ANNEX F: UNDP SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	A systemic approach to sustainable urbanization and resource efficiency in Greater Amman Municipality (GAM)
2. Project Number	5543
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Amman, Jordan

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 project concept is based on, and specifically responds to, a request from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) and Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) to UNDP to develop an integrated project focused on resource efficiency interventions in the GAM. At a city level, the Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) developed the Amman Master Plan (AMP) in 2010, which provides an overall vision for the growth of the city until 2025 with a clear overarching focus on climate-resilient development, the creation of green jobs, and a strive for resource efficiency in all aspects of municipal planning and investments. Under Jordan's National Agenda (2006-2015), "environmentally sustainable economic development" is a key policy goal, and is reflected in a wide range of sectoral planning, including sustainable energy and infrastructure. In January 2013, a milestone was achieved in Jordan with the launch and adoption of the first National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC). The long-term goal of the Policy is to achieve a pro-active, climate-resilient Jordan and to enable a low-carbon but growing economy, with healthy, sustainable and resilient communities. "On 28 July 2010, through Resolution 64/292, the United Nations General Assembly explicitly recognized the human right to water and sanitation and acknowledged that clean drinking water and sanitation are essential to the realization of all human rights." (UNDESA, 2010). The project is very much informed by a human rights approach and was designed to alleviate the burden of the Government of Jordan and GAM in providing for Syrian refugees. Providing for the needs of Syrian refugees has impacted heavily on the Greater Amman Municipality's public finances, increasing expenditures on subsidies and public services, and further degrading the built environment. For example, beyond targeted programmes (via direct budget assistance) to assist refugees and vulnerable households in host communities, the Jordanian Government estimates that, in 2015, it will incur additional subsidies on food, gas, water and electricity for refugees amounting to US$ 418 million and accelerated infrastructure depreciation totaling US$ 244 million (Jordan Response Plan – JRP - for the Syrian Crisis, United Nations and Government of Jordan, 2015). Part of the project involves the quantification of water flows (apart from energy and material flows) of the GAM. Municipal water use in Jordan (including in the GAM) is currently met primarily using groundwater sources. In most urban sites in Jordan, water is supplied on an intermittent, rationed basis that requires household storage in cisterns and/or roof tanks. The JRP further notes that "Delivery frequency is insufficient and has worsened as a result of the increased demand and households have to supplement their supply by purchasing water. By tracking water supply and sources of high water use, the project will identify activities with high water intensity to reduce the consumption of water in a targeted manner to achieve an improved quantitative and qualitative provision of water. Implementing EE measures in households will result in financial benefits on household level as a result of reduced electricity bills. Such savings are seen important as they can be reflected in improving the economic conditions of households, especially low-income ones. The overall project will contribute to improve the quality of life of the people.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

Gender equality featured strongly as a cross-cutting issue in the development of the JRP 2015 and also the GAMGP. As a first step towards ensuring that a gender perspective was mainstreamed into JRP 2015, efforts were made to ensure that all data used and collected in the needs assessment, sector responses and performance indicators were disaggregated by sex as shown in the Project Results Framework (Section 5 of the Project Document). A Gender Analysis was carried out during the PPG phase as discussed in Section 3.3.3 of the Project Document. This was done with the support of the UNDP's BPPS Gender Advisor for RBAS. A Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan has been developed and integrated in the project design.

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

The project is a GEF-funded climate change mitigation project and therefore environmental sustainability is the core of the project objective – "To assist the Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) improve the quality of life for its citizens and comply with the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) via support for more sustainable resource-efficient urban planning and targeted low-carbon interventions in the municipal buildings and street lighting sub-sectors."

The energy sector in Jordan is by far the largest source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Jordan. On a per GHG unit basis, the contribution of the energy sector in the reference year (2006) was 87% of the total CO2 emissions of the country (Jordan's Third National Communication on Climate Change, 2014). Furthermore, the electricity sector is currently expected to constitute 43% of all GHG emissions in the country by 2020 under a BAU scenario.

The proposed project will assist the Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) achieve a more climate-resilient and low-carbon pathway via customized, targeted interventions and policy reforms in the municipal buildings and street lighting sectors. Jordan's building sector has been identified as having the second-largest potential for energy efficiency (EE) interventions in the country after the transport sector, accounting for approximately 35% of total final energy consumption, and as such is the main focus of this project. Further the project will provide more general support for the application of low-carbon planning and performance tools building off the existing Amman Master Plan and informed by the types of common tools promoted by GEFSEC under the Sustainable Cities IAP, through the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC)

Further, the project will develop a NAMA that will scale-up the environmental benefits across GAM based on the operationalization of sustainability planning and management tools, design and implementation of incentives, and MRV mechanisms through the proof-of-concept mitigation interventions in buildings.

The project will also enhance sustainable development through minimizing dependence on imported energy, minimising energy costs to the GAM and the larger economy, creating new employment opportunities and improving the local environment. The sustainable development and socioeconomic development impacts of the project will be substantial and multi-faceted. Potential indicators to be considered in the final results framework include:

- Performance of GAM (measured ex ante and ex post) on ISO 37120

- Energy intensity/improved efficiency of buildings

- Water savings and savings on embodied energy

- Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries; Number of beneficiaries relative to total population - to be determined based on latest population figures for GAM.

- Economic co-benefits – aggregate annual monetary savings (US$ equivalent) to the GAM budget from EE public street lighting and more efficient energy consumption in public buildings.

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: 3.3 Project involves larger-scale development of building; and	I = 2 P = 5	Moderate	Private sector buildings will be built of a somewhat large scale (apartment blocks / commercial buildings) integrating best practice resource efficient/technology measures. These are stand-alone projects that do not require environmental assessments. Nevertheless, moderate risks are associated with the construction if building best practices are not applied.	As part of a new series of International Standards being developed for a holistic and integrated approach to sustainable development and resilience in cities under ISO/TC 268, International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 37120 establishes a set of standardized indicators that provide a uniform approach to what is measured, and how that measurement is to be undertaken. Component #1 will support the development of a variety of tools and metrics to foster accelerated resource-efficient urban development in Greater Amman Municipality and benchmark progress against established international standards. Regarding new buildings, their building envelope energy efficiency will be benchmarked against the Thermal Insulation Code. The project will provide technical assistance to the Jordan National Building Council to develop a set of retrofit guidelines for existing buildings.
3.4 Risk of structural failure of buildings.	I=3 P=1	Low	Historical evidence shows that the structural collapse of buildings in Jordan is quasi non-existent. There is a system (as explained in Section 3.1.2 in the Project Document) in place that ensures that the buildings are built according to the civil	No action.

			engineering specifications of the Buildings Codes. The Jordan Engineering Association is responsible for approving the structural integrity of new buildings (including houses), and a selected Engineering Office is responsible for overseeing the construction of the new building according to the approved structural standards or specifications. Further, the Jordan National Building Council (JNBC) has received institutional and technical capacity building to modify the national building code and to develop retrofit guidelines to mitigate the risks posed to buildings by seismic activities. The technical assistance was carried out under the UNDP-GEF project entitled "Enhancing Institutional Capacities to Reduce Disaster Risk and to Integrate Climate Change in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan".	
Risk 2: 7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	I = 2 P = 5	Moderate	At present the National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC) provides an overarching (umbrella/high level) guidance for the Government and its sub-national actors to implement the major climate change priorities related to adaptation and mitigation while the AMP offers a general vision of climate-resilient green growth in the GAM. However, there is no GAM-specific sustainability plan or urban metabolism assessment for the city; climate change considerations as it relates to infrastructure and spatial planning decisions in the GAM still take place in an ad-hoc and sub-optimal manner. Moreover, there is no standardized common metric in place to measure the	In fact, the project aims to support measures that target the reduced use of raw materials, water and energy. Activities under Component 1 include: Development of a Sustainability Plan (SP) and Financing Strategy (FS) for the GAM by updating the existing Greater Amman Metropolitan Growth Plan (GAMGP) Quantification of all energy, water and material flows in the GAM. Assessment and costing of the most appropriate resource-efficient water management/recycling policies, business models, awareness-raising campaigns and capital investments for the GAM. This will include a specific focus on how to best address water shortages.

			progress that the GAM has achieved and plans to achieve versus other urban areas. More specifically as regards urban planning and resource efficiency efforts beyond just energy savings, various national water conservation /management/recycling measures, strategies and plans have been developed by the Government to enhance the development, management and use of water resources; however, few of them have an explicit focus on urban areas and none are customized to the situation in the GAM. Jordan's "Water for Life" Strategy (2008–2022) mainly highlights drought management and, despite being clear on the water sector vision and adopting an Integrated Water Resources Management approach, the Strategy lacks provisions for addressing climate change impacts on water scarcity and clear recommendations on water saving strategies for urban municipalities. Trends clearly show that in the context of the ongoing refugee crisis (the political risk associated with the refugee crisis is the first risk discussed in Error! Reference source not found.), the gap between current water tariff levels and full cost-recovery (including funds for capital expenditures) is too large in the near-term to be bridged by tariff increases alone. Water deficits are expected to continue to grow and the gap between demand and supply will lead to an increase in bulk water supply costs for priority domestic use from average current levels of 0.JD 35/cubic meters to JD 0.95-1.10/cubic meters or more. According to the Sweep	Amman benchmarked against other cities using ISO 37120 to measure the performance of city services and quality of life All of the downstream activities will be consistent with this resource efficient approach. In fact, the project will assist GAM in monitoring and benchmarking the resources consumption of the city, thereby making GAM more carbon friendly and eco-efficient.

			Net Jordan Country Report (2011), all municipalities are currently operating without full cost-recovery in the water sector. In the GAM, cost-recovery reached 63% in 2009, while other municipalities are operating on less than 50% cost-recovery (the difference is usually subsidized from municipal budgets). As such there is an urgent need for a quantification of all energy, water and material flows in the GAM (and other municipalities) followed by a analysis/prioritization of the most appropriate resource-efficient water management/recycling policies, business models, awareness-raising campaigns and capital investments for a given urban environment.	
Risk 3: 2.2 Is the project sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate	The ambient temperature in Jordan is expected to increase in the future due to climate change. Energy building codes related specifically to building envelope insulation will be an effective form of adaptation to this climate impact. The Third National Communication to the UNFCCC includes a special chapter on municipal needs for urban adaptation to climate change in Jordan, and the project has been specifically informed by the recommendations contained therein.	Adaptation measures which will be incorporated into this project include; 1) introduction of climate-responsive building techniques and elements to reduce the effect of heat and reduce demand on energy for cooling; 2) Promotion of the use of energy-saving devices, and raising awareness on the long-term benefits of energy efficient devices; 3) amendments to sector policies and regulations, such as building codes, to reflect climate change risks and to direct people towards insulating buildings to reduce energy demand; and 4) zoning and development changes to reflect increased vulnerability of specific locations and/or resources (to be considered as part of the project during the design phase and incorporated as part of activities supported under Component #1).
Risk 4: Community health and safety 1.2. Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or	I = 3 P = 3	moderate	The project will deploy insulation materials for building envelope under Component 4. Since building insulation materials may contain hazardous substances, the health of workers and that	This risk will be avoided altogether. The thermal insulation materials and products that will be used in the project under Component 4 will adhere to international standards. In order to ensure this the project will:

disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials			of building users and occupants can be a concern.	1. Develop national standards for building envelope thermal insulation and these standards will ensure avoidance of any hazardous or dangerous materials that may pose a health risk to workers and users of buildings; and 2. The incentives provided by GAM to support the implementation of the Green Building Guidelines will be pegged to the use of materials that are conforming to the national standards that will be developed under Component 2 of the project. The proposed project is also expected to create green jobs that are a social and political priority in Jordan. The capacity building and communication activities proposed in the project will enhance the awareness of stakeholders about the socio-economic and environmental benefits of resource efficiency measures and mitigate this risk, as will the proof-of-concept investments have supported under Component 4

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
	Select one (see **SESP** for guidance)		Comments
	Low Risk	☐	
	Moderate Risk	☒	As discussed above, several risks have been rated as moderate. Mitigation measures have been proposed in order to manage the risks. From a technical perspective the interventions (building insulation materials and water efficiency fixtures) are proven technologies with health and safety risks that are contained when carried out in full compliance with Jordan's environmental protection laws. Where standards are missing, such as in the case of insulation materials and products, the project will provide technical and financial support to overcome the gap. Further, by enhancing resources efficiency, the project aims to support measures that target the reduced

			use of raw materials, water and energy, thereby minimizing risks to the community. Climate change impact poses another moderate risk to the project. The ambient temperature in Jordan is expected to increase in the future due to climate change. As discussed, energy building codes related specifically to building envelope insulation will be an effective form of adaptation to this long-term climate impact but nonetheless short-and medium-term climate change shocks may impact the project. The Third National Communication to the UNFCCC includes a special chapter on municipal needs for urban adaptation to climate change in Jordan, and the project has been specifically informed by the recommendations contained therein. Specific adaptation measures which will be incorporated into this project include; 1) introduction of climate-responsive building techniques and elements to reduce the effect of heat and reduce demand on energy for cooling; 2) Promotion of the use of energy-saving devices, and raising awareness on the long-term benefits of energy efficient devices; 3) amendments to sector policies and regulations, such as building codes, to reflect climate change risks and to direct people towards insulating buildings to reduce energy demand; and 4) zoning and development changes to reflect increased vulnerability of specific locations and/or resources (to be considered as part of the project during the design phase and incorporated as part of activities supported under Component #1). The Building Energy Codes will be updated by taking into consideration the climatic changes in Jordan (Component 2) so that all interventions are customized to the climatic conditions (present and future) of Jordan. Historical evidence shows that the structural collapse of buildings in Jordan is quasi non-existent. A building licensing and permit approval system is in place that ensures that the buildings are built according to the civil engineering specifications of the Buildings Codes. The Jordan Engineering Association is responsible for approving the structural integrity of new buildings (including houses), and a selected Engineering Office is responsible for overseeing the construction of the new building according to the approved structural standards or specifications.

			Further, the Jordan National Building Council (JNBC) has received institutional and technical capacity building to modify the national building code and to develop retrofit guidelines to mitigate the risks posed to buildings by seismic activities. The technical assistance was carried out under the UNDP-GEF project entitled "Enhancing Institutional Capacities to Reduce Disaster Risk and to Integrate Climate Change in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan". Other minor risks concern disposal of certain building materials or lamps but these can be mitigated through appropriate actions and are not deemed to be of great risk.
	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	☐	
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	Project formulation has ensured that specific gender-disaggregated indicators and customized activities to ensure female empowerment and inclusion are incorporated in to the final project design. A Gender Analysis was carried out during the PPG phase as discussed in Section 3.3.3 of the Project Document. This was done with the support of the UNDP's BPPS Gender Advisor for RBAS. A Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan has been developed and integrated in the project design.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	☐	
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	X	The proposed project is fully consistent with the criteria of GEF CCM Objective 2 - Program 3: Promote integrated low-emission urban systems, which promotes low emission development needs at the city level as well as the GEF Sustainable Cities Integrated approach. The proposed project will assist the Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) achieve a more climate-resilient and low-carbon pathway via

			customized, targeted interventions and policy reforms in the municipal buildings and street lighting sectors, as well as provide more general support for the application of low-carbon planning and performance tools building off the existing Amman Master Plan and informed by the types of tools promoted by GEFSEC under the Sustainable Cities IAP, through the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC)
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	X	The proposed project will develop and enforce standards so that building insulation materials and products do not contain hazardous and dangerous materials that are harmful to human health.
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	The project aims to support measures that target the reduced use of raw materials, water and energy as described above. In summary: • Development of a Sustainability Plan (SP) • Quantification of all energy, water and material flows in the GAM. • Assessment and costing of the most appropriate resource-efficient water management/recycling policies, business models, awareness-raising campaigns and capital investments for the GAM. This will include a specific focus on how to best address water shortages. • Amman benchmarked against other cities using ISO 37120 to measure the performance of city services and quality of life • All of the downstream activities will be consistent with this resource efficient approach. In fact, the project will assist GAM in monitoring and benchmarking the resources consumption of the city, thereby making GAM more carbon friendly and eco-efficient.

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.

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? [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. 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?	Yes
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 implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
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: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	

[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.

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*	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?	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? *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.*	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[2] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes

[2] 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.]

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?	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)?	Yes
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	Yes
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?	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)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[3]	No

[3] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus

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?	
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?	n/a
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-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	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?	Yes

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.