# Annex E. Social and Environmental Screening Template

**Project Information**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Project Information*** |  |
| 1. Project Title | Conserving biodiversity and reducing land degradation using a Ridge-to-Reef approach |
| 1. Project Number | 5862 |
| 1. Location (Global/Region/Country) | St Vincent and the Grenadines |

**Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability**

|  |
| --- |
| **QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?** |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach*** |
| The rights of local stakeholders will be ensured through the development of stakeholder participatory plans developed through consultative processes during the PPG phase and implemented throughout the project cycle. Equity amongst stakeholders is ensured by the national consultative processes and established criteria used for selection of target sites for project interventions which are outlined in Annex K, and target beneficiary groups that will be selected through a participatory approach during Project implementation (Output 3.3). The project, through its interventions, will promote environmental and social sustainability for local stakeholders, especially socially and economically vulnerable and marginalized populations. Some of these interventions include: a) Increased awareness by farmers about climate smart agriculture, protected areas, watershed management as well of biodiversity and conservation values; b) participatory management planning (gender inclusive) for PAs and integrated watersheds natural resource management planning, c) Implementation of SLM and biodiversity friendly production practices, amongst others. There are no indigenous peoples in the project intervention areas or that may be impacted by indirect, secondary, or induced impacts from this project. |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment*** |
| The project gender action plan will ensure that gender issues are integrated into the entire project cycle including project preparation, formulation and implementation ensuring that gender equality and women’s empowerment are fully actioned. The project will further ensure that all project activities, social impact indicators and corresponding targets are gender-sensitive and that women and men receive equitable share of benefits. The project with further ensure that women participate in all of the project activities, such as SVG Network of Rural Producers, including decision making, their status and interests are not marginalized or diminished, and that women or their representatives are able to present their interests effectively thereby empowering women in the natural resources sector. The Project communication strategy will be developed to ensure that information disseminated by the project reaches women equally and specifically addresses their concerns and interests, i.e. that women have an equal access to information. The Project will also engage a Community Outreach Specialist that will work with the Project Gender Specialist to ensure that women, including women in rural communities, are engaged in both the consultative process and are provided opportunities to benefit from Project related activities and incentives, including Project supported sustainable livelihood initiatives. |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability*** |
| The project will support practices that incorporate BD and LD into the agricultural sector and into integrated watershed planning and management, working with both local producers and national institutions to strengthen capacity for SLM, CSA and BD conservation. BD will also be mainstreamed into strengthened multi-sectoral policies and legal / regulatory frameworks for integrated land use planning, both nationally and within the target landscapes, to minimize land degradation and maximize environmental sustainability. Furthermore, the Project will support the strengthening of capacity at the producer and agro-processor level (including women) that will further support mainstreaming of environmental sustainability into production practices. The Forestry Service, through project support for resources (i.e. satellite images and drone technology), will be supported to maintain PA borders and monitor these boundaries, including those in more inaccessible areas, over time. |

**Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?** | **QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** | | | | **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: There is a risk that limited institutional capacities might result in unintended impacts to BD conservation and SLM in the target landscape.  *Principle 1 (Q5). There is a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project.* | I = 3  P = 2 | Moderate | The Project will be positively impacting capacities and biodiversity conservation and SLM. An assessment during the PPG phase shows that there are constraints in capacities. Individual capacities exist, but institutional capacities in terms of insufficient financial resources and understaffing are present. Because there are existing individual capacities amongst key institutional stakeholders, the potential impact of the unintended risk to impacting BD negatively would be 3 (I = 3). The probability would be 2 because of the presence of individual capacities within key institutions and because limited institutional capacities (insufficient resources and staffing) exist in only some of the institutions supporting implementation of the Project. | | Project activities will strengthen capacities of national institutions. The project will positively impact capacity. The project will finance capacity strengthening at the institutional, community and producer level. Targeted capacity building will be based on capacity needs identification during the PPG phase, and a detailed capacity needs assessment and capacity development plan to be developed during year 1 of project implementation (Output 1.5). This capacity needs assessment and capacity development plan will also address capacity gaps identified in the Capacity Development Scorecard, including low capacities for management and implementation, to generate, access and use information and knowledge, for strategy, policy and legislation development and for monitoring and evaluating. Training will be implemented to address priority capacity needs identified during the capacity needs to support the achievement of project outputs and outcomes (see output 1.5). Furthermore, measures to address potential risks of capacity constraints are embedded into the project design. Measures will be put in place to avoid any potential risk associated with implementing SLM measures (i.e. reforestation) on steep slopes, including technical advice and supervision provided by the Project SLM Expert and the hiring of a Forester (Output 3.1, Budget note 18) to support the Forestry Services and supervise plantation management and reforestation activities and Field Assistants. Though a risk is of a small scope (area), the Project will be implementing guidelines and supervision by specialist during implementation of reforestation activities to ensure measures implemented only enhance slope stability (see output 3.1 and Budget note 19). |
| Risk 2: Women might not fully participate and contribute to design and implementation and might not have equal access to project benefits.  *Principle 2 (Q2). There is a risk that the Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?* | I = 3  P =2 | Moderate | Women are involved in agriculture, where approximately 30% of farmers and over 50% of agroprocessors are women, thus the potential impact would be 3 (I=3). The probability would be 2 (P=2) because women participate in the sector and have and will be concerned and interested in the project proposal and project activities. Though women not fully participating or contributing to design and implementation and not having equal rights to project benefits would negatively affect the positive impacts, in this Project it is a low risk. | | Project activities will ensure that both women and men are able to participate meaningfully and equitably, have equitable access to Programme and Project resources, and receive comparable social and economic benefits. A Gender Analysis and Action Plan has been developed (Annex G) which is incorporated into Project design. The Project will also promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and will seek to reduce gender inequalities in access to and control over resources and the benefits of the Project Programmes and Projects, also furthering the availability of gender disaggregated socio-economic and livelihood data. |
| Risk 3: Project activities will take place within and adjacent to critical habitats and environmentally sensitive areas (proposed PA)  *Principle 3 (Q1.2). Project activities are proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities* | I = 3  P = 1 | Low | All Project activities have been designed to improve environmental sustainability and to preserve conserve biodiversity. Project activities to implement SLM on steep slopes are to reduce land degradation and the negative impacts of sedimentation, are of a small scale (ha) with minimal potential to cause adverse impacts (Risk 1 above). Species census, biodiversity assessments, and IAS control to reduce threats to key species in critical habitats are also all designed to ensure only net positive impacts to biodiversity and will all be implemented by biodiversity specialists. The potential impact is three (I = 3), and the probability is 1 because only a small portion of the Project activities will be taking place within or adjacent to these environmentally sensitive areas or critical habitats.  See also Risk 4 related to reforestation activities. | |  |
| Risk 4: The project’s support of active reforestation of degraded areas in and outside of the proposed PA is implemented unsustainably.  Principle 3 (Q1.6). The Project does involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation | I = 1  P = 2 | Low | Active reforestation of degraded areas will have a net positive impact on biodiversity conservation and on overall environmental sustainability and will reduce land degradation. The Project will support small scale reforestation efforts using BD- and LD-friendly practices and only native species, and conversion of non-native / agroforestry plantation to native species in and adjacent to the proposed PA and critical habitats. No harvesting of natural forests or plantation development will take place. Reforestation activities will take place within the proposed protected area (Forest Reserve) and only use native species, will support conservation aims and effective management of the area as identified by government managers. Given the experience of the Forestry Services and the Project supported expertise of an SLM expert, there is a very low probability (P=2) of measurable adverse impacts on the criteria or biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated or on the ecological processes supporting those biodiversity values. Outside of the proposed PA and critical habitats, reforestation of degraded areas will use both native species and / or multi strata mixed agroforestry systems to improve LD and BD in non-sensitive areas. No invasive species will be used. The impact level is assessed as 1 because of the techniques and species being used (only native species in and adjacent to the PA and critical habitats, no invasive species anywhere) (Output 3.1 & Budget note 19). | |  |
| Risk 5: The Project involves the harvesting of the exotic invasive Indo-Pacific Lionfish *Pterois volitans* within the proposed marine PA. There is a risk that other species could be inadvertently harmed during this activity.  *Principle 3 (Q1.7) The Project involves the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species* | I = 1  P = 1 | Low | The Project will be engaging in the removal of only this highly invasive exotic species and predator which can only improve marine biodiversity by reducing predation. As Lionfish are only harvested by spearfishing, where each individual is targeted, which are highly distinguishable from other fish species, and as such, the potential inadvertent impact of this activity is 1 (I = 1), and because of the method of harvesting, the probability is also 1 (P = 1). This work will follow an invasive species management and control program (output 2.2.2), to be developed by the project. | |  |
| Risk 6: The Project involves the grading of an existing government dirt access road to support SLM activities (plantation management) and the building of a hut for CSA interpretation materials. There is a risk that these activities could result in adverse environmental impacts.  *Principle 3 (Q1.11) 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?*  *Standard 7. (Q7.1) 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*](#TransboundaryImpactsGlossary)*?* | I = 1  P = 5 | Low | Road maintenance activities (grading of an existing dirt road will take place (P=5) will be implemented through Project co-finance activities but will be of no or negligible impact (I = 1) as the Forestry Services (FS) access road is already existing, is already maintained, is not near critical habitats or water bodies, and is not in the vicinity of any communities. It is only used by the Forestry Services, and its entrance is controlled by a staffed interpretation center, limiting unintended expanded uses. Furthermore, the dirt road is already maintained by government, and only grading might take place (as needed). Additionally, the scope of this activity is limited spatially (in only one location and over a small area (approx. 100 ft) and will take place over a short period of time, and thus will have negligible impacts (i.e. dust, erosion, pollution). The interpretation hut is outside of the proposed Forest Reserve and will use existing logs, already on site, from non-native species previously harvested by the government, is also of limited scope (one location over a small area and over a limited period of time), is small (approx. 150 sq ft), not enclosed, requires limited material transport to site, and as such has negligible potential impacts for pollution.  As described in Risk 3 (above), the Project adopted a precautionary approach to natural resource conservation as promoted by UNDP, and the Project design is based on avoidance of any adverse environmental impact, which includes avoidance of activity detrimental to critical habitats and environmentally sensitive areas. Activities will be supervised by the Project SLM Expert, with activity planning technical input from the Project CTA/Biodiversity Specialist (Output 3.1) prior to the initiation of the Project activities. | |  |
| Risk 7: The project is supporting activities that promote SLM and BD conservation, including increasing the PA estate and biological / landscape connectivity, and climate resilient agricultural practices. However, climate change-related risks and impacts to the Project may take place, including impacts of extreme climatic events (such as heavy rains can cause erosion on steep slopes, landslides and downstream flooding) to Project interventions and outcomes that can potentially have adverse impacts on biodiversity, watershed ecosystem services and livelihoods.  *Principle 3 (Q2.2). The potential outcomes of the Project are likely to be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change* | I =3  P = 3 | Moderate | The Project is supporting activities that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management which includes climate resilient agricultural practices. Project activities, such as SLM and CSA, are designed to help reduce the potential impacts of climate change, but the Project outcomes are still vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, particularly extreme climatic events. The potential impact is 3 (I = 3) because of the steep slopes in Project intervention areas and due to the extent of these slopes in the upper watershed areas. The probability of this risk is 3 (P = 3) because of the observed trends in climate changes with regard to rainfall and recent extreme climatic events (see ProDoc Para 4) | | The Project will promote overall ecosystem and community resilience through BD and SLM practices. Strengthened ecosystem integrity through an expanded PA estate and increased biological connectivity will increase overall resilience to the impacts of climate change. Strengthening technical capacity and increasing effective use of climate-smart farming practices, soil conservation (Output 3.2) and SLM in upper watershed areas (Output 3.1), including reforestation with native species only, plantation management, and riverbank stabilization, will improve CC resilience across target ecosystems. Steep degraded slopes will be stabilized through reforestation and soil conservation measures thus reducing their vulnerability to erosion and landslides, and related impacts to nearshore coastal marine areas through flooding and siltation. |
| Risk 8: The project is supporting government in the development of guidelines for riverbank setbacks, for farmers who cultivate lands close to the riverbank, increasing the likelihood of erosion. There is a risk that these farmers will not be able to cultivate on this portion of their land.  *Standard 5 (Q5.2). 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 = 3  P = 2 | Moderate | Riverbank setbacks, already being implemented by government, are being done with no set guidelines, and while setback might limit the land use options for some farmers over a limited area, this will not lead to any displacement, neither physical nor economic because of the limited scale (ha) of this activity. Regulations are already in place and enforced by the Forestry Services at both proposed terrestrial PAs, and the Project support for the gazette process will not incorporate additional resource use restrictions. The Project will be supporting the designation of the Leeward Coast Marine Park but is not participating in the Marine Park site management planning, which would include fisheries and is outside the scope of this project. Conservation Zones will be delineated as part of this Project, identified by, and in full collaboration with, resource users. These activities will only be initiated after the socio-economic and livelihood survey / analysis and Livelihood action Plan is developed. As such, the impact will be moderate (I =3) and the probability is also small (P=2) as only a small proportion of resource users may be affected. | | The project will recruit a Gender Equality and Socio-economic Development Expert to carry out a baseline socio-economic and livelihood assessment during Year 1, prior to the start of the relevant project activities. This survey will inform the development of a Livelihood Action Plan (Output 1.2, Budget note 2) as well as management plans that will incorporate livelihood needs. No economic displacement will take place unless unavoidable and only then will be carried out in line with the Livelihood Action Plan. |
|  | **QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?** | | | | |
| **Select one (see** [**SESP**](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/operations1/undp-social-and-environmental-screening-procedure.html) **for guidance)** | | | | **Comments** |
| ***Low Risk*** | | | **☐** |  |
| ***Moderate Risk*** | | | **🗹** | Project activities aim to improve BD conservation, reduce land degradation and increase climate resilient agricultural production in environmentally sensitive ways. Project activities will not lead to increases in environmental impacts rather will result in overall positive environmental and social sustainability. However, limited institutional capacities might limit the project impact in terms of BD conservation and SLM in the target landscape. Project activities, such as SLM and CSA are designed to help reduce the potential impacts of climate change, extreme climatic events (such as heavy rains can cause erosion on steep slopes, landslides and downstream flooding) can adversely impact biodiversity, watershed ecosystem services and livelihoods, including those supported through Project activities. |
| ***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** | Limitations in institutional and stakeholder capacity may result in sub-optimal implementation of project interventions but, based on their assessment through the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard, individual and institutional capacities in place are adequate for a successful implementation of the project. Therefore, probability of adverse impacts due to limited institutional capacities is expected to be low. The assessment carried out during PPG phase will be followed by a more thorough capacity needs assessment and capacity development plan, to be developed during Year 1 of Project implementation. This plan will identify institutional and stakeholder training programmes to be implemented during the Project. Furthermore, an SLM Expert and a CTA/Biodiversity Expert recruited through the Project will provide technical and supervisory support to relevant project stakeholders and beneficiaries. |
| ***Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*** | | | **X** | A gender analysis has been conducted and the resulting Gender Action Plan will be applied during the project implementation. |
| ***1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management*** | | | **☐** |  |
| ***2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*** | | | **X** | Extreme weather events may impact the SLM, BD conservation and CSA activities. However, the Project approach is to support the integration of SLM and CSA approaches into land management and production practices to limit the impacts of climate related events. |
| ***3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions*** | | | **☐** |  |
| ***4. Cultural Heritage*** | | | **☐** |  |
| ***5. Displacement and Resettlement*** | | | **X** | A socio-economic and livelihood assessment and Livelihood Action Plan (Output 1.1.2) for proposed terrestrial and marine protected area sites will be developed during Year 1 of Project implementation to avoid – and, where avoidance isn’t possible, mitigate – the risk of economic displacement. |
| ***6. Indigenous Peoples*** | | | **☐** |  |
| ***7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*** | | | **☐** |  |

**Final Sign Off**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Signature*** | ***Date*** | ***Description*** |
| 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. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks** | SVG |
| **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? [[1]](#footnote-1) | No |
| 3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups? | No |
| 4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in 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? | Yes |
| 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? | No |
| **Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment** |  |
| 1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls? | No |
| 2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits? | Yes |
| 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?  *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:** Screeningquestions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below |  |
|  |  |
| **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable** [**Natural**](#SustNatResManGlossary) **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* | 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? | Yes |
| 1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5) | No |
| 1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species? | No |
| 1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species? | No |
| 1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation? | Yes |
| 1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species? | Yes |
| 1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?  *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction* | 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?  *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[[2]](#footnote-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? | Yes |
| 2.3 Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental [vulnerability to climate change](#CCVulnerabilityGlossary) 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? | No |
| 3.2 Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)? | No |
| 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)? | Yes |
| 5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[[3]](#footnote-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)? | 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 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)?  *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.* | 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 |
| 6.5 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](#TransboundaryImpactsGlossary)? | No |
| 7.2 Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)? | No |
| 7.3 Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose 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* | 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 |

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. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
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.] [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
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. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)