Annex E. Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.]

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Eliminating POPs through sound management of chemicals
2. Project Number	PIMS5918
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Maldives

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
Based on Article 25, of the UN Human Right Declaration "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family….". A healthy environment without toxic chemicals is a pre-condition for the full enjoyment of human right. The project aims to reduce the risks of POPs on human health and the environment through strengthening of the institutional capacity, and the policy and regulatory framework for the environmentally sound management (ESM) of hazardous chemicals with focus on POPs. In this regard the project aims to comply with the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants for the Republic of Maldives. This will be achieved through strengthening institutional capacity and the policy and regulatory framework for sound management and disposal of chemicals, POPs and wastes and developing sustainable systems for the sound collection, labeling, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals and wastes. It is expected that through the project implementation the exposure of people to these hazardous substances will be substantially reduced. The general population and the communities residing the near dumpsites will benefit from a better management of chemicals and waste resulting in reduced release of POPs and UPOPs. Another key human right, under the Aarhus Convention, is the right to access environmental information, public participation in decision making and access to justice in environmental matters. These rights will be ensured during the project implementation through training, awareness raising and knowledge management activities, in particular Component 3.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
Women and children are most vulnerable to exposure to hazardous chemicals and waste either during their collection at the household level or during their unsound processing and disposal. Open burning of chemicals and waste often occurs in the vicinity or within small communities, therefore entire families are exposed to the toxic emissions generated by the burning of waste. The project envisages a specific gender action plan which is the result of a specific analysis

of the gender issues during the PPG phase. This action plan has been integrated in the general result framework of the project, which therefore includes gender mainstreaming outputs and indicators.

By reducing improper collection, processing and disposal of waste, the project will bring benefits to the local communities, including women. At the household level, women usually a key role in ensuring that the proper management of chemicals and waste is adopted at home in the day-to-day practices, and they are therefore among the key resources for the day-to-day project implementation. Training and building capacity of women's organizations will increase their decision making and result in greater empowerment.

The project emphasizes building awareness of the links between waste management and public health (including occupational exposures), with a special focus on the health implications of exposure to POP for vulnerable populations, such as female and migrant workers, pregnant women, and children. The following is proposed:

- Completion of national data on sex-aggregated data;
- Proposal of gender-aspects into the POPs-related legislative framework (under Component 1);
- Development of awareness raising programmes and training materials for waste management BAT/BET; and carry out training of trainers program
- Selection, implementation and lessons learned of training programs at selected islands.

The following are key indicators which include a gender dimension:

- Sex-disaggregated number of direct project beneficiaries for which the risks of POPs exposure has been reduced (GEF Core Indicator 11),
- Sex-disaggregated number of jobs created to ensure environmentally sound handling of hazardous waste,
- Number of trainings carried out in line with the Gender Action Plan,
- Sex-disaggregated number of people reached through awareness raising events on the human and environmental risks of POPs, and environmentally sound ways to reduce POPs emissions.

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

The project deals with the reduction of POPs and U-POPs from an improved management of chemicals and waste. The mainstreaming environmental sustainability is expected to be ensured through the following components:

- Strengthening the regulatory and policy framework and institutional and technical capacity for the sound management and disposal of POPs, chemicals and wastes
- Establish systems for the sound collection, labeling, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals and wastes

The country does not have an existing EPR/PPP system; therefore the project will introduce economic instruments and incentives as EPR/PPP that will be applied towards long-term financial sustainability to cover chemicals and waste management costs which lead to a reduction in POPs and other harmful releases. Because the country faces serious threats in terms of climate change and rising sea levels, there is an urgency to remove POPs from the country as otherwise there is a high risk that ultimately these POPs will be released to the global environment. Removing POPs sooner rather than later, and introducing sound practices for chemicals and waste management, including working directly with local communities and the tourism sector, will prevent POPs and waste from entering the global environment in the long term.
These are expected to contribute to achieving environmental sustainability and will support long term sustainability of project results and the environment.

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: Economic displacement of informal waste collectors The project will be looking at changing the status quo of waste managementin the Maldives, seeking to find appropriate segregation and new ways of safely handling, storing and disposing of non-hazardous and hazardous chemicals waste. Therefore, as pilot activities and new policies are developed and implemented during the project, with an eye to standardizing and scaling up new approaches in the post-project, long term, one should anticipate the risk of (at least temporary) displacement of some stakeholders currently involved in the sub-optimal processes of collection, transportation and disposal of in the Maldives. **Related to risks:** - Principle 1: Human Rights; query 4. - Principle 5: Displacement and Resettlement, 5.2	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	The informal sector is not contributing to its full potential in supporting waste management in the Maldives. due in part to lack of proper identification of key players at community level, and to their organization as identifiable entity with whom to interact, limitations in capacity, and proper understanding of challenges, needs and real scope of potential contribution of the local, community level stakeholder Recognizing also the need to minimize impact on livelihoods, during the PPG, there was already effort made to see if it were possible to find "win-win" areas of cooperation between community level collection and separation, and delivery to the formalized, better-equipped safe handling waste facility, such that there is a role for the informal worker in the	As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, there will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)which will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation ahead of the start of any other project execution. Note that this, will also update the current Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan, as well as address management plans, as necessary for areas such as Livelihoods, and include additional techcnical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from various stages of collection storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project.

			establishment of more formal or advanced waste management systems. In the past, the informal sector workers have not been consulted regarding the planning and implementation of waste management policy, legislation, strategies, and waste management system design. These workers will be regularly consulted regarding pilot activity design and implementation, complemented by awareness raising activities and other relevant support measures. Indeed even for the PPG, despite best efforts, it was challenging to get stakeholders from the various islands of the Maldives to the capital for discussions, nor were there sufficient resources in the PPG for comprehensive visits to all potential stakeholder communities.	
Risk 2: Potential displacement of local community members by any infrastructure, including but not limited to, the temporary storage sites and any change in road or shipping infrastructure, involved in the project **Related to risks:** - Principle 5: Displacement and Resettlement, 5.1	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	Site selection of temporary storage structures, and other pilot activities is still to be determined during the ESIA at project start. Therefore, there should be anticipation of possible retrofit of buildings, and possible changes in the use of the facilities as well as the access routes to these facilities once they become part of the project infrastructure.	As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, there will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)which will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation ahead of the start of any other project execution. Note that this, will also update the current Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan, as well as address management plans, as necessary for areas such as Livelihoods, and include additional technical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from various stages of collection storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project.

			Because hazardous waste facilities should not have free public access, this can also impact access of the community to the sites of the project infrastructure sites.	
Risk 3: Risk of release of hazardous substances during transport between facilities, storage, export for disposal and testing of substances. **Related to risks:** - Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, 1.1, 1.10, and 1.11 - Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.7 - Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, 7.1, ~~7.2~~ and 7.3	I = 5 P =3	**High**	Transport, storage and disposal operations for any hazardous substance may pose potential human and ecosystem health risks, whether to workers or the wider community, to local environment, or transboundary ecosystems. Therefore, for any project which involves collection, handling, packaging, transport, destruction or disposal of waste, particularly hazardous chemicals waste, there is always a standing risk of release to the environment.	As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, there will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)which will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation ahead of the start of any other project execution. Note that this, will also update the current Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan, as well as address management plans, as necessary for areas such as Livelihoods, and include additional techcnical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from various stages of collection storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project.
Risk 4: Risks associated with siting and characteristics of storage facilities that may mean increased vulnerability to Climate Impacts and risk to workers, local community and ecosystem health. **Related to risks:** - Principle 3: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation;2.2 - Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.7 -	I=4 P=3	**High**	While attempts will be made to locate storage facilities in least sensitive areas, and to ensure they are appropriately retrofitted so they are fit for purpose, the Maldives as the lowest country in the world (average land is 1.5 m above sea level) will always be at risk of marine inundation, which in turn will lead to risk of high degree of contamination impact should such an event occur. The	As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, there will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)which will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation ahead of the start of any other project execution. Note that this, will also update the current Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan, as well as address management plans, as necessary for areas such as Livelihoods, and include additional techcnical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from various stages of collection storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project.

			same would hold true to risks for ecosystems and communities, as well as lab testing facilities and the like. There can also be risks in the transportation of waste between facilities, whether by road or sea.	
Risk 5: Upgrading/Retrofitting of facilities could harm workers and/or communities if poorly managed and there is structural failure **Related to risks:** - Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, and 3.7	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	Any structural failure associated with storage or treatment facilities represents a threat not only from immediate impacts of physical structural deterioration but also from the enhanced risk of hazardous substance release to the environment, with risks to worker, community and environmental health. As in any waste management chemicals project, attention must be paid to management and structural soundness of any infrastructure or facilities involved. Therefore this is a critical risk in such a project and is identified here for special management consideration in the ESIA/ESMP preparation process.	As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, there will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)which will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation ahead of the start of any other project execution. Note that this, will also update the current Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan, as well as address management plans, as necessary for areas such as Livelihoods, and include additional techcnical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from various stages of collection storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project.
Risk 6: Capacity of workers may not be sufficient to execute safe collection, packaging, transport, storage, and/or disposal steps. *6:* **Related to risks:**	I = 4 P = 4	**High**	The capacity of workers, particularly those in the informal sector or community level, who may be engaged in the project, needs to be ascertained to ensure that threats to	As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, there will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)which will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation ahead of the start of any other project execution. Note that this, will also update the current Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan,

- Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions, 3.7			worker and community safety are minimized. Given the potential role of women in waste separation, as well as their overall role in waste disposal and handling even at domestic and community levels, there needs to be disaggregated data collection during such assessments of capacity.	as well as address management plans, as necessary for areas such as Livelihoods, and include additional techcnical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from various stages of collection storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project.
Risk 7: Potential perception of gender inequality and/or unintentional social backlash against the attempts to especially include women into the recognized waste management infrastructure. **Related to risks:** - Principle 1: Human Rights; query 4. - Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: queries 1, 2, 3.	I = 4 P = 3	**High**	The PPG Gender Analysis already identified that women are largely involved in waste separation, transportation and disposal activities at the household level. They also face particular health risks associated with unsound management of products-containing POPs and/or open burning of waste in general; and this risk can extend to their children and others in the community. They have the potential to play a formal, monied role in waste separation in a streamlined waste management system, but there should also be care taken to ensure they have the right capacity, tools and environment in which to carry out their work. As such there needs to be special effort to include women at community level in the decision-making and capacity-building processes, which could be in some instances a new role for the women, creating new collaborations in which some (men and women) may not be	As this project is rated overall as a High Risk project, there will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)which will be carried out at the start of Project Implementation ahead of the start of any other project execution. Note that this, will also update the current Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan, as well as address management plans, as necessary for areas such as Livelihoods, and include additional techcnical assessments and management planning related to potential releases of chemicals and waste from various stages of collection storage, transport and disposal in the course of the project.

	comfortable.		
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		**Comments**
	Low Risk	☐	
	Moderate Risk	☐	
	High Risk	☒	**As this project is categorized as high risk, an ESIA will be carried out and a comprehensive ESMP will be generated, including elements such as updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, an updated Gender Action Plan, a Livelihoods Plan, and any other technical management plans related to the collection, packaging, transport, storage and disposal of waste in the course of the project.**
	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	☒	The project will provide means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns where activities may adversely impact them.
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☒	The implementation of a gender mainstreaming action plan is quite new for this kind of chemical management related projects. Therefore, it needs to be carefully monitored and assessed throughout the project lifecycle.
	1. ***Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management***	☒	An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be undertaken regarding the temporary PCB storage facility to ensure that no negative social, environmental, health and economic impacts due to the construction of the storage facility for the temporary storage of PCB-containing equipment will occur. Also a risk assessment prior to moving PCB containing wastes will be developed to assess potential risks along the way (e.g. transportation mode, street locations, if protected areas will be passed by) and to ensure that adequate risk mitigation are in place to avoid any environmental impacts.

	2. *Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*	☒	The Maldives is especially vulnerable to climate-related hazards such as extreme rainfalls, storm surges, swell waves, droughts, and damaging winds. Thus, prior to the selection of project sites (interim PCB and hazardous waste storage sites/facilities), the project will conduct environmental risk assessments, that will assess potential risks that might jeopardize the safe interim storage of hazardous wastes and could result in the immediate pollution of coastal waters. Any supported interim storage facilities/sites will be protected against severe climatic conditions, which is justified to prevent long-term aesthetic effects on the tourism sector due to flood water washing solid waste into the sea, and hazardous chemicals degrading coral reefs.
	3. *Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions*	☒	The project will monitor and address potential risk of hazards related to project activities and exposure to chemicals, hazardous material and unsafe conditions. This is particularly important for women, children and vulnerable migrant workers. As described in 1 (Biodiversity) and 2 (Climate Change), an EIA and risks assessment will be carried out to ensure that no negative environmental and health impacts will occur.
	4. *Cultural Heritage*	☐	Not relevant. No effect on Cultural Heritage may derive from project implementation.
	5. *Displacement and Resettlement*	☐	Not relevant. No Displacement or Resettlement caused by project implementation.
	6. *Indigenous Peoples*	☐	Not applicable.
	7. *Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*	☒	There have to be clear financial incentives for the private sector dealing with hazardous waste to implement BAT/BEP. The project will develop a detailed financial and economic incentives study, including cost benefit analysis and PPP opportunities, to outline most appropriate economic incentives supportive of the revised legislative framework.

Final Sign Off

Signature	*Date*	*Description*
QA Assessor Ahmed Shifaz		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 Nasheeth Thoha		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 Shoko Noda		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?	Yes
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
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?	Yes
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	Yes
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		
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] 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.

	For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes	
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)	Yes
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?	Yes
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.*	Yes
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[2] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change 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?	Yes
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

[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.]

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?	Yes
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?	Yes
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?	Yes
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[3]	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.*	No

[3] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

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 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?	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?	Yes
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
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*	Yes
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