

United Nations Development Programme



Region Initiation Plan

Project Title:	Post Disaster Needs Assessment & Recovery
Expected UNPS Outcome(s):	Outcome 1 of the UN Pacific Strategy 2018 – 2022: By 2022, people and ecosystems in the Pacific are more resilient to the impacts of climate change, climate variability and disasters; and environmental protection is strengthened.
Expected CPD Output(s):	Output 3.2. Preparedness systems in place to effectively address the consequences of and response to natural hazards (geo-physical and climate related) and man-made crisis at all levels of government and community.
Initiation Plan Start/End Dates:	01 March 2021 / 30 August 2022
Implementing Partner:	UNDP

Brief Description

The Project will be a flexible medium to host a variety of funding streams to support resilience, preparedness and pre and post disaster technical assistance. It will include developing upstream disaster-resilient know-how, including for infrastructure; reviewing existing infrastructure investment design processes at the preparatory phase; and building the capacity to incorporate gender-sensitised disaster-resilient measures in post-disaster resilient reconstruction processes and documenting the measures for the regional and global benefit. It will also support Early Recovery preparedness and implement (Early) Recovery programmes and be the technical and financial hub for the Pacific Early Recovery Fund.

The Project will contribute to CP Outcome 1: Climate change, disaster resilience and environmental protection; and, more particularly to SRPD Indicator 1.1 related to reduce the impact in basic infrastructure and disruption of basic services.

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Agreed by UNDP:

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I. PURPOSE AND EXPECTED OUTPUT

Disasters triggered by natural hazards threaten the long-term sustainability of development in the Pacific. In the Asia Pacific Region, between 2008 and 2017 alone, extreme weather events and geophysical hazards caused direct physical losses averaging \$46 billion per year—or \$134 million per day. Losses included damage to infrastructure, homes, and businesses, with indirect economic and social consequences for jobs, productivity, and the provision of services. The failure of insufficiently resilient infrastructure also contributed to more than 317,000 disaster-related fatalities over the same period. Escalating disaster losses emphasize the urgent need for DMCs to adequately address disaster risk in planning and designing infrastructure. This issue is particularly urgent because of the region's huge infrastructure investment needs over the next 20 years, combined with climate change's expected adverse impacts on the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.

UNDP has a major role to play in the area of Early Recovery and PDNA support. The Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery for Building Resilience (DRT) of the Crisis Bureau (CB), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have signed an Administrative Arrangement for the implementation of the Project "Building Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure through Enhanced Knowledge". UNDP and ADB signed an agreement on August 3, 2020, for UNDP to carry out functions under this project by hiring one technical expert as the coordinator. Additional technical assistance will likely be supported by Japan through the "Partnerships for Strengthening School Preparedness for Tsunamis in the Asia Pacific region (Tsunami Project), Phase III" Project, starting in Feb, 2020; and by the EU through the EDF 11 "Intra-ACP Disaster Risk Reduction" project on PDNA support".

Moreover, in the aftermath of disaster events and through its Crisis Bureau TRAC 113, UNDP promotes resilient recovery by supporting multi-sector and multi-level coordination (e.g. assessment, planning and monitoring) and implementation (as seed-funds for community level initiatives). In 2021, an amount of USD 300,000. has been allocated to the Pacific Office to support TC Yasa recovery interventions.

In that sense the expected output of this project is to establish a multi-donor mechanism for supporting gender sensitised disaster management and recovery preparedness and post-disaster interventions.

The mechanism will comprise a variety of funding streams in order to provide a comprehensive technical assistance and timely support to Governments, enhancing their capacities to assess recovery needs, formulate integrated plans and frameworks, design appropriate financial modalities and restore in a resilient manner (building back better) the affected infrastructure and the provision of services.

II. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project contemplates a two-prong approach, staging interventions at a) national and b) regional levels to engage national and regional government and other institutions in the achievement of concrete results. The project will build on the existing institutional strengths and contribute with approaches, mechanisms and tools to further their development. The project will take advantage of UNDP's presence at the global, regional, as well as at a national level, to provide a strong working relationship with key stakeholders across the Pacific. The project will utilize UNDP's technical expertise to ensure coherent design, high quality and timely delivery, improved communications and information flow, and regional coordination. UNDP will explore partnerships with national government counterparts, agencies such as JICA, IFRC, SPC, SPREP, WMO, GFDRR, UNWOMEN, IOM, UNDRR and OCHA, and a range of NGO's (mainly related to PIANGO) to enable project implementation that builds on respective regional strengths and initiatives.

Due to time limitations of the rapid response requirement, the project will use the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) to deliver on the project activities. The project will draw on the existing UNDP in house resources including existing staff expertise and experiences and in-house general management services support including IRMU, Finance, Human resources, Procurement, Communications and Administration, yet will boost its capacity with additional staff or consultants

when required. This will minimise time to implement these resources including hiring of a new project support team and minimise cost.

The UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji will be the main operations hub for the project responsible for providing day-to-day project coordination, management, administration, procurement and financial support and reporting. The initiation plan will start operating with funds coming from TRAC 113 resources for TC Yasa recovery process, but also considers technical assistance activities provided to regional and global UNDP interventions. A project board will be established once additional and major funds are raised according to donor's particular requirements.

When required, the UNDP PO will sign Low Value Grant (LVG) agreements or Letters of Agreement (LOA), or use other modalities with NGOs and partners with expertise in specific activities identified and prioritized during the recovery process. For the TC Yasa recovery process, the NGO Habitat for Humanity will be involved as a LVG grantee, considering its expertise in housing construction and its role as co-leader (together with the Ministry of Housing) of the Shelter Cluster in Fiji.

III. MONITORING

Reporting: The project will produce two final reports. This includes a final narrative report and a final financial report.

Monitoring: To ensure timely project implementation and interventions, the project will produce a detailed and realistic project monitoring plan.

Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed output and adjusted when needed in collaboration with UNDP management.

Specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results have been identified and monitored including risk management actions.

Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.

Initiation Phase Report will be prepared at the end of the Initiation Plan, using the standard format available in the [Executive Snapshot](#) in addition to attaching the project documents if and when developed or an explanation if initiation failed to produce any projects.



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IV. WORK PLAN

Period¹: March 2021 - September 2022

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME						RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2021 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2022 Q1	Q2		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1 Multi-donor mechanism for supporting gender-sensitised disaster management and recovery preparedness and post-disaster interventions established	1. Activity Result Develop workplan, fundraising and project monitoring	x	x	x	x	x	x	UNDP	Unfunded (potentially EU, MFAT, DFAT)	Staff cost (FTA, SC) Consultancies	
	2. Activity Result Technical assistance to gender sensitised post-disaster recovery processes (e.g. assessments, planning, coordination, presentation and fund mobilisation, monitoring)	x	x	x	x	x	x	UNDP	Unfunded (potentially EU, MFAT, DFAT)	Staff cost (FTA, SC) Consultancies Travel expenses	
	3. Activity Result Support to resilient recovery coordination mechanisms through TRAC 113 funds	x	x	x				UNDP	UNDP TRAC 113	Travel expenses Meetings Consultancy	100,000

¹ Maximum 18 months

<p><i>Indicators:</i> Gender sensitised post Disaster Financial Preparedness Plan <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Targets: 1</i></p> <p><i># PDNA Experts Trained</i> <i>Baseline: 15</i> <i>Targets: 55 (25 women / 30 men)</i></p> <p><i>Related outcome:</i> CP Outcome 1. Climate change, disaster resilience and environmental protection</p>	<p>4. Activity Result Implementation of gender sensitised post- disaster recovery initiatives at community level through TRAC 113 funds</p>	x	x	x				UNDP Habitat for Humanity, ADRA, MORDI-TT, OXFAM, IFRC, Red Cross Societies ² , CROP Agencies (e.g. SPC, SPREP)	UNDP TRAC 113	Grants Construction materials Equipment	200,000
	<p>5. Activity Result Technical advice and support to the Tsunami in Schools Project implementation³</p>	x	x					UNDP	Japan through BRH	Staff cost (FTA, SC)	
	<p>7. Activity Result Improve Government capacities in recovery preparedness (e.g. PDNA, DRF, information management, financial mechanisms)</p>			x				UNDP	ADB, DOA through HQ TBC ⁴ , plus cofunding by SPC and TBC	Staff cost (FTA, SC) Consultancies Travel expenses Training	
	<p>8. Activity Result Strengthen Disaster Risk Management and Climate Early Warning Systems capacities at regional and national level</p>			x	x			UNDP	Unfunded (potentially EU, MFAT, DFAT)	Staff cost (FTA, SC) Consultancies Travel expenses Training Equipment	
	<p>9. Activity Result Design and delivery of PDNA support in collaboration with SPC</p>			x	x	x	x	x	UNDP	Unfunded (potentially EU)	Staff cost (FTA, SC) Consultancies Travel expenses

² Other NGOs mainly from the Pacific Islands Association of Non-governmental organizations such as Live and Learn, OXFAM, Caritas, WorldVision

³ Through this activity UNDP PO will implement the tsunami preparedness actions in the Pacific, under a COA provided by UNDP BRH, value approx. 300,000USD

⁴ Through this activity UNDP PO will support PDNA/DRF capacities. A COA was provided by UNDP HQ for implementing this activity in Fiji.

	10. Activity Result Provide technical inputs to the governments on developing their gender sensitised financial preparedness planning and post-disaster budget execution capabilities, potential next phase of the Pacific Early Recovery Fund (PERF)				x	x	x	UNDP	Unfunded (potentially EU, MFAT, DFAT)	Staff cost (FTA, SC) Consultancies Travel expenses	
TOTAL											300,000

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Annex 1 - Risks

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact Probability &	Countermeasures
1	Political events impact on ability to participate	2021	Political	Probability - 2 Impact - 2	Very close monitoring and ensure buy in from multiple government departments and Regional Organisations from the onset
2	Lack of ownership / engagement by governments	2021	Political Strategic	Probability - 1 Impact - 4	Clear outline in how we respond to the needs and requests from governments
3	Natural disasters that impact directly on implementation	2021	Environmental	Probability 2 Impact 2	UNDP will look at flexible mentoring piloting to ensure they are not adversely impacted. Risk will be inbuilt into planning for network event including location selection criteria




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	Post Disaster Needs Assessment & Recovery
2. Project Number	00134187
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Fiji and other Pacific Island Countries

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

UNDP recognizes the centrality of human rights to sustainable development, poverty alleviation and ensuring fair distribution of development opportunities and benefits and is committed to supporting “universal respect for, and observance of, Human Rights and fundamental freedoms for all.” as per UN Charter. UNDP will also ensure the meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

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

The Project will be gender-responsive in the design and implementation and will seek to identify and integrate the different needs, constraints, contributions and priorities of women, men, girls and boys into its programming

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

The Project will seek to support Programme Countries and Implementing Partners to address the environmental dimensions (both opportunities and constraints) of major development issues and to strengthen environmental management and protection.

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

This initiative will proactively engage and collaborate with a wide range of stakeholders involved in supporting disaster risk reduction and recovery processes in the Pacific, such as ADB, World Bank, EU and SPC. The project will develop close coordination mechanisms with other preparedness and disaster risk management initiatives from Governments, intergovernmental entities, regional organization, UN agencies, NGOs and donors. To that end the project will participate in regional and country-level platforms in disaster risk reduction (e.g. Pacific regional platform for DRR, Pacific resilience platform), promoting particularly a resilient recovery and building back better approach in reconstruction processes.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>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></p>		<p>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></p>		<p>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)?</p>	
<p>Risk Description</p>		<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p><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>
<p>Risk 1: No Risks Identified</p>		<p>I = P =</p>			
<p>Risk 2</p>		<p>I = P =</p>			
<p>Risk 3:</p>		<p>I = P =</p>			
<p>Risk 4:</p>		<p>I = P =</p>			
<p>[add additional rows as needed]</p>					
		<p>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</p>			
		<p>Select one (see SESP for guidance)</p>		<p>Comments</p>	
		<p><i>Low Risk</i></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		
		<p><i>Moderate Risk</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>		
		<p><i>High Risk</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>		

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 type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
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?	N
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? ⁵	N
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	N
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?	N
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	N
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	N
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	N
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	N
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?	N
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?	N
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?	N
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>	N
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? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	N

⁵ 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.

1.2	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?	N
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)	N
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	N
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	N
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	N
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	N
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>	N
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	N
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	N
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>	N
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ⁶ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	N
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	N
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>	N
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?	N
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)?	N
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	N
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	N

⁶ In regard 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.]

3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	N
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)?	N
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?	N
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)?	N
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)?	N
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)	N
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	N
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	N
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)?	N
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ⁷	N
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?	N
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	N
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N
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>	N
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?	N
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N

⁷ 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.

6.6	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?	N
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	N
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N
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?	N
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?	N
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	N
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 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>	N
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	N
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	N


