) is integrated into the project design including capacity building of road engineers. A consultative approach to road planning, design and implementation are an integral part of the EFRC guidelines. Similarly, development of irrigation infrastructure will involve upgrading of existing systems rather than new systems. The Social and Environment Management Framework prepared for this project (Annex 7) includes screening templates for activities that may pose social or environmental risks, to be applied before implementation of

connectivity roads, irrigation infrastructure improvement and construction of small-scale agricultural facilities in such areas poses the risk of localized environmental impacts.				those activities. These should be applied for all project supported infrastructure development.									
<p>Risk 1.6: Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?</p> <p>Harvesting of natural forests and reforestation in project areas may result in environmental impacts such as slope erosion, loss of biodiversity and introduction of alien species. Harvesting of trees from natural forests will take place in FMUs; there will be reforestation of degraded areas within FMUs, LFMPs, PAs & BCs for conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks.</p>	I = 2 P = 3	Moderate	Forest Management Units may include harvesting of trees from natural forests and reforestation in degraded and denuded FMUs, LMUs, PAs & BCs for conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks.	Management plans developed/updated by the project for FMUs, LFMPs, PAs & BCs will be based on SFM principles and DoFPS rules. Selective harvest methods based on diameter limit cut for rural use will be allowed in line with management plans under regular monitoring and supervision by the DoFPS local offices. No commercial harvesting will occur in LFMPs and BCs. Commercial and rural harvest from the FMUs will be strictly guided by the group selection harvest guidelines and rural use guidelines indicated in the Social and Environmental Management Framework (See Annex 7). Plantation and reforestation programmes will only use native species.									
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?													
Select one (see SESP for guidance)													
Comments													
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; text-align: right;"><i>Low Risk</i></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Moderate Risk</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>High Risk</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					<i>Low Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Low Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>												
<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>												
<p>The overall risk categorization is low. The project, however, may not be risk free and risks may arise during implementation. The risks may be small-scale and manageable in nature with the Social and Environmental Management Framework (SEMF) and guidelines in place.</p>													
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?													
Check all that apply													
Comments													
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Principle 1: Human Rights</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>The responsible parties for the project activities will conduct a social impact assessment including full consultation with concerned communities before imposing any restrictions on resource uses and agree on any redress required in line with national legal processes. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (Annex 7) provides guidance and a screening template for such situations. In the event that there are disputes concerning access to natural resources and related rights of communities residing</p>					Principle 1: Human Rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
Principle 1: Human Rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												

			within the project landscapes, there is a grievance redress mechanism in place at the Gewog / Dzongkhag and national levels, as well as a proposed mechanism for addressing grievances through the project management system.
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	√	Gender considerations are integrated into the project design based on findings from the gender analysis (Annex 12) including gender disaggregated indicators at outcome and objective levels for monitoring. A gender action plan has been prepared for the project, addressing practical and strategic gender needs and priorities including specific training for women's empowerment in decision-making. Implementation of gender mainstreaming should be monitored according to the UNDP project document requirements to ensure compliance.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	√	Harvesting of natural forests will follow the principles of sustainable forest management in line with RGoB environmental forest policy instruments and adherence to sustainable harvesting guidelines is in place.
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	√	Agriculture sector and agricultural livelihood will continue to be sensitive to future climate change. Climate-proofing of GC roads will follow environmentally friendly road development guidelines and all construction work follow ESMP requirements (Annex 7)
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	Note: Local communities are present in the project landscapes including ethnic minorities although these are not considered indigenous peoples. The needs and priorities of such minorities are mainstreamed in the project design as the primary project beneficiaries.
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
	14/11/2016	QA Assessor: Tshering Penjor, Project Officer, Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management Portfolio, UNDP Country Office, Bhutan.
	14/11/2016	QA Approver: Niamh Collier-Smith, Resident Representative a.i, UNDP Country Office, Bhutan.
	14/11/2016	PAC Chair: Niamh Collier-Smith, Resident Representative a.i, UNDP Country Office, Bhutan.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

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

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

	<i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel, and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No

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

3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would the failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilising tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No ⁴
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	No

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

⁴ Ethnic minorities are present in the project landscapes

<i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>		
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose 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 Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No