Annex F. 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 for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.]

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Capacity building for PCBs and uPOPs in the Gambia
2. Project Number	5908 (PIMS+) – 9570 (GEF ID)
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	The Gambia

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
It is well known that the exposure to Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) can lead to serious health effects including certain cancers, birth defects, dysfunctional immune and reproductive systems, greater susceptibility to disease, and damages to the central and peripheral nervous systems. The Stockholm Convention on POPs has been established based on the consideration that, given the long-range transportation of POPs, no one government acting alone can protect its citizens or its environment from POPs. Since 1930, PCBs were used for a variety of industrial uses (mainly as dielectric fluids in capacitors and transformers but also as flame retardants, ink solvents, plasticizers, etc.) because of their chemical stability. PCBs are fire resistant, have a low electrical conductivity, high resistance to thermal breakdown, and a high resistance to oxidants and other chemicals. The Stockholm Convention requires that all equipment containing concentrations of PCBs above 0.05% be phased out of equipment by 2025 and all PCBs be subject to environmentally sound management (ESM) for final disposal by 2028. Exposure to human health and the environment, lack of adequate data on PCBs, the existence of potentially significant PCB releases from use, stockpiles, and waste, and the need to phase-out and dispose of PCBs and equipment are major problems that have been prioritized for action in the Gambia. In addition, release of unintentionally produced POPs (uPOPs, such as PCDD/F and HCB) from the improper management of municipal and hazardous waste (e.g. through open burning and low-technology incineration) is also widely recognized as a global problem, which may only be addressed by adopting a holistic approach involving the full life-cycle of materials and substances. One of the main sources of uPOPs releases (as well as releases of other toxic compounds) is the open burning of waste, including at landfills. Reducing releases of uPOPs from this source requires an approach based on a number of factors, such as a reduction of the amount of waste generated, proper segregation of waste, reuse and recycling whenever possible, and adoption of proper disposal technologies. The result of the 2003 and 2017 preliminary PCB inventories in the Gambia indicate that a comprehensive inventory needs to be conducted on all potentially PCB-containing electrical equipment in the Gambia's electric power and electric utility system (run by the National Water and Electric Company of the Gambia, NAWEC). NAWEC is solely responsible for electricity generation, transmission, and distribution nationwide, and has seven generating stations.

Regarding uPOPs, vulnerable social groups and the environment are heavily exposed to harmful emissions including uPOPs from open burning of municipal solid waste and agricultural biomass. The first inventory of uPOPs in the Gambia was prepared according to the UNEP Toolkit for the Identification and Quantification of Dioxins and Furans, and identified PCDD/PCDF releases in the Gambia for the year 2000 (107 g I-TEQ/yr for air releases). Uncontrolled burning was identified as the major source of releases accounting for more than 98% (105 g I-TEQ/yr) of the national total. Power generation and cooking, the second major source of releases, contributed about 2% to the national total. The contributions of the rest of the categories to the national total were relatively insignificant. The 2017 NIP update project also revisited the uPOPs inventory to identify additional sources of uPOPs, particularly in the informal sector, which has grown with the Gambia's population increase in recent years. The findings and related proposed actions are in line with the first NIP and 2000 preliminary uPOPs inventory. However, it is worth noting that the updated uPOPs inventory reports that "with the establishment of more than 28 medical waste incinerators by a sponsored project under the National Nutrition Agency, across health facilities in the country without proper EIA conducted, the potential discharge of dioxins and furans is expected to increase from 2015".

This project aims at strengthening the capacities and capabilities of national stakeholders to manage PCBs and reduce uPOPs releases, in accordance with the priorities outlined in the NIPs and other national forums in the Gambia.

As part of this project, the Gambia will undertake the following activities: revise legislation; strengthen its administrative processes and technical preparedness; conduct a national PCB inventory; upgrade temporary storage; safely manage and dispose PCB-contaminated equipment currently still in use or as waste; undertake pilot activities for non-burn alternatives of municipal solid wastes and biomass to achieve uPOPs reductions; and demonstrate reduction, reuse, and recycling (3R) approaches. In addition to the increased awareness of health and environmental risks of these toxic compounds, the project will prevent accidental releases of PCBs and avoidable exposure to uPOPs, thereby protecting the health of employees, government officials, and the public in general and preventing the global spread of these chlorinated wastes to other locations.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the General Assembly, contains a number of articles that are closely linked to the scope of the proposed project. These articles and the manner in which the project will ensure that the human-rights based approached is mainstreamed in the project are as follows:

Article 3. "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person".

The elimination of PCBs from the Gambia and the establishment of an environmental management system for the use, handling, and disposal of these toxic materials will contribute to the protection of human health and the environment by reducing and/or eliminating the exposure to these toxic compounds. The identification and proper management of PCB-contaminated equipment will eliminate the release of PCBs from leaking equipment and out-of-service transformers and allow workers to use the required personal protective equipment (PPE) when handling and/or maintaining these transformers and capacitors. In addition, reducing the release of uPOPs (PCDD/F, HCB) from the improper management of municipal and hazardous waste (e.g. through open burning and low-technology incineration) will also contribute to the protection of human health and the environment. Through reducing the amount of waste generated, proper segregation of waste, reuse and recycle whenever possible, and adoption of the proper disposal technologies, and through sound PCB management, the project will reduce the potential exposure of workers and public in general to these toxic materials, and thereby protect human health and life and providing a safe and secure environment.

Article 19. "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers".

The upgrading of environmental regulations to ensure PCBs in the Gambia are identified and properly managed, including their treatment and disposal, will be equally applied to all locations in the country. Similarly, regulations and implementation activities will address the reduction of uPOPs, through capacity building and promoting alternatives to open burning The project will ensure that stakeholders impacted by, involved in, and interested in the management of PCB wastes and uPOPs are engaged in the project's development and implementation, through national consultation mechanisms, workshops, and awareness raising events to allow them to express their opinions on the project and its intended activities. Furthermore, project activities, objectives, and results will be widely disseminated through various media channels throughout the project's implementation. Environmental assessments including public hearings will be conducted for any major project undertakings with significant environmental impacts.

Article 23 (2) "Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment".

Employment creation in the project, especially for the youth will be promoted. For example, such employment opportunities are likely to be created as part of project activities to introduce best management practices for PCBs and to improve waste management to reduce uPOPs releases. The project will help to disseminate the information on the risks associated with PCBs and uPOPs and promote related environmentally sound management and disposal systems. Workers potentially exposed to PCBs and uPOPs will have the knowledge to better evaluate the environmental conditions of their jobs and better protect themselves with handling toxic substances and avoid and/or reduce the potential exposure to these materials.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
Lactating mothers' milk is one of the best-known pathways for transfer of PCBs and uPOPs into their children. The low mass of their babies results in a significant exposure of these children to these toxic compounds that may lead to development of serious diseases and health conditions. This potential impact makes the environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs and the reduction of uPOPs releases in the Gambia a unique opportunity to improve gender equality and women's empowerment. The PPG phase of the project assessed the gender aspects related to the management of PCB and uPOPs/solid waste management in industrial settings and waste dumpsites to ensure the participation, representation, and buy-in of vulnerable workers and community populations in the project's formulation and will be further investigated and addressed during implementation. The following guidance documents on "UNDP Technical Guide on mainstreaming SMC" and "The why and how of mainstreaming gender in chemicals management" will be adhered to in order to ensure gender mainstreaming efforts are applied. This GEF project will build awareness on the links between PCBs, waste management, and public health (including occupational exposures), with a special focus on the health implications of exposure to the chlorinated PCB wastes and uPOPs for particularly vulnerable populations, such as female workers, pregnant women, and children who could live nearby related industrial areas or dumpsites.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability
The project will enhance the Gambia's institutional capacities to control and manage PCB waste streams and reduce uPOPs releases that will result in a better and systematic approach to deal with these toxic materials. The establishment of a proper management system for PCBs and waste (resulting in the reduction of uPOPs releases) will also help the Gambia to comply with its obligations under the Stockholm Convention. The skills and knowledge to be acquired by government officials, workers, and public in general will provide the experience and know-how to the Gambia to deal with and confront the risks and challenges of other environmental and health issues related to toxic chemicals and wastes.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses).*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**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: PCB spills and exposure risks from operations.	I = 4 P = 1	**Moderate**	PCB wastes from various locations will be collected, packaged, and temporarily	This assessment is based on the specific situation in the Gambia and experience from implementation of similar PCB projects in other countries. Based on this, a national PCB

Accidental environmental releases of PCBs from operations can result in potential exposure to workers and the general public. In addition, environmental releases could take place during transboundary movement of PCB wastes caused by improper handling and packaging. The removal, packaging, transportation, treatment, and disposal of PCBs will require people to directly handle these toxic materials. The handling is subject to human error and can affect workers and to a lesser extent communities close to the temporary storage facilities where the PCBs will be handled. Related to risks: - Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, 1.1, 1.10, and 1.11 - Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, and 3.7 - Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3			stored prior to treatment or decontamination. Transferring oil from the transformers to drums poses potential risk of spillage. If appropriate, a mobile dechlorination system to treat PCB-contaminated transformer oil will be installed and operated at temporary storage facilities, which if incorrectly operated may also result in environmental release of PCBs from leakage. The above activities will not be located in sensitive areas. Furthermore, the probability of significant PCB spills and related impacts is low due to the mitigation measures that will be put in place under the project.	management plan will be developed that addresses all aspects associated with this risk. In addition, the following management measures will be undertaken: - Only trained personnel will participate in technical project activities, such as the sampling of transformers during the inventory stage of the project, handling of PCB contaminated oil, transportation, and storage. All people involved in these activities will be required to have complete personal protective equipment (PPE). The sampling of transformer oil will be preceded by proper planning and coordination and will be supervised by experienced and well-trained personnel to minimize worker exposure to PCBs and to reduce or eliminate the risk of potential PCB-contaminated transformer oil into the environment. These activities will be carried out under a controlled environment. - The transportation of PCBs from place of origin to the temporary storage facilities will be carried out only by trained personnel using rigorous but well-established and documented international hazardous waste and dangerous goods management practices, procedures, and standards, including those set out by the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, GEF STAP guidelines, and internationally referenced OHS procedures for on-site workers. - Local and transboundary transportation routes with the least likely risks will be determined and selected. - All transboundary movement of PCB materials and wastes will be undertaken by a professional company that is internationally-certified to undertake such activities. This involves shipping the waste to a commercially available and certified hazardous waste facility, such as an incinerator located outside the country. Such companies will provide proof of insurance and the necessary bank guarantees to support remediation of potential accidents. - For all components, capacity building and training programmes will be conducted by international experts and advisory support will be provided. Specifically, local personnel involved in direct work on project sites will be trained and supported throughout the project duration.

Risk 2: PCB leakage from temporary storage facilities. Improperly stored electrical equipment and oil drums at temporary storage facilities can lead to the release of PCBs into the environment. Moreover, PCBs are quite resistant to biodegradation, therefore, any leaks occurring in any jurisdiction has the potential to travel into the environment, having a negative global environmental impact. Related to risks: - Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, 1.1, 1.10, and 1.11 - Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, and 3.7 - Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3	I=4 P=1	**Moderate**	The temporary storage facilities will not be located in sensitive areas or in community areas, and will be secured. The probability of leakage will be low due to the use of proper equipment, procedures, and monitoring. Potential adverse impacts will exist in the short-term (e.g. two years) while the PCB waste is stored, prior to export. Communities close to the facilities will be regularly consulted regarding project implementation, complemented by awareness raising activities.	This assessment is based on the specific situation in the Gambia and the implementation of similar PCB projects in other countries. Based on this, a national PCB management plan will be developed that addresses all aspects associated with this risk. In addition, the following management measures will be undertaken: - Temporary PCB storage facilities will be situated at existing transformer storage and repair facilities, refurbished as part of the project, and will be designed, upgraded, and operated following strict environmental regulations. This will be complemented by best practices to ensure that workers, public, and the environment are properly protected. Secondary containment will be built around any liquid storage area. The facilities will also be upgraded with an overall containment retention wall able to hold at least 200% volume capacity of the largest storage container in the building. The management of these facilities will be carried out by properly trained operators adhering to strict environmental and health and safety guidelines. PCB-containing oil will be stored in UN-approved drums to minimize the potential for release of PCBs into the environment. - A routine monitoring programme of the temporary storage facilitates and the surrounding areas will be implemented with baseline PCB contamination levels of the sites properly determined. - The continuous checking of equipment and operations to minimize accidental releases of PCBs will be part of the facilities' operating procedures. Any leaks discovered or activity determined to be the source of unwanted releases of PCBs will be promptly corrected. - Towards the end of the project, all equipment and materials used in project operations that have the potential for PCB contamination will be secured and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. - All operations conducted at the temporary storage facilities will be subject to strict international requirements on PCB management, and will be carried out by trained operators.

Risk 3. Insufficient participation of women and affected stakeholders in the project. In the past, women have not been given equal opportunities to participate in project implementation and, therefore, there is a potential risk of underrepresentation of women participating in the project. Similarly, potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, may not fully participate in project-related decisions that may affect them. Related to risks: - Principle 1: Human Rights, 4 - Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2	I = 2 P = 3	**Moderate**	A critical analysis of the Gambian society shows that there are strong traditional and cultural forces that impinge on the participation of women in development endeavors. Disparities still exist between men and women in power sharing, participation and control over decision-making processes at all levels of society.[1] The potential lack of women's participation in the project could result in a failure to include their interests and needs in decision-making. This could have an impact on their understanding of PCB and uPOPs exposure and best practices. However, this risk is manageable through relatively uncomplicated measures including those outlined in the Gender Action Plan. Regarding potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, there may be challenges to fully participating in the project and decision-making. This could result from a lack of awareness about the project or a lack of capacity to easily participate. The impact on potentially affected stakeholders and marginalized groups is minimal as the project does not include activities in populated areas or	A Gender Action Plan was developed during the PPG phase, based on an initial gender analysis, and will be implemented throughout the project. Aspects of that Plan include, inter alia: establishing strategic partnerships and identifying synergies with organisations that focus on women's empowerment; developing project materials and training that directly address gender-differentiated issues; and designing and implementing a communication campaign that addresses women's needs. Regarding potentially affected stakeholders, a stakeholder analysis was prepared during the PPG phase, which identified a broad range of stakeholders, and stakeholder outreach and communication was undertaken. During project implementation, a number of activities will be undertaken to ensure stakeholder involvement including, inter alia: establishing a multi-stakeholder project steering committee; providing numerous opportunities to submit comments and participate in project activities including participation of civil society, NGOs, and others in meetings, forums, seminars, etc. related to decision-making on the project's implementation plans; participation of civil society, NGOs, and others in training workshops, where appropriate; developing and implementing an awareness raising strategy; developing awareness raising materials such as brochures, project cards, meeting banners, and posters, for different target groups; providing local communities with access to awareness raising materials in their own local languages; and conducting training for community leaders. All of these efforts will be geared towards ensuring that there is better understanding of the problems and ensure protection of the population and the environment from adverse effects of PCBs and uPOPs.

[1] The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010- 2020, prepared by the Ministry of Women's Affairs; http://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/1958/Gambia%20national%20gender%20policy.pdf

Formatted: No bullets or numbering, Tab stops: Not at 0.68"

Formatted: Font color: Red

			local communities, and should not interfere with the economic, social, or cultural well-being of any groups. Furthermore, this risk can be managed with relatively uncomplicated, accepted measures to avoid or mitigate the potential impacts.	
Risk 4. Economic displacement of informal waste collectors During the implementation of the three pilot activities (which will demonstrate non-burn approaches with a focus on municipal solid waste management, agricultural biomass, and landfill improvements) private sector participation may open the door to new large-scale competitors (that are skilled, equipped, and resourced) to the waste management sector. This may result in economic displacement of informal workers that support waste management. Related to risks: - Principle 5: Displacement and Resettlement, 5.2	I = 1 P = 4	**Low**	There are a number of informal workers (such as donkey cart operators and waste pickers) that support municipal waste management. The informal sector is not contributing to its full potential in supporting waste management. This is partly due to their lack of organization, skills, and access to credit. This can pose further challenges in the future to compete with the formal private sector, following implementation of the pilot activities and establishment of more formal or advanced waste management systems. In the past, the informal sector workers have not been consulted regarding the planning and implementation of waste management policy, legislation, strategies, and waste management system design. These workers will be regularly consulted regarding pilot activity design and implementation, complemented by awareness raising activities and other relevant support measures.	This assessment is based on the specific situation in the Gambia and the implementation of similar waste management activities in other countries. Based on this, the project will include the: (i) design and implementation of pilot activities to demonstrate the most appropriate and effective approaches that could be applied on a larger scale; and (ii) development and dissemination of guidance and training materials and delivery of training that promote alternative non-burn waste management approaches. In addition, the following management measures will be undertaken: - Training will be provided for the informal sector including putting in place mechanisms to facilitate the formation of cooperatives for the informal sector workers. The cooperatives can result in strengthening their role in the improved waste management chain. Formation of cooperatives can also increase access to credit as they can be registered as businesses with the ability to apply for loans. - Limited seed financing may be provided under this project for the informal sector. - Close coordination with and involvement of NGOs active in the waste management field in the Gambia will also provide strong support and required advocacy for the informal sector. Funds are to be provided under the project for NGO participation including membership in the Project Steering Committee. - The project will also facilitate a regulatory framework reform that will include provisions to recognize cooperatives as entities that can assume legal and institutional commitments.
Risk 5. Physical displacement of dumpsite squatters	I = 1 P = 4	**Low**	There are 1-2 families operating at and living in the Bakoteh	This assessment is based on the specific situation in the Gambia and the implementation of similar waste

Formatted: List Paragraph, Indent: Left: 0", Hanging: 0.1", Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0" + Indent at: 0.25"

There are a small number of transient residents in some of the active dumpsites in the Gambia. This practice exposes these people to uPOPs emitted from open burning occurrences within the dumpsite and to strong odors from the waste. Related to risks: - Principle 5: Displacement and Resettlement, 5.1			dumpsite. Regular burning of waste occurs at the dumpsite, which can result in significant health risks.	management activities in other countries. Based on this, the project will include the: (i) design and implementation of pilot activities to demonstrate the most appropriate and effective approaches that could be applied on a larger scale; and (ii) development and dissemination of guidance and training materials and delivery of training that promote alternative non-burn waste management approaches. In addition, the following management measures will be undertaken: - The affected families will be consulted and the associated health risks will be clearly explained to them. Resettlement of these families, including provision of alternative dwelling solutions will be provided. - Though the process of resettlement might be involuntary in nature because the families will be obliged to leave their transient dwellings in the Bakoteh dumpsite, legal protections for evicted individuals will be provided as enshrined in the national and international law (whichever is the higher standard) and full and fair compensation will be provided. Furthermore, the families will also be invited to participate in the training that will provided to the eligible informal sector and encouraged to join cooperatives that will be established under the project.

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.1", No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: 9 pt

QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
Select one (see SESP for guidance)		**Comments**
Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	**X**	- There have been a number of similar projects implemented in countries with economies in transition. Procedures and approaches to be used in the project regarding PCB management have been tested, proven, and applied for many years for the purpose of treatment and disposal including decontamination of PCB-contaminated transformer oil and PCB-contaminated solid materials from transformers and capacitors. A similar situation applies regarding uPOPs/waste management procedures and approaches. - The selection of the technologies to be acquired by the project will be rigorous and will be conducted through a transparent international open bidding process where the

			terms of reference and specific needs for the project will be clearly indicated and the evaluation and selection process will be completed using UN strict rules, procedures, and conditions. - A strong oversight and safety principles will be applied by UNDP CO and the experienced Project Management Unit. National and International experts will be recruited as needed to provide guidance and technical support. - Although the overall project risk is categorized as Moderate, there will be measures to reduce the various risks and ensure successful completion within budget and timeframe.
	High Risk		
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	X	
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	X	
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	X	
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	X	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	

Final Sign Off

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor Add title	YYY	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 Add title	ZZZ	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, the 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?	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? [2]	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 particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
5. Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	No
6. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
7. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
8. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
9. 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	Yes

[2] 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.

	implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	
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
3.	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? *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*	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? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	Yes
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?	No
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?	No
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?	No

	For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction	
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?	Yes
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? *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.*	Yes
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[3] 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)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	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?	Yes
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and	Yes

[3] In regards to CO_2, '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.]

	use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	
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)	Yes
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?	Yes
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~~Yes
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~~Yes

5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[4]	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
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 rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	No
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
6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.5	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
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.8	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-	Yes

[4] 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.

	routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
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? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*	Yes
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