

PROJECT TITLE: *ENHANCING SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF FOREST AND AGRICULTURE LANDSCAPE AND COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS IN BHUTAN.*

UNDP in collaboration with the Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB) is developing a full-sized project on “*Enhancing sustainability and climate resilience of forest and agriculture landscape and community livelihoods in Bhutan*”.

Project objective: Operationalizing an integrated landscape approach through the strengthening of biological corridors (BCs), sustainable forest and agricultural landscapes management systems, and building climate resilience of community livelihoods. The project aims to operationalize an integrated landscape-based approach to climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and livelihood enhancement of the project’s communities. The integrated approach to forest and agriculture landscapes management will result in a mosaic of diverse landscapes that result in improved resilience to environmental change and concomitantly meet the needs and priorities of different stakeholders. The project’s outcome are: 1) Enhanced institutional capacity for integrated forest and agricultural landscapes management (IFALM) and climate change resilience; 2) Biological corridors governance and management established and demonstrated; 3) Livelihood options for communities are more climate-resilient through diversification, Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Climate-Smart Agriculture supported by enhanced infrastructure; and, 4) Knowledge Management System established in support of sustainable management of forest and agriculture landscapes for protected areas and biological corridors and climate-resilient livelihood practices and monitoring and evaluation.

Comment on Screening: The project was screened using the UNDP Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist. There were a few ‘yes’ questions but the probability and impacts are very low. Nevertheless, risks avoidance and where impossible, minimization, mitigation and management mechanisms are integrated into the project design. The overall risk categorization is low as the project does not have any significant social and environmental risks including gender.

Annex [#]. 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 the 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.

The project design seeks to uphold human rights and implement human right based approach in its delivery of goods and services. The project outcome 3 on livelihood options for communities' focuses on assets/resources (road, irrigation system, extension resources) and awareness and knowledge building targeted to the poorest and vulnerable communities living within protected areas and biological corridors. Activities 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.

While selecting the project interventions identified above, UNDP as the IA 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, and the indigenous communities within the targeted dzongkhags, PAs and BCs. During the PPG phase, the project stakeholders at the national, dzongkhag, gewogs and the community were fully consulted to design interventions that are inclusive, promote ownership and sustainable.

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 in particular consistent with non-discrimination and equal human-rights principle. 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. To promote the rule of law and accountability of any adverse project impacts, existing formal and informal grievance redress mechanism will be adopted at the gewog level. Smaller issues on grievances will be verified and resolved at the gewog level by the local Government.

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

UNDP's gender equality and women's empowerment principle 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 are mainstreamed in the project design by integrating 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 and Resources Framework for monitoring progress during the implementation and evaluation later on.

The project's gender analysis 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 with the integration of gender action plan will balance the production, reproduction and, socio-political role of men and women. The promotion of gender-friendly farm mechanisation, labour and energy saving devices reduces women's work load and drudgery. Education and training on entrepreneurship development and skills capacitate women's economic empowerment and gender outlook.

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. General and specific gender needs and priorities are mainstreamed at 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 qualifying the project as significantly gender-sensitive: GEN 2.

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. The Kingdom of 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 directly supports these multilateral agreements, UNDAF priorities and, national environmental policies and laws by incorporating project-level sustainable management principles and regimes for Protected Area (PA), Biological Corridor (BC), Forest Management Units (FMU) and concomitantly meeting the practical and strategic needs and priorities of project's communities. This will be realised through preparation and implementation of sustainable management plans for PA, BC, FMU and their regular monitoring and evaluation by the Department of Forest and Park Services. The project's component on biological corridor governance and management

directly contributes to GEF Tracking tool for SFM to produce and sustain forest resources, biodiversity, carbon, and other ecosystem services. The project will increase management effectiveness of PA and BC to ensure the protection of natural forest habitats for maintaining diversity and quality of genes, species, and ecosystems, and enhance their capacity to adapt to climate change by enhancing management capacities of local implementers. The project design is based on good understanding and identification of conservation issues and priorities through biodiversity and socioeconomic surveys bridging poverty-environment nexus. Therefore, project-induced environmental concerns are minimum and if any during implementation could 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 environmentally-friendly road construction guidelines and other regulations under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests and Ministry of Works and Human Resources, respectively. The project also focusses 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. 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.
Risk 1: Principles 1: Human Rights Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	1= 1 P = 3	Low	The project duty-bearers may not be highly skilled in their job performance and delivery of project goods and services.	Capacity building / training plan for the project duty-bearers will be included as activities under the institutional strengthening component. The training plan should include social science skills including wildlife offences detection, problem-solving and conflict management and, communication skills for foresters.

<p>Principle 1: Human Rights Risk 2: Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 5</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Customary land and natural resources rights of communities residing within the biological corridors may be disputed with legal rights.</p>	<p>Land and natural resources rights and grievance redress mechanism for the communities living within the Protected Areas / Biological Corridors are in place at the Gewog / Dzongkhag and national level.</p>
<p>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 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>I = 1 P = 4</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Gender equality is the concern of central agencies but has been mainstreamed in the project activities and outcome indicators including gender disaggregated indicators for monitoring progress during implementation.</p>	<p>Gender considerations are integrated into the project design based on findings from the gender analysis including gender disaggregated indicators at outcome and objective level for monitoring. Gender action plan is drawn for project intervention by addressing practical and strategic gender needs and priorities including specific training for women's empowerment in decision-making.</p>
<p>Principle 3: Environmental sustainability Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource management Risk 4: 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>I = 1 P = 5</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Farm roads that pass through villages and biological corridors may cause minor environmental concerns from soil erosion and landslips during excessive rains.</p>	<p>Environmentally-friendly farm road construction (EFRC) is integrated into the project design including capacity building of road engineers. Consultative approach to road planning, design and implementation are an integral part of EFRC guidelines.</p>
<p>Risk 5: Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Management plans for FMUs, LFMUs, PA & BC should be drawn on the principles of sustainable forest management. Selective harvest based on diameter limit cut for rural use should be allowed with regular monitoring by the DoFPS local office. No commercial harvesting should be entertained from LFMUs and, BCs. Commercial and rural harvest from the FMUs should be strictly guided by the group selection harvest guidelines (annex 7) and rural use guidelines (annex 8) of the Social and Environment Management Framework. Plantation and reforestation program should use native species.</p>
<p>Standard 6: Indigenous people Risk 6: Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 5</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The local communities considered to be indigenous to the area are present.</p>	<p>The indigenous people are economically poor and therefore targeted for poverty reduction in the Government's 11th FYP. Their needs and priorities are integrated into the project design as primary beneficiaries of the project.</p>
<p>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency Risk 7: Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local farmers in the area may use pesticides for pest and disease control in their agriculture crops.</p>	<p>The use of pesticides is regulated by the Pesticides Act of Bhutan 2000. Its use is within the limit often in small quantities. The project design includes awareness and organic</p>

negative effect on the environment or human health?				farming practice as alternatives to high-input agriculture as part of capacity building measures.
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)				Comments
<i>Low Risk</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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.
<i>Moderate Risk</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>High Risk</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?				
Check all that apply				Comments
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local communities (customary right holders) have access to grievance redress mechanism to claim rights or get compensated and; capacity building of project duty-bearers integrated in project design to optimise project duties.
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To reduce gender inequality, gender awareness, education and training measures are mainstreamed in the project design through gender action plan.
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Harvesting of natural forests following 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			<input type="checkbox"/>	
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local communities are present. Their needs and priorities are mainstreamed in the project design as the primary project beneficiaries.
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The use of pesticides is need-based and small in quantities and pesticides use regulated by the Pesticides Act of Bhutan.

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
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		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?	No
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?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
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?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <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)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No

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

6.4	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?	Yes
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No