

UNDP ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING PROCEDURE (SESP)

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Developing A Comprehensive Framework for Practical Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol
2. Project Number	PIMS 5769; GEFID 9741
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Cambodia

Project Information**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 objective is to put in place a rational framework for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in Cambodia that follows the CBD requirements for Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) in ABS agreements for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge (TK). In this regard, the project uses a human rights based approach in empowering custodians of genetic resources and TK (mainly indigenous communities) to claim their rights and increasing the ability and accountability of institutions and individuals responsible to respect, protect and fulfill such rights. The two components of the project, namely, Component 1: Developing a national framework and legislation on ABS consistent with the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol; and Component 2: Building capacity for developing and implementing the national ABS Framework and legislation, is aimed at establishing policies, legislation and institutional systems that safeguards and protect the fundamental rights of the stewards of such valuable genetic resources and associated TK.

To facilitate a process that will ensure free and fair access to genetic resources and TK, the project will take steps to ensure participation of stakeholders (including the custodian of genetic resources and associated TK, such as Indigenous people) at appropriate levels in the formulation of policy, legislation, community protocol and ABS agreement frameworks on the basis of the Nagoya Protocol. The legislative and institutional systems that will be introduced through the project will have measures to ensure that the approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities is obtained for access to genetic resources where they have the established right to grant access to such resources.

During project implementation, consultations will be held with local communities and other key stakeholders in order to create an awareness of the barriers and opportunities for ensuring that genetic resources and associated TK available in the country are harnessed in a manner that is fair and equitable so as to economically benefit stewards of these resources, enhance the local economy and the economy of the country as a whole. Stakeholders will have a voice in determining the administrative and permitting systems that are necessary to ensure that human rights are not transgressed in the effort to enhance economic benefit.

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

The project has carried out a gender analysis during the PPG phase to look at ways that men and women are involved in economic activities and in relation to the use of natural resources. It showed that gender disparities exists in areas of education, training opportunities, participation and particularly in decision-making on natural resources related issues. Few Cambodian women understand their constitutional and land rights thereby making them more likely to encounter greater challenges in securing land tenure rights.¹ In terms of forest management, women play an especially important role by engaging in a variety of activities such as patrolling, conducting forest inventory and collecting non-timber forest products, however access to and use of forest resources and knowledge is often differentiated by gender.² For instance, men tend to access and have deeper knowledge about commercial products such as rattan, resin and honey, while women collect and are more knowledgeable about other resources such as wild mushrooms, tubers, bamboo shoots, etc. Despite this fact, women have been minimally engaged in decision-making processes related to forest management, and their representation in forest management institutions remains low. As a general rule, social norms and high illiteracy rate of women can reduce participation and involvement of women in decision-making in relation to natural resources. Consequently gender balance can remain a challenge. Existing community management committees are mainly comprised of men and although many women are emerging as elected leaders of community forest committees, heads of village groups and commune council members, the voice of women still remains low in making

¹ USAID Cambodia. 2006. Gender Analysis and Assessment: Volume I: Gender Analysis

² Rocheleau, et.al. 1996. Feminist Political Ecology: Global Perspectives and Local Experiences. London:

decisions and they experience lack of confidence in management roles.

The project will promote gender equality and women's participation in decision-making relating to development of policy, legislation and mechanisms for access and benefit sharing of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge by employing inclusive approaches and processes. Project implementation will provide many opportunities to ensure that gender issues are directly addressed. In particular, stakeholder platforms, consultations and meetings and capacity building efforts will be designed to ensure that targets for participation of women are met (30% participation in capacity building programs at national and provincial levels and enhanced awareness generation activities). The policies, legislation and institutional systems that are to be developed through the project will be defined through a gender sensitive perspective. The Ministry of Women's Affairs (MWA) will actively participate in discussions relating to all project activities so as to ensure that these new instruments are developed through a gender lens that ensures that gender concerns are adequately integrated. Before such policies, legislation and institutional systems are finalized these would be cleared by the MWA.

Gender equality was considered during the design of the project. The Project Management Unit will track key indicators (in the RFA) as well as keep a record of the number of women participating in consultations, involved in key project-related committees and capacity building programs supported by the project. The project document makes reference to the following measures: (i) development of a gender sensitive action plan for capacity building (Output 2.2); (ii) development of a comprehensive communication, education and public awareness strategy (CEPA) and action plan for promoting awareness among policy makers, general public, women, indigenous and local communities that are specifically custodians of genetic resources and traditional knowledge; design of special awareness programs that focus on women and Knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups, including women (Output 2.3); and (iii) Training of staff on application of gender mainstreaming in project communication and project activities and the conduct of awareness and outreach activities.

The implementation and monitoring of these activities will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator, with support of the MWA.

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

The goal of this project is set to contribute towards the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources in Cambodia. The project outcomes and outputs are also geared towards increasing environmental sustainability of genetic, protect traditional knowledge and ensure that local communities adequately benefit from the use and commercialization of such resources and traditional knowledge. Such benefit sharing arrangements are expected to enhance incentives for indigenous people and local communities by adding value to the existing genetic resources and its conservation.

Environmental sustainability will be promoted through a number of strategies, including (i) drafting of an ABS framework of biodiversity rules and regulations; and guiding documents, manuals and other legal instruments to channel and reinvest proceeds from ABS agreements towards the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (Output 1.1); (ii) regulatory instruments to ensure disclosure of the origins of any genetic resources utilised by the applicant, in patent applications, and ensuring that inspection of the import and export of biological resources (Output 1.2); (iii) development of models for bio-prospecting and research procedures that ensure the sustainability of genetic resources, proper harvesting techniques and science based assessment of status of genetic resource base (Output 1.3); (iv) development of specific guidelines and procedures for applying EIA process to ensure that meets ABS safeguard requirements (Output 1.5); and (v) seeking to define a dedicated financial mechanism to channel monetary benefits arising from ABS agreements to be reinvested in biodiversity conservation (Output 1.6).

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p>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)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability</p>	<p>Significance (Low,</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If</p>

	(1-5)	Moderate, High)		ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
<p>Risk 1: The Project could lead to adverse impacts on human rights of the local communities that are custodians of genetic resources and indigenous knowledge, and in particular indigenous groups</p> <p><i>Principle 1; Question 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?</i></p> <p><i>Principle 1; Question 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?</i></p>	<p>P=3 I=3</p>	Moderate	<p>The risk can arise if the new legislation and policies do not adequately take into consideration the needs and aspiration of local communities, in particular that of Indigenous communities in decisions relating to use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge for industrial purposes</p>	<p>The project will address this human rights risk proactively by embodying the requirements for Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms in ABS agreements, including fair and equitable sharing of benefits with the national framework for ABS. The view of local communities, stakeholders and indigenous people will be taken into consideration through consultations at national, regional and local level during the development of the ABS framework, including legal and policy documents, procedures for access and sharing of benefits and documentation and use of traditional knowledge.</p>
<p>Risk 2: Indigenous community might not have the capacity to claim their rights and ownership to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge</p> <p><i>Principle 1; Question 6: Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?</i></p> <p><i>Principle 1; Question 7: Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?</i></p>	<p>P=2 I=3</p>	Moderate	<p>Limited knowledge by local populations of their legal rights to genetic resources and traditional knowledge may impede rights-holders from claiming their rights</p>	<p>The procedures for establishing agreements for use of genetic resources and TK by external entities will be governed by specific PIC and MAT to be developed for negotiation of ABS agreements between resource owners and users. In addition capacity building and awareness creation programs will be undertaken to make stakeholders aware of user obligations to moderate the risk of duty-bearers not having the capacity to meet their obligations once a fully functional ABS framework is effect. Specific mechanisms to address conflicts arising during the implementation of ABS agreement will be defined in the institutional structures that are proposed to implementing ABS legislation.</p>

<p>Risk 3: There is potential for impacts on the ability of women and indigenous communities and local communities ability to use, develop, and protect natural resources and natural resources capital assets</p> <p><i>Principle 2: Question 1: Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?</i></p> <p><i>Principle 2; Question 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?</i></p>	<p>P = 2</p> <p>I=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Commercialization of genetic resources may limit the ability of women to use and protect natural resources and in equitable benefit sharing if gender disparities are not fully considered in any ABS agreements</p>	<p>The institutional mechanism to be instituted under the project to ensure free and fair access and benefit sharing project will promote rules and guidelines for ensuring that ABS agreements include equity considerations for both men and women on access and development of genetic resources and in partnership arrangements for resources use. It would also include specific guidelines for that the development of commercial agreements will include specific requirements to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits on Mutually Agreed Terms, so that women and indigenous communities are proactively involved in decisions on ABS agreements and</p>
<p>Risk 4: The project promotes the use of genetic resources for commercial purposes that might result in over-exploitation</p> <p><i>Principle 3: Standard 1: Question 1: Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?</i></p> <p><i>Principle 3: Standard 1: Question 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?</i></p> <p><i>Principle 3; Standard 1: Question 6: Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?</i></p> <p><i>Principle 3: Standard 3: Question 9: Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial</i></p>	<p>P=2</p> <p>I=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The indirect effect of the project will be to facilitate the utilization of genetic resources which could result in its over-exploitation for economic gain</p>	<p>In line with the requirement of SES Standard 1, the ABS framework (and related tools to be developed such as MAT, ABS agreements, PICs, permitting systems etc.) will establish regulations of bio-prospecting and wild collection of germplasm and other genetic resources. The goal of these efforts will be to mitigate or eliminate any new risks arising as a result of increased incentives to illegally find and utilize wild genetic resources.</p> <p>ABS agreements will be based on scientific information on the status of the resource, sustainable harvest techniques and monitoring of the condition of the resource through its development phase. In addition, the project will develop guidelines and procedures that will require the use of use of EIAs (including social assessment) for ABS projects that will seek to define measures to prevent over-exploitation and ensure that social impacts are addressed.</p>

development)				
<p>Risk 5: The promotion of use of tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes could result in erosion of cultural features</p> <p><i>Principle 3; Standard 4; Question 4: Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?</i></p>	<p>P=2</p> <p>I=3</p>	Moderate	<p>Given the focus on improving access and benefit sharing of genetic resources, there might be a possibility that inherent cultural and social norms of indigenous people may be eroded in the push for economic gain.</p>	<p>A key objective of development of an ABS framework for Cambodia is to ensure that the traditional knowledge and practices of local communities (including in particular indigenous people) is only used with the consent of the affected communities. The ABS legislation and institutional systems will include specific requirement for ensuring that the full consent of the resource and knowledge holders will be necessary pre-requisite for negotiating any ABS agreements and substantial local benefits will accrue to communities involved when commercialization takes place. The procedures for access and benefit sharing will ensure that such agreements are signed by the GR/TK owners with FPIC procedures, training programs and that capacity building will take place in local communities, and the internationally recognized certificates for GR/TK will be issued by government with the full participation of indigenous communities. In addition, with the prior and informed consent of the resource and knowledge holders, the traditional knowledge of use of genetic resources will be documented to ensure that these practices are not lost.</p> <p>d</p>
<p>Risk 6: There are indigenous people in areas who have extensive genetic resources and where traditional knowledge that could be negative impacted if ABS policies and practices developed through the project do not have adequate safeguards</p> <p><i>Principle 3: Standard 6, Question 1: Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?</i></p> <p><i>Principle 3: Standard 6, Question 4: Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the</i></p>	<p>P=2, I=3</p>	Moderate	<p>The potential economic impacts on indigenous people and their dependency on forests and natural resources could be substantially affected if commercial interests compete with local IP interests</p>	<p>The ABS framework and associated legislation and systems will be developed following extensive consultations and FPIC procedures with key stakeholders, including indigenous communities as well as to ensure that it meets the full requirements of the Nagoya Protocol of free and fair benefit sharing. In addition such procedures will entail that any potential economic displacement will be avoided, and if this is not possible then appropriate alternative livelihood plans would be developed (with the full consent of the affected persons) before any ABS agreements are signed.</p>

<p>rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous</p> <p>Principle 3: Standard 6, Question 5: Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?</p>				
<p>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</p>				
<p>Select one (see SESP for guidance)</p>		<p>Comments</p>		
<p>Low Risk</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>Moderate Risk</p>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>A total of 6 social and environmental risks were identified, all of which have moderate risk. The following safeguards were triggered: Principle 1: Human Rights; Principle 2: Gender equality and Women's empowerment and Principle 3, Standard 1; Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources Management; Standard 4: Cultural Heritage and Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>To manage these risks the legislation, policy and administrative and permitting systems to be developed under the project will be defined through extensive consultations, ensure the review of international best practices, conformity with the Nagoya Protocol, recognize customary rights and cultural norms, etc.</p> <p>The legislation, policy, institutional systems that will be developed through the project will include the following provisions:</p> <p>(i) Use of FPIC as the basis for negotiation of ABS agreements, development of community protocols and documentation of traditional knowledge</p> <p>(ii) Specific regulations and procedures for ensuring fair and equitable distribution of benefits through ABS agreements</p> <p>(iii) Specific arrangements for monitoring of ABS contacts and the state of the resource</p> <p>(iv) Use of enhanced guidelines (that include specific measures to assess biological and social impacts) in EIAs for all ABS projects</p> <p>(v) Capacity building actions to enhance community (including IP) awareness on their rights and benefits from ABS agreements as well as to enhance their capacity and skills in contract negotiations of ABS agreements and management of such agreements</p> <p>(vi) Establishment of appropriate grievance redressal mechanisms for ABS contract conflict resolution</p> <p>(vii) Regulations for bio-prospecting and wild germplasm collection</p> <p>(viii) Ensure gender sensitive and inclusive approaches to use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge and associated benefit sharing</p> <p>and monitored.</p>	

			<p>This SESP template will form the basis of the targeted assessments and will be updated as required. A gender assessment was completed along with a gender action plan. Implementation of the gender action plan will be integrated in all capacity building, consultations and other activities to ensure that institutions and individuals optimize gender outcomes. The Ministry of Gender Affairs and National Council for Women will be monitor and guide the implementation of the gender action plan.</p> <p>A gender assessment was completed along with a gender mainstreaming action plan. Implementation of the gender action plan will be integrated in all capacity building, consultations and other activities to ensure that institutions and individuals optimize gender outcomes. The Ministry of Gender Affairs will be monitor and guide the implementation of the gender action plan.</p> <p>Oversight for the environmental and social safeguards will be provided by the PMU, with the Project Coordinator with support from the communications officer monitoring the progress in ensuring adequate consultations, address of any related environmental and social aspects. The Terminal Evaluation is tasked to assess whether these actions have been met.</p>
	High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	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	Economic, social and cultural rights must be monitored
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	Women are recognized as significant holders of genetic resources and traditional knowledge and, as such, ABS framework for the project will establish norms for women to be involved in ABS transactions and the requirement for social assessment measures to ensure greater gender equality and the empowerment of women in the process.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	X	Implementing a functional access and benefit-sharing system will lead to access to genetic resources. The Project will aim to ensure that the ABS framework and national institutions have the capacity and responsibility to oversee the social and environmental aspects of ABS transactions.
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
	4. Cultural Heritage	X	Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices will be required to be assessed for commercial purposes. Social assessment (as part of an improved EIA process) and management measures will also be a requirement for negotiating ABS agreements
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	6. <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	X	The ABS framework to be instituted by the project will require that Social assessment measures are instituted to monitor the impacts of ABS transactions on local populations.
	7. <i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
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 <u>Risks</u>		
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?	Yes
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? ³	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
5.	Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	No
6.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
7.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
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?	Yes
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
3.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>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</i>	Yes
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		

³ 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?	Yes
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities? <i>Not directly, but indirectly through the subsequent implementation of ABS agreements</i>	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?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	Yes
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? <i>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.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ⁴ 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)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No

⁴ 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.]

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?	Yes
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? ⁵	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		

⁵ 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.

6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
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?	Yes
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
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 traditional livelihoods, 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?	Yes
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? <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

