

Annex 4: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)**Project Information**

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in the Philippines
2. Project Number	9778
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Philippines

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***

Indigenous Peoples (IPs) who attended consultations during the PPG stage perceive that the Project recognizes, respects, and promotes their rights to: 1) genetic resources; 2) community intellectual property rights; 3) sciences and technologies; 4) cultural integrity; 5) livelihoods; and (6) environment and biodiversity conservation. In their view, the Project provides them opportunities to develop these through capacity strengthening (*dagdag na kaalaman*), building partnerships with organizations based on mutual trust and respect, and institutionalizing mechanisms for access and benefit sharing of genetic resources and biodiversity conservation. Aside from its potential economic benefits, they see the Project as recognizing, validating, and promoting the importance of their Indigenous Knowledge and Practices Systems (IKSPs) in development and biodiversity conservation. Currently, their genetic resources and IKSPs are undervalued: these are harvested and sold to intermediaries for additional cash-holdings at low prices. They are also threatened by unsustainable resource use (e.g., charcoal making). During the PPG a wide series of consultations were conducted (see Annex 7 Stakeholder Engagement). Two communities have submitted Community Resolutions after community-initiated discussions declaring a desire to be considered as part of the pilot sites.¹

By putting in place legal certainty, clarity, as well as fair and non-arbitrary rules for access and benefit sharing over the use of genetic resources and their associated Traditional Knowledge (TKs) and IKSPs, the Nagoya Protocol, implemented in a mutually beneficial manner with other relevant international instruments mainstreams the human rights-based approach to development, science and technology development, business and biodiversity conservation in the country. The Project integrates these principles in its design. If implemented, the Project will greatly benefit the and Local Communities (LCs) and IPs --- its most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

¹ A third community has also initiated the drafting of a Community Resolution however, the process has been delayed due to the Luzon-wide lockdown following the COVID-19 outbreak. Technically, these processes already constitute community-initiated FPIC. But under Philippine Laws, the FPIC process is a longer and more tedious process, initiated by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).

First, the Project recognizes, respects, protects, and promotes the contribution of the LCs and IPs TKs and IKSPs to conservation of genetic resources, sustainable use of its components, and sustainable livelihoods. This positive change of the Project is in consonance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), particularly Articles 22 and 27. For IPs, this is in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), particularly Article 20. Second, by establishing clear rules and procedures for Prior Informed Consent (PIC) for LCs and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for IPs the Project supports the exercise of these peoples' rights to self-determination to pursue their economic, social, and cultural development as guaranteed in Article 1.1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and Article 1.2 of the Declaration of Rights to Development. Meanwhile, by putting in place rules and procedures for mutually agreed terms for access and benefit sharing, the Project guarantees LCs and IPs to get fair and equitable share in the benefits derived from the access of these genetic resources and their associated TKs and/or IKSPs as guaranteed in Article 1.2 of ICESCR. For IPs, this key feature of the Project is in accordance with Articles 19, 23 and 31 of UNDRIP. Meanwhile, capacity building measures supported by the Project will empower IPs in decision-making and help ensure their full and effective participation.

The Project helps protect the rights of peoples to participate, enjoy, and share in scientific advancement and its benefits as enshrined in Article 27 of UDHR by supporting partnerships between LCs and IPs, scientists from the academe and private research institutions, Department of Science and Technology, regulatory agencies, and the private sector on i) R&D on genetic resources and associated TKs and/or IKSPs; ii) development and commercialization of products derived therefrom; and iii) negotiating agreements for fair and equitable sharing. Meanwhile, the Project's support to the development and application of appropriate intellectual property rights policies that recognizes the co-authorship of LCs and IPs for research and product development derived from access to genetic resources and its associated TKs and/or IKSPs is in consonance with Article 28.2 of the UDHR. Research and development for value adding to the products derived from genetic resources and their commercialization will create jobs in the bioprospecting sector. By targeting vulnerable social groups as potential employees, the Project will contribute to improving the economic status of LCs and IPs who will provide the resource and TKs and/or IKSPs. Furthermore, the capacity building measures will boost the professional skills of the targeted groups, help secure their economic and social well-being, and indirectly contribute to ensuring fair and equal pay for work for them.

IPs have the right to biodiversity conservation and the protection of the capacity of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources, as per Article 20 of UNDRIP. By providing support and rallying IPs, research and development community, government, and business to include in situ conservation in the negotiations for mutually agreed terms and fair and equitable sharing, the Project ensures the recognition, respect, protection and promotion of this right.

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

The Project, as designed, recognizes, protects and promotes the rights of women as guaranteed by the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). This Project aims to contribute to reduced gender discrimination by promoting increased recognition of the role of women in the bioprospecting sector. The Project strategy includes a strong gender action plan to ensure that implementation of project interventions incorporates aspects of gender equality and empowerment throughout. The Project will aim for gender balance across all project components, outputs, and activities. A complete gender analysis and associated action plan is included in Annex 9.

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

This Project has a strong biodiversity conservation aspect, aiming to ensure environmental sustainability mainstreaming into the bioprospecting sector of Philippine economy. The envisaged long-term solution for the Project highlights the environmental benefits that it will generate and ensure that environmental and economic sustainability are mainstreamed into the bioprospecting sector.

The Project is designed to include in-situ conservation measures to ensure the conservation and sustainability of the genetic resources. To ensure its institutionalization, these measures will be integrated into the negotiated Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT). Among others, the Project will support conducting resource inventories including geotagging activities to determine species abundance and availability. LCs and IPs will be supported in preparing resource management plans and strengthening of their cultural practices in plant propagation, nursery development, planting and harvesting protocols. The Project will work with Local Government Units (LGUs) from the barangay, municipal and provincial level to enforce and monitor conservation of genetic resources. At the National Level, a system of tracking such as utilization and implementation of the MAT will be developed, and this system will be supported by a digital platform, the National ABS Clearing House.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>	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)?
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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.
<p><i>Risk 1:</i> The Project could potentially discriminate against local communities and other indigenous peoples from other parts of the Philippines who share the same TKs/ IKSPs associated with the species selected in the Project in ABS agreements.</p> <p><i>Principle 1, Human Rights.</i></p>	<p>Impact: 4 Probability: 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk was initially identified during the PPG Inception Workshop in Region 3 and raised again during the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting with Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic, and Natural Resources Research Development (PCAARRD). The probability of this risk to take place is minimal as Article 11.2 (Transboundary</p>	<p>The Project will mitigate this risk at the National Level by policy proofing through a process that follows Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) principles. Furthermore, the Project will support the conduct of a policy study on LCs and IPs’ concepts on ownership of GR and their associated TKs/IKSPs to ensure that the IPLC’s knowledge and practices on the ground are captured in the harmonized policy that will be proposed for the Project. At the ground level, the Project will support conducting a survey/ assessment on the Project site as part of site or area development planning to further examine how the Project will affect local communities and indigenous peoples.</p>

			Cooperation) of the Nagoya Protocol already provides guidance on how to resolve this issue.	For ground level activities, the project has developed an ESMF (Annex 8) and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 7). Per the Philippine's government's preference an issue specific management plan for IPs has also been developed --- see the IP Framework (Annex 13). All aforementioned plans fully consider IPs rights and standards under the Nagoya Protocol, other international laws and agreements, and national laws and regulations.
<p><i>Risk 2: The Project could potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits if gender roles, relations, and capacities in the Project area are not clearly understood and gender is not mainstreamed across all Project components and the implementation of the Gender Plan is inadequate.</i></p> <p><i>Principle 2, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.</i></p>	Impact: 4 Probability: 1	Moderate	The gender situation and potential issues and concerns were discussed by various stakeholders during the National and Regional Inception Workshops using guide questions. By design, the Project aims to improve the lives of 2,120 women and 3,938 men as direct Project benefits.	<p>A Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan has been prepared to address issues of lack of understanding of gender roles, gender relations in resource governance and capacities in the Project Areas that will potentially result to lack of participation of women, and consequently lead to their disenfranchisement in access and benefit sharing from genetic resources and its associated TKs/IKSPs.</p> <p>At the policy level, gender will be strategically mainstreamed in the revised and harmonized rules and regulations for ABS, as well as in the functional mechanisms that will be put in place to operationalize it. In the work related to building awareness and capacities around ABS, women and men stakeholders will be provided with equal opportunities to be engaged in the various aspects (research and development or R&D, science, business, conservation, etc.) of ABS. In particular, local and indigenous stakeholders will be capacitated to communicate and negotiate more effectively for the conservation of biodiversity and access to both monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from ABS agreements. At the target site and species level (pili and banaba), the Project will specifically address the lack of gender-smart and ABS-compliant value chain models in the Philippines. By the second PIR or MTR, if the Project is right on track to meet the target, the SESP can be revised to remove the risk.</p>
<i>Risk 3: Monocropping of pili in plantation type development might develop new pests and diseases. It might</i>	Impact: 3 Probability: 1	Low	Risk identified at PPG stage. This risk was identified in two separate	

<p>also erode genetic variation in a population.</p> <p><i>Standard 1, SES 1.6.</i></p>			<p>discussions: 1) by various participants during the Inception Workshop in Bicol; and 2) by the DENR Region 5 Office in a comprehensive discussion with them using the Stakeholder Profile Template.</p> <p>The Project will involve plantation development and reforestation of pili and banaba as they are part of DENR's National Greening Program and DA's High Value Crops Program. The two government agencies already have mitigation measures in place to support diversification and integrated farming practices, respectively. Thus, these issues are already being mitigated successfully by the DENR and DA in the implementation of their regular Projects. As an incentive in NGP sites, the DENR has committed to support farmers in planting coffee and cacao. The DENR will continue to support planting of pili trees from seeds. Meanwhile, DA supports the development of integrated farming systems.</p>	
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<p><i>Risk 4:</i> Project activities involving utilization of genetic resources, including collection, harvesting, and commercial development may inadvertently support genetic resources related malpractices.</p> <p><i>Standard 1, SES 1.9.</i></p>	<p>Impact: 3 Probability: 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Utilization of genetic resources, under this Project has the explicit purpose of promoting fair and equitable access benefit sharing and ensuring biodiversity conservation through putting in place legal certainty and clarity in access rules and mechanisms. The Project will pilot Free/Prior Informed Consent and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol and existing international agreements and national legal frameworks.</p>	
<p><i>Risk 5:</i> Typhoons and other climate change exacerbated phenomena could affect the achievement of outputs and outcomes of the Project, especially under component 3. Currently, the timing, paths and intensity of typhoons do not follow previous patterns. Increased and more serious flooding have also been observed in recent years.</p> <p><i>Standard 2, SES Req. 2.2</i></p>	<p>Impact: 4 Probability: 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The risk was discussed by stakeholders during the Stakeholder Engagement Workshop after Typhoon Kammuri (Tisoy) hit Bicol on December 1-2, 2019.</p>	<p>The potential outcomes of the Project are sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change. Currently, the timing, paths, and intensity of typhoons have shifted due to climate change.</p> <p>Climate change resiliency measures and analysis will be made integral to ABS processes and reflected in partner community/ LGUs local plans. The Project will also support data gathering on community resilience, climate change impacts including indigenous/ traditional indicators will be generated and analyzed for informed decision making.</p>
<p><i>Risk 6:</i> The Project proposes to access and develop genetic resources and associated IKSPs for commercial purposes. Exploitation of genetic</p>	<p>Impact: 4 Probability: 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Risk identified at PPG stage. The Project proposes the utilization of tangible and/or intangible</p>	<p>An Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 13) has been prepared to address issues associated with IKSPs, this is also contemplated in the project's ESMF (Annex 8).</p>

<p>resources in ancestral domains and associated IKSPs of IPs, including issues of authorship and ownership of intellectual property rights may arise.</p> <p><i>Standard 4, SES 4.2.</i></p>			<p>forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes, but with the explicit purpose of protecting traditional knowledge promoting fair and equitable sharing of benefits thereof derived through ABS pilots and systemic measures.</p>	<p>During Project implementation, the specific activities related to IPs to be identified in Region 3 will undergo the Environmental and Social Safeguard screening, assessment and management defined in the ESMF (Annex 8) . Further, Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) and Livelihood Action Plans (LAPs) will be developed (where/if relevant) following the Site-Specific screening results.</p> <p>The Project recognizes IPs rights to GR and associated IKSPs in accordance with UNDRIP, UNCBD Nagoya Protocol, and IPRA and will mitigate the issue through FPIC Processes, MAT as well as policy proofing.</p> <p>The Project will ensure that the issues of democratization of knowledge production, authorship, and intellectual property issues are thoroughly discussed during the FPIC Process and are resolved in the MOA that will be signed between and among parties.</p>
<p><i>Risk 7: IPs are present in select Project areas in Region 3, and most of these areas are located in ancestral domains and lands within and/or adjacent to protected areas already declared and recognized Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCA). The Project could potentially restrict access/use of natural resources by IPs.</i></p> <p><i>Standard 1, SES 1.2.</i> <i>Standard 6, SES 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5 and 6.9.</i></p>	<p>Impact: 4 Probability: 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Representatives of IP communities who participated in during the Pre-Inception Meeting and Inception Workshop discussed this issue extensively and articulated that the Project recognizes, respects, and promotes their rights to: (1) genetic resources; (2) community intellectual property rights; (3) sciences and technologies; (4) cultural integrity; (5) livelihoods; and (6) environment and biodiversity conservation because it provides them an opportunity to develop</p>	<p>As provided by the IP Framework (Annex 13) and ESMF (Annex 8), this risk will be managed by enhancing the positive impacts of ABS in IPs lives. Note that the specific recommendations from IPs are already integrated in the Project design, this has been documented through PPG consultation minutes.</p> <p>Also, in consideration of the Expanded National Integrated Protected Area Systems (ENIPAS) Act, the Project will recognize IP rights to govern, maintain, develop, protect, and conserve such areas, in accordance with their customary law and IKSPs, with full and effective assistance from the NCIP, DENR and other concerned government agencies. The Project will also recognize and respect indigenous governance and leadership structures and work with the established coordination and complementation structures and mechanisms between and among the IP leadership, NCIP, DENR, LGUs and civil society.</p>

			<p>these through capacity strengthening (<i>dagdag na kaalaman</i>), building partnerships with organizations based on mutual trust and respect, and putting in place mechanisms for access and benefit sharing and biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Note that the ICCA that overlaps with a National Park and a Forest Reserve proposed for the ABS Project already has a Community Conservation Plan which was formulated with technical and financial support from DENR-UNDP-GEF's Philippine ICCA Project. The Plan has a comprehensive assessment of the health of the ecosystem based on community resource inventory and using this data and documentation of customary law and IKSPs determined sustainable resource use and governance.</p>	<p>Furthermore, following the IPRA, restrictions of access which have impacts to IPs, whether positive or negative, also have to comply with the FPIC requirements of the law.</p>
<p><i>Risk 8:</i> Indigenous, community-owned land arrangements and indigenous-claimed resources might be affected by commercial cultivation, threatening traditional cultural socio-economic</p>	<p>Impact: 4 Probability: 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Risk identified at PPG stage.</p> <p>Some of the Project sites include land inhabited by the IPs and their ancestral domains and ancestral</p>	<p>As identified in the IP Framework, the Project will ensure that IP rights (including land rights) are respected and commercial cultivation of tree species will not negatively affect traditional livelihoods. Customary law and IKSP in resource management and biodiversity conservation will be promoted and adapted. Additionally, the Project will</p>




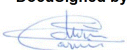
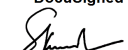
<p>dynamics and potentially generating conflict within indigenous communities.</p> <p><i>P1 Human Rights Standard 5, 5.4 Standard 6, SES 6.8.</i></p>			<p>lands. They have been purposively selected so that rights-based and culturally appropriate ABS policies and guidelines on FPIC and MAT can be designed for them and with them.</p>	<p>contribute to improving the economic well-being of IPs in the value chain by securing a fair and equitable sharing of financial returns from bioproducts.</p> <p>Overall, the Project is designed to strengthen the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the access, use, and commercialization of genetic resources, through both ABS pilots and other systemic measures. However, experience from other business endeavors indicate that negative cultural change as well as tensions and divisions among IP communities arise with the influx of money from royalty payments. As described in the IP Framework , the Project will mitigate this with a range of capacity building activities (i.e. community organization, financial management).</p>
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QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?

Select one (see SESP for guidance)	Comments
Low Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderate Risk	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eight potential risks are identified, six as MODERATE and two as LOW. All potential risks at this stage have been duly identified and have been scoped in time and scale with a reasonable degree of certainty. For each risk that can be avoided, reduced or mitigated through project design, appropriate measures have been taken and reflected in the Project Document. Hence, the project’s social and environmental risks exist, but these can be managed within proposed project activities, standard best practices. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was developed to guide SES considerations during project implementation (see Annex 8), together with a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Annex 7), a Gender Analysis and Action Plan (see Annex 9), and Indigenous Peoples Framework (See Annex 13).</p> <p>During Project implementation, the specific activities related to IPs to be identified in Region 3 will undergo the Environmental and Social Safeguard screening, assessment and management defined in the ESMF (Annex 8) . Further, Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) and Livelihood Action Plans (LAPs) will be developed (where/if relevant) following the Site-Specific screening results.</p>

High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
Principle 1: Human Rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risk 1
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risk 2
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risks 3 and 4
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risk 5
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Cultural Heritage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risk 6
5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risk 8
6. Indigenous Peoples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risks 7 and 8
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
<p>DS </p> <p>DocuSigned by:  Maria Theresa Espino-Yap <small>3A4FB6D69BB2421...</small> Maria Theresa V. Espino-Yap, Programme Analyst, Climate Action Programme</p>	03-Jan-2023	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.
<p>DS </p> <p>DocuSigned by:  Edwine Carrie <small>1E1E9D28CA3E42B...</small> Edwine Carrie, Deputy Resident Representative</p>	22-Jan-2023	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.
<p>DocuSigned by:  Selva Ramachandran <small>00A71179A59543C...</small> Selva Ramachandran, Resident Representative</p>	25-Jan-2023	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	Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights	
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? ²	Yes
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
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
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	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? <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>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	

² 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.

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
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? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	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 ³ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No

³ 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.]

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/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)? <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
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

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ⁴	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?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
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?	Yes
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)?	Yes
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?	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?	Yes
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

⁴ 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.

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	Answer (Yes/No)
7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No