

Annex E. 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	Strengthening Marine Protected Areas in SE China to conserve globally significant coastal biodiversity (China's Protected Areas System Reform – Child Project #4 (CPAR4))
2. Project Number	PIMS 5379
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	China

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

A human rights based approach is about empowering people to know and claim their rights and increasing the ability and accountability of individuals and institutions who are responsible for respecting, protecting and fulfilling rights. The project will achieve integration of human-rights based approaches through its Objective, which is "To conserve globally significant coastal biodiversity in South-East (SE) China through integrated seascape planning and threat management, MPA network expansion and strengthened MPA operations". The project's three main components are: 1. Expanded and strengthened MPA network with biodiversity mainstreamed into marine spatial planning. 2. Improved management effectiveness of MPA/ESAs in the project pilot areas; and 3. MPA network functioning for improved data and knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation. Conservation of biodiversity for current and future generations, by its nature, secures fundamental human rights.

A human rights based approach will be achieved by facilitating participation of stakeholders, particularly civil society and appointed public sector officials at appropriate levels in. In particular, the project will champion and demonstrate community participation and empowerment in the management of MPAs, and the benefits they can provide to coastal communities, for example through ecotourism and sustainable artisanal fisheries. No dependent rural communities live adjacent to MPAs in Xiamen Bay and Zhuhai-Jiangmen pilot areas, while local communities in and adjacent to the Qinzhou–Behai pilot area use the intertidal flats and coastal waters for artisanal fisheries, shellfish cultivation and harvest, and some tourism. Both the rural and urban populations contain small proportions of ethnic minorities. Field surveys in the Qinzhou-Behai pilot area showed that production activities and everyday lives of the ethnic minority people were very similar to that of Han Majority and most could speak Mandarin and read Standard Chinese characters except some very elderly people. The project will strive to ensure that human rights approaches are embedded and Aarhus Convention principles are enforced at all levels.

During the project preparation phase, consultation sessions and meetings were held with key stakeholder groups in order to maximise understanding of the barriers and opportunities related to the conservation of globally significant coastal biodiversity in SE China, and any impacts (positive and negative) on human rights. Further details are provided in the PPG Report on Socio-economic situation (Annex P to the Project document), and in the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (Annex G to the Project document). Particular attention to social safeguards was given to the Qinzhou-Behai Coastal Waters pilot area. The project design makes the assumption that the consultations during project preparation strengthens the transparency and legitimacy of the proposed project activities, notwithstanding that during project implementation, activities can and should be adapted to ensure that the human rights of stakeholders are preserved and/or reinforced. The PPG awareness-raising dialogues, stakeholder consultations and review workshop were intended to engage as many key stakeholders as possible in order to incorporate their diverse perspectives in as many project activities as possible, and reduce

the risks of marginalizing any stakeholders, particularly local communities. An ESMF was developed for this project (jointly with the three other UNDP-supported child projects in the C-PAR program) and will be implemented during the inception phase of the project. This will include a targeted assessment of potential economic displacement impacts due to new MPA establishment (see Risk 1 below).

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

During the PPG phase, explicit attention was given to gender during community meetings and one-on-one interviews to document and understand the different ways in which women and men access to and utilize natural resources and to identify any obstacles to equal participation in the conservation of the natural resources and environment. Large gender disparities persist in areas of education attainment, training opportunities, employment opportunities, participation, decision making, and wage equality in the project area. Due to traditional gender norms that men are responsible for outside affairs while women for domestic work and other social-cultural barriers, women continue to face disparities in access to training, employment participation opportunities, and decision making opportunities, while taking up almost all housework.

The project will build on this baseline to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in SE China and the three pilot areas by employing inclusive approaches and processes in the implementation of all its planned activities. The proposed project activities have been derived from a broad-based consultative process, with specific effort to consult women, particularly in the communities related to MPAs (Qinzhou-Behai pilot area). Details of the consultations have been documented by the PPG Community Development and Gender Specialist and were taken into account in the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan (ProDoc Annex G). Project implementation will provide many opportunities to ensure that gender issues are directly addressed. Stakeholder platforms, meetings and capacity building programs will be designed to ensure that challenging targets above the baseline are met for participation by women (only about 20% of MPA staff are currently women), while the project's engagement in the target villages of the Qinzhou-Behai pilot area will aim to ensure that at least 50% of the beneficiaries are women.

Gender equality was taken into account in the formulation of the project, and the project management unit will take care to ensure tracking key indicators (in the Results Framework?), such as the balance of women participants in the capacity development and livelihood activities and the extent to which gender issues inform deliberations and recommendations. The project document makes specific reference to three GEF requirements for mainstreaming gender issues in projects:

- a. Gender mainstreaming and capacity building within GEF project staff to improve socio-economic understanding of gender issues. This will be achieved through targeted support from a Gender specialist hired at the start of the project to train all PMO staff, gender focal points and specialists in gender issues. A CPAR Programme Safeguards specialist with specific responsibility for gender mainstreaming will also contribute 2.2 months per year to this child project.
- b. A designated focal point for gender issues to support development, implementation, monitoring and strategy on gender mainstreaming internally and externally. The Project Manager will appoint a Gender Focal point in the PMO, who will implement and monitor the strategy and support project Focal points at provincial, municipal and MPA level to mainstream gender into all project activities.
- c. Working with experts in gender issues to utilize their expertise in developing and implementing GEF projects. The PMO Gender Focal Point will promote gender mainstreaming by all of the consultants hired for project implementation. Co-management and livelihoods specialists will be hired to support implementation in the target villages of the Qinzhou-Behai pilot area, and gender mainstreaming expertise will be specifically required in their TOR.

The implementation of these requirements will be championed and monitored by the project-recruited gender and safeguards specialist and the project Gender Focal Points, with back-up from the UNDP-CO gender focal point, during project implementation. As a result, gender equality will be improved in environmental management, and women will be empowered to participate fully in, influence and benefit from all project activities.

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

The project objective contributes directly to environmental sustainability including the UN's Sustainable Development Goal #14 Life Below Water (*Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development*), several of the CBD Aichi Targets and China's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (CNBSAP) and Ecological Civilization reforms. The overall impact on environmental sustainability is expected to be overwhelmingly positive and an important contribution to sustainable development in the project area.

Environmental sustainability of the project's interventions will be promoted through a mix of strategies including: Component 1: expansion and enhanced connectivity of the MPA network and mainstreaming of biodiversity into marine spatial planning; Component 2: capacity development of MPA staff, improved management effectiveness of the MPAs, reduction of locally specific threats, increased number of community-based conservation programmes and raised public awareness; Component 3: enhanced networking

between MPAs, monitoring, evaluation and information sharing. Together these will ensure sustainability of coastal ecosystems and related globally significant biodiversity (together with the associated economic and social benefits that they provide). The project will be proactive in promoting sustainability in the implementation of all its outputs. A key target will be the creation of an active and lasting MPA network together with an information-sharing platform, through which capacity development and the development of guidelines and tools will be shared, including with other regional and global MPA networks.

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)?
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>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.</i>
<p>Risk 1: New MPAs and enhanced management of existing MPAs could lead to access restrictions for fishermen/women, resulting in economic displacement</p> <p><i>Principle 1, question 3: Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?</i></p> <p><i>Principle 2, question 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></p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk arises as a result of mainly existing (and some potential) access restrictions to marine resources (fish and shell-fish) for local communities in the Qinzhou-Behai pilot area. The 2 existing MPAs in Behai Municipality already theoretically restrict access to some marine resources, and enforcement has caused ongoing conflicts with MPA staff. Additionally, the creation of a new MPA in Sanniang Bay (Qinzhou Municipality) could lead to new access restrictions for fishermen/women (although note that the community is</p>	<p>An ESMF was developed for this project (jointly with the three other UNDP-supported child projects in the C-PAR program). Per that ESMF, a targeted assessment of potential impacts in the pilot areas will be completed during the project inception phase, and management measures detailed. If determined necessary based on the findings of the assessment, a Livelihoods Action Plan will be developed.</p> <p>The project will address this risk proactively, working with co-management and livelihoods specialists and community facilitators to design and demonstrate new participatory approaches to co-management through piloting village-level agreements with the MPAs and designing local regulations to allow sustainable artisanal access to marine resources. These will be backed up with piloting eco-compensation mechanisms and sustainable livelihoods diversification. Mechanisms to up-scale successful pilots from the target villages will be in place by the end of the project.</p>

<p><i>Principle 3, Standard 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)?</i></p>			<p>generally supportive of the establishment of this MPA). Since no people live in the core areas of potential new MPAs, there is a zero risk of physical displacement / resettlement.</p>	
<p>Risk 2: Existing community conflicts over access to marine resources could be exacerbated by project activities</p> <p><i>Principle 1, question 8: Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>There are existing low level conflicts between communities in Behai Municipality and the related MPAs over access to marine resources. While complex in nature, these are low-level, ongoing and only involve a small number of people. The probability that these could be exacerbated by project activities is very low, and the impact limited in scale. Through the measures described for Risk 1, the project will pilot participatory conflict resolution, and is therefore designed to help resolve these ongoing low-level conflicts. Local stakeholders are included in the stakeholder engagement plan.</p>	
<p>Risk 3: There are gender disparities at project sites that could potentially be reproduced by the creation/enhanced management of MPAs</p> <p><i>Principle 2, question 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?</i></p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Large gender disparities persist in areas of education attainment, training opportunities, employment opportunities, participation, decision making, and wage equality in the project area.</p>	<p>A gender analysis and gender mainstreaming plan has been completed. The project will make targeted efforts to reduce discriminations against women in line with the project's gender targets. The gender mainstreaming strategy includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with women groups about their needs, priorities etc. associated with the project interventions • Promote equal representation of women in project related decisions in communities • Women's equal participation in the project activities • Women staff of PAs and PMOs trained proportionally • Women-targeted budget if necessary • Equal payment for men and women, when applicable

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key gender-sensitive indicators and targets will be included in the project results framework: • 50% of the beneficiaries of the pilot community activities will be women
<p>Risk 4: Project activities will occur within/adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas posing potential risk to sensitive habitats and species</p> <p><i>Principle 3: Standard 1, question 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?</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Most project activities will occur adjacent to or within MPAs and ecologically sensitive areas. This is a biodiversity project and the objective and all activities are targeted on improving the management effectiveness and sustainability of MPAs. Therefore, expected biodiversity outcomes are positive and the risk of damage/disruption to sensitive habitats is very low.</p>	
<p>Risk 5: There are small levels of ethnic minorities in project sites that could be impacted by project activities</p> <p><i>Principle 6, question 1: Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>There are low levels of ethnic minorities in the project sites, estimated at less than 5% of the total population. Field surveys showed that production activities and everyday lives of the ethnic minority people were very similar to that of Han Majority and most could speak Mandarin and read Standard Chinese characters except some very elderly people. The potential impacts on ethnic minorities are very low. Local working groups and communications are included in the stakeholder engagement plan.</p>	
<p>Risk 6: Creation of MPAs and ESAs will change the use of marine resources with potential adverse impacts on habitats</p> <p><i>Principle 3: Standard 1, question 3: Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The project target to expand the area of MPAs and ESAs by 40,000ha will change the use of lands and resources, but in a way that will only deliver positive impacts for habitats and ecosystems through enhanced</p>	

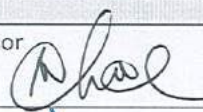


<p><i>habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)</i></p>			<p>conservation management. The project objective and activities are targeted on improving the condition of coastal and marine habitats. Therefore, expected outcomes are positive and the risk of adverse impacts is considered low. The issues of limitations of access to lands and economic displacement are covered under Risk 1.</p>	
<p>Risk 7: Project will address harvesting of fish and aquatic species, which could damage aquatic habitats if carried out at unsustainable levels</p> <p><i>Principle 3: Standard 1, question 7: Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Project activities will be aimed at reducing risks to fish populations and other aquatic species, including through the Coastal Biodiversity Action Plans, co-management and better regulations and enforcement for each pilot area. The project will address more sustainable harvesting of fish and shellfish in its pilot areas, as well as measures to enhance fish populations (such as establishment of no-take zones and artificial reefs). In Sanniang Bay, livelihood diversification may involve support for sustainable oyster cultivation however no artificial inputs will be required.</p>	
<p>Risk 8: Climate change impacts are expected in coastal ecosystems in China, risking achievement of project targets/objective</p> <p><i>Principle 3, Standard 2, question 2: Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>This risk is considered to be low by end of project. However, in the long-term, the impacts of climate change may have significant impacts on coastal ecosystems and globally significant biodiversity in SE China. The project will build adaptation measures into relevant activities to address the long-term risk. In particular,</p>	

		<p>climate change adaptation will be mainstreamed into all guidelines as well as the Coastal Biodiversity Action Plans that will be prepared and implemented for each pilot area.</p>	
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
Select one (see SESP for guidance)		Comments	
	<i>Low Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">X</p> <p>A total of 8 risks have been identified. Six have been assessed as low significance and two have been assessed as moderate significance: (1) Risk 1: access restrictions for fishermen/women); (2) Risk 3: There are gender disparities that could potentially be reproduced by the creation/enhanced management of MPAs. The following safeguards are triggered: <i>Principle 1: Human Rights, Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement.</i></p> <p>The overall project risk categorization is moderate. An ESMF has been prepared for the project (and three other CPAR projects) outlining the additional safeguard measures that apply to the project and will be completed during the project inception phase to minimize potential risks. In accordance with this ESMF, a targeted assessment of potential economic displacement risks will be completed and required management measures detailed. This will include the completion of a livelihoods action plan if justified by the assessment results. This SESP template will form the basis of the targeted assessment and will be updated as required.</p> <p>A gender assessment has been completed along with a gender mainstreaming plan. Implementation of the project gender action plan will be integrated in all capacity building, livelihoods and other activities to ensure that institutions and individuals optimize gender outcomes</p>

		<p>The six risks rated as low significance have been considered in the design of the project. The project could potentially have low adverse impacts on Environmental Sustainability, Fish populations and other aquatic species, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation and Ethnic Minorities (Indigenous Peoples). The project has been designed specifically to mitigate them further. Defined M&E and adaptive management procedures will be applied during project implementation. Key measures will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring capacity development and improved management effectiveness of MPAs, and greater community participation and co-management. • Comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan that considers broad range of stakeholders and how to consult and engage them in project activities • All plans, tools and measures incorporate climate change adaptation considerations <p>Support for safeguards and gender has been built into the project budget, and specific responsibilities allocated to Project Management Unit staff. Oversight will also be provided by the CPAR1 National project team. The independent Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation will be tasked to assess whether these mitigation measures have been met. This will be explicitly stated in the Terms of Reference of these consultancies.</p>
	<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?</p>	
	Check all that apply	
	<p><i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">X</p> <p>See Risk 1. The project could potentially cause economic displacement and restricted access to resources through the creation of new MPAs and stricter enforcement of access regulations at existing MPAs. This risk will be assessed by a targeted assessment conducted during the inception phase. No related project activities will commence until this assessment is complete and management measures identified, approved and put in place.</p>

	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	See Risk 3. Gender disparities exist at project sites and could potentially be enhanced by project activities. A gender assessment has been completed along with a gender mainstreaming plan. Implementation of the project gender action plan will be integrated in all capacity building, livelihoods and other activities to ensure that institutions and individuals optimize gender outcomes.
	1. <i>Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2. <i>Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	3. <i>Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	4. <i>Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. <i>Displacement and Resettlement</i>	X	See Risk 1. The project could potentially cause economic displacement and restricted access to resources through the creation of new MPAs and stricter enforcement of access regulations at existing MPAs. This risk will be assessed by a targeted assessment conducted during the inception phase. No related project activities will commence until this assessment is complete and management measures identified, approved and put in place.
	6. <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. <i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor 	Feb. 1, 2019	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		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	<u>Yes</u>
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	<u>Yes</u>
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?	<u>Yes</u>
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	<u>Yes</u>
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 Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.1	Would the Project potentially cause 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>	No
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?	<u>Yes</u>
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)	<u>Yes</u>
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?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	<u>Yes</u>
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?	<u>Yes</u>
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

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

3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	<u>Yes</u>
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)?	<u>Yes</u>
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	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.

	<p>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)?</p> <p><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></p>	
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	<p>Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?</p> <p><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></p>	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