**Safeguards+Gender:**

**Background, procedure and 1st stage - Checklist for the screening**

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## Background and Procedure

The NAMA Facility requires all NAMA Support Projects (NSPs) to undertake a systematic screening of possible intended and unintended negative impacts and risks of the NSP to environment, society, human rights and gender at an early stage, to draw up prevention measures – known as safeguards – and to follow them up in the project cycle. Also, the potential for promoting gender equality can be highlighted and addressed in the project design..

The NAMA Facility applies a two stage risk assessment to be performed by each NSP in its specific context and design:

**Stage 1) –Screening**

In the first stage, a **screening** is performed on the basis of the following checklists and takes account of any information from generally accessible sources/references. The completed checklist needs to be handed in together with the proposal as annex. NSPs are **strongly encouraged to undertake a screening at an early stage and to report to the Technical Support Unit within the first 6 months of the Detailed Preparation Phase** for comments and quality assessment. Also, this early screening will help NSPs to identify whether further resources need to be allocated to an in-depth assessment (see following “Stage 2”).

The **evaluation benchmark** used in the screening **is the significance of a risk** (also “considerable risk”).

Significance of a risk is assessed against the following criteria, as appropriate:

* The extent of the (possible) impacts and adverse effects (e.g. the number of people affected)
* The intensity of the (possible) impacts and adverse effects (e.g. stigmatisation of minorities, withdrawal or major impairment of access to water sources)
* The frequency/recurrence, location, duration and timing of the (possible) impacts and adverse effects
* The sensitivity/vulnerability of the affected people, groups and areas, taking their adaptive capacity into account as appropriate
* The irreversibility of changes
* For the environment and climate: national-level legal provisions

Significance of risks may also arise from aspects not specified in the checklists. The checklists should therefore not exclude more extensive analysis.

As a starting point for the screening, NSPs may consider publicly available sources like the risk categorisation list and management tools of the EBRD (<http://www.ebrd.com/who-we-are/our-values/environmental-emanual-toolkit.html>). It is noted, however, that each NSP needs the screening always should refer to the project- and country-specific context.

**Stage 2) –In-depth assessment**

A **transparent explanation,** with indication of sources/references, **of why an in-depth assessment is or is not to be performed must be provided**.

If one or more questions in a safeguard assessment are answered with ‘**yes’**, **an in-depth assessment must be carried out for that safeguard**. The in-depth assessment can be limited to the sub-areas or objects of protection that were identified as being affected.

In keeping with the precautionary principle, an in-depth assessment should also be carried out if there are uncertainties or a lack of information that mean that a clear decision on significance of the risk is not possible.

A possible in-depth assessment for one or more safeguards is performed on the basis of the relevant **specific guidance documents** that can be requested from the TSU.

# Environmental and climate screening

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Environmental risk assessment[[1]](#footnote-1) | Yes | No |
| Will the measure potentially have a significantly negative impact on one or more of the following objects of protection?* + humans, including human health
	+ biodiversity (animals, plants, microorganisms, etc.)
	+ ecosystems and ecosystem services
	+ soil, water, air and landscape
	+ cultural assets and other objects of protection
	+ interactions between the objects of protection listed above
 | [ ]  | [x]  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Climate change risk assessment | Yes | No |
| Do the development effects proposed to result from the measure depend significantly on direct climatic parameters such as temperature, rainfall or wind or on indirectly climate-induced events such as droughts, extreme weather events, severe flooding, sea-level rise, etc.?Is there a risk that the project will impact adversely on the climate resilience of people and/or ecosystems? | [ ]  | [x]  |

**Conclusion:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Is an in-depth environmental assessment necessary? | Yes[ ]  | No [x]  |
| **Reason for the decision:**The NSP aims at installing 2 solar PV plants in Gambia. The NSP does not pose any risk to adversely impact the climate resilience of people or ecosystems as the solar PV plants will be installed on idle land. According to local regulations, no EIA is required, only environmental clearance.  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Is an in-depth assessment of adaptation to climate change necessary? | Yes[ ]  | No[x]  |
| **Reason for the decision:**The primary focus of the NSP is the reduction of GHG emissions due to reduction of consumption of HFO and diesel oil. Being a mitigation focused project, an in-depth climate change adaptation assessment is not required. |  |  |

# Human rights screening

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Human rights risks | Yes | No |
| Is the NSP planned in a country, in which in the **target** **sector or project area** * + certain population groups experience considerable disadvantagein connection with **access to basic state/public services** or **productive resources**?
 | [ ]  | [x]  |
| * + groups affected by the project, in particular people with disabilities, children and women, are being **denied suitable and equal participation** in planning and decision-making processes?
 | [ ]  | [x]  |
| * + the rights of **indigenous peoples to free, prior and informed consultation and consent** arebeing impaired with regard to measures that affect their land, territory, its natural resources and/or their identity?
 | [ ]  | [x]  |
| * + **forced evictions or forced displacement** areoccuring?
 | [ ]  | [x]  |
| * + fundamental **labour rights** arising from the ILO core labour standards as well as other labour-related human rights being impaired?
 | [ ]  | [x]  |
| Does the project take place in a **human rights-sensitive sector** (e.g. land administration and management, resource extraction, environmental protection and resource conservation, transport and energy – and in particular infrastructure measures in this sector –, refugee and asylum policy, migration, justice and security) in which **other considerable human rights violations** occur in the country in question (violations of economic, social, cultural, political or civil rights)?  | [ ]  | [x]  |

If one or more of the questions is answered with ‘yes’, while ***no*** potential unintended negative impacts were identified for the corresponding questions, an in-depth assessment is not necessary in all cases. It must be **explained under ‘Reason’ (see below) how the project will ensure that it does not generate unintended negative impacts in the risk area in question**.

**Conclusion:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Is an in-depth human rights assessment necessary? | Yes[ ]  | No[x]  |
| Reason for the decision:The NSP doesn’t include human rights sensitive sectors such as land administration and management, resource extraction, resource extraction, environmental protection and resource conservation, transport and energy – and in particular any infrastructure measures such as refugee and asylum policy, migration, justice and security) in which other considerable human rights violations could possibly occur in The Gambia (violations of economic, social, cultural, political or civil rights). Hence an in-depth assessment is not considered necessary. |  |  |

**Gender equality screening**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Gender Scan
 | Yes | No |
| 1.  | Are there **secondary data sources** that enable the gender-specific risks and potentials of the proposed NSP to be appraised? |  |  |
|  | 1. Existing gender analysis or analyses.
 | [ ]  | [x]  |
|  | 1. Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW Committee)Please specify year of publication. 2014
 | [x]  | [ ]  |
|  | 1. Other sources, please specify:
 | [ ]  | [x]  |
| * *If yes, please hand in the gender analysis and answer the following questions on risks and potentials on the basis of the secondary literature.*
* *If no or if one of the following questions on risks and potentials is answered with ‘yes’ on the basis of the secondary literature, an in-depth assessment – as a minimum in the form of a desk study tailored to the project – should be provided.*
 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Risks: Gender-specific discrimination and disadvantage | Yes | No |
| **2.** | Are there one or more forms of significant gender-specific discrimination and disadvantage that might be consolidated and/or exacerbated by the project? If yes, please specify: | [ ]  | [x]  |
| **3.**  | Are there significant gender-specific risks, sexual and gender-specific violence or harmful traditional practices that might be consolidated and/or exacerbated by the proposed project?If yes, please specify: | [ ]  | [x]  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Potential for promoting gender equality* | Yes | No |
| 4. | Does the project have significant potential for making a positive contribution to overcoming gender-specific discrimination and disadvantage and promoting gender equality? If yes, please specify:  | [ ]  | [x]  |
| 5.  | Does the project have significant potential to promote achievement of the gender-related objectives of the 2030 Agenda – i.e. to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as a stand-alone goal in SDG 5 and/or as sub-goals of the 11 other SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17? If yes, please specify: | [ ]  | [x]  |

**Conclusion:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Which gender analysis will be performed?
 |  |
| (a) Desk study; reason for decision:  | [ ]  |
| (b) As part of an on-site mission; reason for decision:  | [ ]  |
| (c) None, because the gender scan and existing secondary sources indicate that the project will have no decisive influence on gender-specific risks, discrimination and disadvantage and no significant potential for promoting gender equality; reason for decision:  | [x]  |

**Confirmation of Screening Report by representative of the NAMA Support Organisation**



Signed and scanned version can be provided upon request

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)