

## ANNEX C

## UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening

## Project Information:

1.	Project Title	Enabling innovative ecological education towards the country's sustainable development.
2.	Project Number	00101041
3.	Location (Global/Region/Country)	Kazakstan

## 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 человека***

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, every citizen is guaranteed the right to free education and a favorable environment. The state aims to protect the environment conducive to human life and health. This constitutional provision is included in the section providing for the rights and obligations of a citizen and a person, and therefore its literal interpretation allows us to conclude that such a right of a citizen and a person is a constitutional right that must be ensured by the state by all legal means and means. This constitutional provision was further developed in the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, where Article 13 expressly provides for the right of individuals to "an environment favorable to their life and health". Recent amendments to the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan include the concept of environmental education and enlightenment in order to form an active life position of citizens and environmental culture in society, based on the principles of sustainable development. In order to fulfill the above obligations, the state has allocated a grant to promote environmental education, environmental education and advanced training of specialists in the field of environmental protection for the development in Kazakhstan of the education system for sustainable development of Kazakhstan.

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

Considering previous experience of UNDP and its project partners on similar projects as part of the implementation of Country programs and other projects, the Project structure is as inclusive as possible and takes into account all gender aspects. The Project provides equal opportunities for men and women, considering all aspects of gender equality, that is, equal rights in the production and distribution of resources. Since the bulk of the educational activities will be held in the regions, with further detailed planning of all activities, the Project Team will take into account the cultural context of the regions and various barriers (geographical, physical, behavioural, informational and communication) that may affect the availability of project results and resources for different categories of the population of the regions. During monitoring of the Project, it is planned to pay attention to the analysis of gender factors in order to determine differences in terms of existing economic and social conditions, opportunities, priorities for actions, planning approaches, implementation capabilities, training and support needs.

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

The transition of Kazakhstan to sustainable development is a long process that will require solution of enormous environmental, economic and social problems. However, environmental education, training and greening of society begins with the education and training of children, students and teachers. The project aims to popularize environmental education in Kazakhstani society. The

transition to sustainable development will require the unconditional elimination of stereotypes of thinking, the development of a responsible and frugal attitude of citizens of Kazakhstan to the environment in order to ensure environmental safety and sustainable development.

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

<p><b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b>  <b>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</b></p>	<p><b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b>  <b>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</b></p>			<p><b>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)?</b></p>
<p><i>Risk Description</i></p>	<p><i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i></p>	<p><i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i></p>	<p><i>Comments</i></p>	<p><i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks</i></p>
<p><b>Risk 1:</b>                      Principle 1.1 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? - YES"                      Principle 1.2 «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</p>	<p>I = 2 (minor)                      P = 2 (not likely)</p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>The project will be implemented in 17 pilot regions. The choice will be made on the basis of economic, technical and technological feasibility. Remote regions will have the opportunity and access to demonstration sites if there is a budget to ensure the transportation of target groups to the</p>	<p><b>NOT REQUIRED FOR LOW RISKS</b></p>

<p>individuals or groups? - YES"</p> <p>Principle 1.3 «Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups? - YES"</p> <p><b><u>Risk explanation for the project:</u></b> The project is planned to be implemented in 17 regions of the country. There is a risk that the affected populations will include poor or other marginalized groups and that these groups will be disproportionately affected by project activities (due to their remoteness from the target areas).</p>			<p>central regional educational hub.</p>	
<p><b><u>Risks 2:</u></b></p> <p>Principle 1.5 Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project? - YES</p> <p>Principle 1.6 Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights? - YES"</p> <p><i>When working in developing countries, there is a risk that government agencies and responsible parties may not have the full potential necessary to fulfill their responsibilities in terms of managing and administering educational projects in the environmental field.</i></p> <p><b><u>Explanation of risk in relation to the project:</u></b> in addition, by the same principle and justification of the fact that the project will</p>	<p>I = 2 (minor) P = 2 (not likely)</p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>Risk is assessed based on the situation and context in which the project will operate. Despite the presence of risks, the combination of exposure and probability of risk is considered low. The fact that there is limited capacity on the part of both the government and right holders is an integral part of working on sustainable livelihoods in developing countries. Of course, this does not automatically place all such projects in the category of moderate or high risk. At the same time, standard procedures will be</p>	<p><b>NOT REQUIRED FOR THE LOW RISK</b></p>

<p>work on environmental education problems, there is a risk that resource users and other right holders do not have knowledge on how to claim their rights. Such resource users may not be fully educated and informed about what rights they have (in this case, in relation to the right to an environmental education), or procedures that require compliance with these rights. There is a risk that copyright holders may not have legal, financial means to claim their rights.</p>			<p>applied in this project to mitigate the low risk that exists. As in the case of previous risks, the project will work closely with all interested parties to support government bodies and environmental education institutions to fulfill their obligations and to clarify the right of resources to claim their rights, for example, the right of citizens for free education. This will be achieved through consultations with stakeholders on all relevant aspects of the project so that all parties know and understand the relevant obligations and rights.</p>	
<p><b><u>Risk 3:</u></b></p> <p>Standard 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"</p> <p>Standard 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? - NO"</p>	<p>I = 2 (minor) P = 2 (not likely)</p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>Risk is assessed based on the actual impact and likelihood of the actions themselves, without taking into account any potential mitigation measures. In the framework of the project, potential locations for the creation of educational centers will be studied, in this regard, the possibility of creating centers in environmental disaster areas exists, therefore the probability of these risks is "expected". However, given that the project's activities will</p>	<p><b>NOT REQUESTED FOR LOW RISKS</b></p>

<p><b><u>Risk explanation for the project:</u></b> It is expected that the project will have a positive short-term and long-term impact on the level of awareness and education of the population.</p>			<p>increase the level of understanding of the population, in order to manage such risks to improve the environmental parameters of the regions, and corresponding to social well-being, the risk of negative social and environmental consequences is "minor" (theoretically, the project has a high probability of positive impact). Nevertheless, this risk will be constantly monitored during the project through standard project control systems and risk monitoring systems.</p>	
<p><b><u>Risk 4:</u></b></p> <p>Standard 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"</p> <p>Standard 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"</p> <p><b><u>Risk explanation for the project:</u></b> The Project is aimed at hanging environmental education and does not</p>	<p><b>I = 2 (minor)</b> <b>P = 2 (not likely)</b></p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>The risk is assessed based on the actual impact and likelihood of the project activity without taking into account possible mitigation measures. The implementation of the project provides for fair access and distribution of benefits from its implementation.</p>	<p><b>NOT REQUIRED FOR LOW RISKS</b></p>

contain risks of violating a stable economic situation or relations in the field of land use, except for possible issues regarding the transfer of assets created under the project to the ownership/use of potential owners of educational centers.				
<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</b>				
<b>Select one (see SESP for guidance)</b>		<b>Comments</b>		
<b>Low risk</b>	<b>X</b>	All potential SESP risks that were identified are considered "low." Therefore, in general, the Project is considered a low risk regarding SESP issues. The specific objective of the project is to improve the environmental and social conditions in the regions, including improving gender aspects. The risk associated with indigenous peoples cannot be applied in the context of this project in Kazakhstan. Ethnic minorities live in some of the project areas of Kazakhstan, but these groups are not considered indigenous peoples.		
<b>Moderate risk</b>				
<b>High risk</b>				
<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?</b>				
<b>Check all that apply</b>		<b>Comments</b>		
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>		NOT REQUIRED FOR LOW RISKS		
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>		NOT REQUIRED FOR LOW RISKS		
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>		NOT REQUIRED FOR LOW RISKS		
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>		NOT REQUIRED FOR LOW RISKS		
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>		NOT REQUIRED FOR LOW RISKS		
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>		NOT REQUIRED FOR LOW RISKS		
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>		<b>X</b>	Standard requirements 5.2 and 5.4 (according to the UNDP SESP (2014)):	

		<p><u><i>Avoid and mitigate the physical situation and violation of a stable position in the economy:</i></u></p> <p>UNDP projects will seek to avoid changes in sustainable economic conditions, as well as mitigate the effects of changes and their inherent risks when changes cannot be avoided. To this end, Projects that may entail changes in relocation will include the necessary measures. Being not responsible for the implementation of these measures, UNDP will verify and document that these measures have been reviewed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Wide distribution in an accessible form and language of written justification of the change activity and notification of persons affected by these events at least 90 days before the date of movement;</li><li>- Access to effective remedies and timely and accessible experience, including a legal adviser, to ensure an understanding of rights and opportunities;</li><li>- Effective and affordable counseling for the affected population and appropriate measures to secure settlements, even if withdrawal options are available;</li><li>- A resettlement action plan or livelihood restoration plan (see paragraphs 9 and 10 of this standard) must be publicly explained at least 90 days before the change action;</li><li>- An assessment of the level of livelihoods at the actual level to examine whether the objectives of this standard have been met.</li></ul> <p><u><i>Development of resettlement plans:</i></u> <i>When a physical resettlement or deprivation of a stable economic situation is unavoidable, UNDP will introduce into the documentation of the Draft Resettlement Action Plan or alternative income sources action plan, which were developed in a transparent manner with individuals and the evicted local population, and</i></p>
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		<p>are consistent with the objectives of this document (Standard). All plans will be aimed at achieving the following goals and inclusion of the relevant specific elements listed in paragraphs 9 and 10 of this document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. identify persons who will be resettled by the Project, determine who will be entitled to compensation and assistance, and exclude (impede) persons who are not eligible for benefits;</li><li>ii. determine how the needs and priorities of potentially affected individuals and communities are addressed;</li><li>iii. ensure that prior to relocation fair compensation is paid for any loss of personal, real or other property or goods, including rights or interests in property recognized by law;</li><li>iv. create an adequate budget and time frame for resettlement activities;</li><li>v. establish the rights of all categories of affected individuals (including host communities);</li><li>vi. provide support to communities, whenever possible, so that communities can return to places of pre-relocation;</li><li>vii. pay particular attention to the needs of the poor and socially excluded and avoid discriminatory activities, including against vulnerable and marginalized groups and individuals;</li><li>viii. provide displaced persons and communities with safe access to essential services, housing, food, water, energy and sanitation; and</li><li>ix. clarify tenure rights and ensure tenure in accordance with applicable law;</li><li>x. independently monitor displacement and resettlement activities; and</li><li>xi. support, if necessary, efforts to progressively exercise rights.</li></ul> <p><u>Livelihood Action Plan:</u> Before a violation of a stable economic situation occurs (including situations</p>
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		<p>where access to resources is limited but physical movement is not required), a Livelihood Action Plan is needed to provide following:</p> <p>a) <i>Displaced persons and local people receive compensation for loss of property or loss of access to assets at full replacement cost. Additionally, the following will be included.:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>In cases where land acquisition or land use restrictions affect commercial entities, the affected business owners will receive compensation for the cost of restoring business in another place, for lost net profit during the transition period and for the costs of transferring and reinstalling the plant, equipment or other equipment;</i></li><li>- <i>In cases involving persons with legal rights to own and use resources, regardless of whether these rights are official or informal, a replacement of property (for example, agricultural or commercial property) will be provided with equal or greater value.</i></li><li>- <i>Persons who have suffered a violation of a stable economic situation and do not have legally sound land claims will receive compensation for lost assets other than land (for example, crops, irrigation infrastructure, other land improvements), at the full cost of replacement.</i></li></ul> <p>b) <i>In addition to compensation for lost assets, if any, persons who have suffered a loss of stable economic status, whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected, will also be given the opportunity to improve or at least restore their means to generate income , level of</i></p>
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		<p><i>production and standard of living. An independent review, based on raw data, will confirm that capacities, production levels, and living standards are improved or restored. Additional measures include the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>- for persons whose livelihoods are connected with land, priority should be given to the replacement of land, which has a combination of production potential, location advantages and other factors, at least equivalent to lost;</i></li><li><i>- for persons whose livelihoods are based on natural resources and where restrictions apply to access to these resources, measures will be taken to either allow permanent access to the affected resources or provide access to alternative resources with the equivalent potential for generating income and accessibility. If necessary, compensation associated with the use of natural resources may be of collective nature;</i></li><li><i>- in projects related to involuntary restrictions on access to legally permitted parks and protected areas, the nature of the restrictions, as well as the type of measures necessary to mitigate adverse effects, will be determined with the participation of potentially involved persons. Measures will be identified to assist those affected by changes in improving livelihoods, or at least restoring them, while maintaining the sustainability of the park or protected area. In cases where indigenous lands, resources and territories are referred to in</i></li></ul>
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		<p><i>parks or protected areas, paragraph 5 also applies;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>if circumstances give the project the opportunity to provide land or resources, as described above, and if there is evidence of mutual agreement with the affected people regarding alternative measures, alternative income-generating opportunities such as credit services, training or employment opportunities can be provided.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>c) Relocation support is provided to individuals and local populations subject to resettlement, as necessary, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income ability, production level and standard of living.</i></p>
	6. Indigenous Peoples	N/A
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	NOT REQUIRED FOR LOW RISKS

### Final Sign Off

See the scanned signature

<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
QA Assessor 	Zhanetta Babasheva, Resources monitoring and M&E Associate, UNDP in Kazakhstan Country Office	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 	Irina Goryunova, Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP in Kazakhstan Country Office	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 submission to the PAC.
PAC Chair 	Vitalie Vremis, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP in Kazakhstan Country Office	NDP 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.

## Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

<b>Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks</b>	
<b>Principles 1: Human Rights</b>	<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
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? <sup>1</sup>	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?	No
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
<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>	
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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below</b>	
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	
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?	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
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>	

2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant <sup>2</sup> 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
<b>Standard 3: Community health, safety and working conditions</b>		
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
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
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

<sup>2</sup> In regards to CO<sub>2</sub>, '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.]

<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
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? <sup>3</sup>	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
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
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
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	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