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

**Project Information**

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| ***Project Information*** |  |
| 1. Project Title | Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador |
| 1. Project Number | PIMS 6238 |
| 1. Location (Global/Region/Country) | El Salvador |

**Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability**

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| **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 seeks to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of the people and the environment to climate change in the south region of Ahuachapán, El Salvador. Considering that climate change may impact the poor and marginalized populations disproportionately, this project has focused on the rural areas of the San Francisco Menendez municipality that are being directly affected by climate change. The project seeks to directly benefit an estimated 6,396 households who are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in this region through the design and implementation of concrete ecosystem-based adaptation measures, including restoration of landscapes; enhancing capacities for water management in the face of climate projections; providing alternative viable livelihoods to strengthen resilience to climate change; and enhancing generation and management of climate change information for planning and decision-making.  The activities to be undertaken by the project feed directly into The National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes of El Salvador, one of the main climate change adaptation initiatives in the country, that envisages landscape restoration as an approach to reduce climate risks, sustain productive activities and ensure the welfare of the country’s population. In addition, the restoration program includes as one of its four goals to enable and strengthen local governance and management capacity with social participation. Protection and restoration of ecosystems is a key strategy, not only to recover the landscape’s ecological integrity, but also to generate ecological and human benefits at the local, regional and national levels. Improvements to the access of food and water (both quality and quality) in drought conditions will expectedly improve health conditions in households. Adaptation measures will support the application of relevant ancestral/traditional techniques in agriculture (e.g. cultivating on terraces, using traditional plant varieties more resilient to climate variations) as well as the preservation of culturally relevant practices and knowledge, particularly the use of local seeds.  The activities of this project also are aligned with the Local Sustainable Development Plan for the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago. This Plan was developed through a participatory process with different stakeholders in the area, including southern part of Ahuachapán. |

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| Stakeholder consultations were held during project preparation and will be continued throughout project implementation in accordance to the stakeholder engagement plan developed for the project. Local planning processes in the intervention areas will take place to design community restoration plans that will guide the activities and will be designed with local stakeholders in a participatory and transparent manner. These community restoration plans will serve as a community agreement to landscape management.  Building local resilience to climate change by avoiding land degradation, and improving hydrology, habitat, water quality, erosion and sedimentation rates will be one of the key outcomes of the project. In addition, the project seeks to address a main concern of communities that have felt the impact in loss of livelihoods in the region due to climate change, generating economic benefits that include increased savings and revenues generated by increasing agricultural yields and production (for home consumption and sales); training provided to productive associations and access to high value markets and through the reduction of crop losses due to resilient agricultural and productive systems; avoided loss and costs in production. Expected social benefits include generating capacity for diversified livelihoods; strengthened local governance and community-based organizations; women’s empowerment in decision-making and land management; increased capacity for territorial management; and enhanced climate information knowledge.  The project seeks to ensure that benefits of the project are shared broadly in a nondiscriminatory, equitable manner through participatory processes and transparent selection criteria. Potential project-related concerns and/or grievances of local communities will be addressed through a complaint’s register along with a Grievance Redress Mechanism consistent with the UNDP’s Stakeholder Response Mechanism: Overview and Guidance (2014). |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment*** |
| El Salvador has established the Law of Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women (2011) and the Special Integral Law for a life for women free of violence (2012). The National Plan for Equality and Equity for Women in El Salvador 2016-2020, is the instrument that operationalizes the Law of Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women and the National Women Policy, and constitutes the main policy tool to promote equity for women with a national, sectorial and territorial scope. In spite of these steps to address gender equality, the country still faces important challenges and has a Gender Inequality Index (GII) value of 0.384, ranking it 85 out of 159 countries in the 2015 index. Thirty five percent of the Salvadorian households are headed by, and dependent of women, and from these, 37% are in poverty conditions and 9.2% in extreme poverty[[1]](#footnote-1). Thirty eight percent of the country’s population resides in rural or non-urban areas, of which 20% are women[[2]](#footnote-2). Women account for 12% of the total producers[[3]](#footnote-3). There is an important difference in land ownership (only 18% of the agricultural land is owned by women) and access to livelihoods alternatives. Women still have lesser economic and political resources and are hence less able to cope with—and are more exposed to—the adverse effects of the changing climate.  The project aims to enhance resilience of the local population in the intervention area, with a specific focus on women, recognizing that climate change impacts may affect women disproportionately and require adaptation strategies tailored to their needs. The project will work to directly benefit 6,396 households (100% of rural households of which approximately 1152 are headed by women) in San Francisco Mendez. It is expected that the project indirectly benefits 34,492 are women in the South Ahuachapán region. The project seeks to identify and integrate the different needs and priorities of women, and has included throughout its components activities to strengthen women empowerment, their leadership role in land management and meaningful participation, seeking to support the diversification of women livelihoods to strengthen resilience to climate change, as well as their active participation in the implementation of the restoration activities. The project also includes the establishment of a technical advisory council for dialogue at the territorial level to strengthen local governance for sustainable management of the territory in the context of climate change, which will include women participation and representation to ensure that women are able to represent their interests effectively.  The social impact indicators and corresponding targets included in the project are gender-sensitive, ensuring that women receive an equitable share of social and economic benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized. A Gender Action Plan and budget has been established as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed for the project and will be implemented by MARN with support of MARN safeguards specialists and the Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will include as part of its staff a community liaison officer to support the follow up and monitoring of the stakeholder engagement program and gender action plan. |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability*** |
| The project supports implementation of several key national environmental strategies and plans, mainly the country’s National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (Restoration Program), structured as one of the key instruments of the National Environmental Policy to reduce the country’s high vulnerability to climate change. The Restoration Program is organized in three strategic axes: 1) Restoration, reforestation and inclusive conservation of critical ecosystems such as gallery forests, water recharge areas, slopes, mangroves and other forest ecosystems; 2) The restoration of degraded soils, through the forestation of agricultural systems, the adoption of resilient agroforestry systems and the development of sustainable and climate-resilient and biodiversity-friendly agriculture; 3) Synergistic development of physical infrastructure and natural infrastructure. The project also supports the National Plan for Climate Change of El Salvador – PNCC (2017); the Environmental Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (2015); the National plan for climate change and management of agro climatic risks for the agricultural, forestry, fishing and aquaculture sectors (2017); the National Forest Policy 2016-2036; and the National Forestry Strategy (2015).  In addition, the project supports the country’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which includes as an objective the reduction of vulnerability in the agriculture, livestock and forest sectors, as well as the establishment and management of one million hectares through climate resilient and sustainable landscapes, conserving the current tree cover (27% of the territory) and increasing by 25% tree cover with agroforestry systems and reforestation of critical areas such as riparian forests, aquifer recharge areas and areas that are prone to landslides. Through the project, climate change adaptation will be mainstreamed into land management plans at the community, municipal and landscape level, seeking to promote environmental sustainability and improved livelihoods. The project will apply a precautionary approach to conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. |

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

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| **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). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.* | **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: Principle 1 (Q3) and Standard 5 (Q5.2): There is a risk that project activities could potentially restrict availability and access to resources, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups. | I: 3  P: 2 | **Moderate** | The project has been designed to conduct activities under a productive restoration landscape approach, and includes provisions to promote and implement climate resilient and economically viable productive alternatives in the region that address the economic vulnerability being faced in the region as traditional agricultural systems have become less productive due to climate change. In addition, the restoration activities support the implementation of the National Restoration Plan, which included the development of Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plans developed through a wide consultation process. Each Plan includes potential restoration areas as well as voluntary restoration goals agreed by local actors to make territories more resilient, conserve biodiversity, maintain livelihoods and protect productive activities. | | Building on the existing Local Restoration and Sustainable Development plans, the project will support the development of community restoration plans for landscape management, where prioritized areas for restoration and activities will be identified, discussed and agreed with local communities. Local NGOs will work with land owners and land users within this process to establish both the areas for restoration of natural ecosystems, as well as for productive purposes, within an environmentally sustainable framework agreed by the communities. The community restoration plans will manage this risk by designating and setting aside specific restoration areas for different purposes, and establishing the rules of engagement agreed by communities with support of and guidance of MARN and local NGOs.  Specific provisions for the development of community restoration plans have been included in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) developed for the project. These provisions include the development of a local survey/analysis to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified. This analysis will inform the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES to ensure the participation of marginalized individuals or groups in the development of the community restoration plans and ensure that restoration activities are conducted in an inclusive way. As part of the implementation arrangements, the PMU will include a Community Liaison Specialist who will monitor the ESMP, Stakeholder Engagement Program and Gender Action Plan.  The project will include a complaints and grievance redress process. Please see the ESMP for more details. | |
| Risk 2: Principle 1 (Q4): Some stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, could potentially be excluded from fully participating in decisions that may affect them. | I: 3  P: 2 | **Moderate** | Limitations may exist in the capacities of local stakeholders, in particular poor and vulnerable groups, to participate effectively in decision making that can affect them. | | Consultations were undertaken during the development of the project concept, as well as the full design of the Proposal. Based on those consultations, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed as part of the ESMP, which will be implemented throughout the project. A communities/gender specialist will be hired onto the project team to oversee the implementation (including M&E) of that Plan. Please see the ESMP for more information.  A survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified, including groups that do not self-identify as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP’s definition. This analysis will inform the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES to ensure the participation of marginalized individuals or groups in the development of the community restoration plans and ensure that restoration activities are conducted in an inclusive way. Steps will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these groups are identified. | |
| Risk 3: Principle 1 (Q5): Limitations exist in the capacities of institutions of national and municipal government, communities and local organizations to carry out governance roles in support of the sustainable management of the target landscape. | I: 3  P: 4 | **Moderate** | Lack of capacities among different stakeholders to identify alternative climate resilient productive options, as well as for governance and implementation of appropriate adaptation measures have been identified as the main barriers that the project seeks to overcome to increase resilience to climate change in the region. | | Enhancing local capacity to take concerted action in addressing climate change impact and prioritizing adaptation interventions is one of the key outputs of the project. Though this output directly relates to component 4, capacity building activities have been included in all project components in order to address the barriers hindering climate change resilience identified during project design. A stakeholder engagement plan has been developed for the project, which includes a range of capacity building activities aiming to allow project stakeholders to develop a complete understanding of the project activities and their relation to climate change adaptation in the region, as well as other activities that seek to promote feedback loops and enable opportunities for stakeholders to have input into decisions. | |
| Risk 4: Principle 2 (Q2): Women may be excluded from decision-making or not adequately participate in the implementation of the project. As a result, they might have unequal access to resources and/ or access to opportunities and benefits. | I: 3  P: 3 | **Moderate** | The project seeks to identify and integrate the different needs and priorities of women and has included throughout its components activities to strengthen women empowerment, their leadership role in land management, and meaningful participation, seeking to support the diversification of women livelihoods to strengthen resilience to climate change, as well as active participation of women in the implementation of the restoration activities | | Consultations with women were undertaken during the design phase of the project to reflect their interests and perspective in project activities, as a result, the project includes in all components specific activities targeted to include women in decision-making processes and guarantee their adequate participation. A Gender Action Plan was developed for the project and has been included in the ESMP. The measures, techniques, and mechanisms to be supported in the project aim to the high participation of women and as such project indicators are gender disaggregated with the goal of targeting women to ensure their participation in decision-making structures and in the monitoring of the restoration. | |
| Risk 5: Standard 1 (Q1.2 and Q1.6): Restoration activities are not planned and conducted appropriately and do not result in maintenance or enhancement of ecosystem functionality potentially affecting critical habitats. | I:3  P:2 | **Moderate** | The project includes restoration to recover ecosystem functions and decrease degradation. Restoration activities include reforestation of riparian forests, river banks, aquifer recharge zones, hillsides, forest ecosystems, and mangroves. Restoration will also be conducted in agroecosystems, including areas currently used for production of basic crops.  While no restoration activities are planned in natural protected areas or buffer zones, restoration will take place adjacent to conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago, seeking to support conservation efforts in the area. | | Restoration activities will be guided by community restoration plans, which will be developed according to the principles, guidelines and procedures established in the ESMP. The community restoration plans will define the priority restoration areas (outside of natural protected areas and buffer zones) and will include measures to ensure that activities will not cause adverse impacts on critical habitats. In addition, the restoration activities will be developed following the restoration techniques and technical guidelines established by MARN, ensuring that implementation is conducted under MARN standards. The project envisages engagement of NGOs and local stakeholders (Ramsar Wetland Committee, Watershed Councils, Local environmental observation network, ADESCOS) working in El Imposible-Barra de Santiago Conservation Area, to ensure that the project builds on the conservation efforts, improve land planning and reduction of productive expansion into particularly sensitive areas. All restoration activities will be monitored to ensure that they are contributing to these objectives. The project’s midterm review will include an assessment of restoration activities and their contribution to maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem functionality. | |
| Risk 6: Standard 1 (Q1.5): There is a risk that alien species are used for restoration in case of limited availability of native species. | I: 3  P: 3 | **Moderate** | The project will not support the introduction of known invasive species and native species will be favored for all restoration activities. The project will support collection of local knowledge of climate resilient crops and native species, as well as providing access to seeds through seed banks that will ensure the access to restoration material. | | The community restoration plans to be developed as part of the project will identify specific restoration areas for natural and productive landscapes, as well as the most suitable species for reforestation, favoring native varieties. The community restoration plans will be developed and implemented according to the principles, guidelines and procedures established in the ESMP. Specific criteria will be included in the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES for the implementation of the community restoration plans, including the details on the species to conduct the restoration in alignment with the technical guidelines established by MARN so that the risk is not incurred. All restoration activities will be monitored to ensure that no introduction of invasive species is taking place. | |
| Risk 7: Standard 2 (Q2.2) and Standard 3 (Q3.5): Some of the expected outcomes of the project, particularly the forest restoration component, are sensitive to potential impacts of climate change and could be  susceptible to increased vulnerability to erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions. | I: 2  P: 2 | **Low** | The project is directly addressing climate change vulnerabilities and adaptation capacities in the municipality of San Francisco Menendez, and while it directly promotes adaptation measures, adverse impacts of extreme climatic events such as hurricanes and drought can affect the results from the restoration activities as well as forest and agricultural areas and related livelihoods. | |  | |
| Risk 8. Standard 3 (Q3.7): Project activities encourage farmers to stop using pesticides and other chemical inputs and as a result, these are not appropriately collected or managed. | I: 3  P: 1 | **Low** | Small scale and subsistence level producers often rely on agricultural extension officers from MAG to provide them with the inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, required for basic agricultural production. These are provided in the form of agricultural packets which are provided once a year. The project will support producers to adopt improved farming techniques (e.g. organic agriculture, soil and water conservation) that would reduce the use of fertilizers and harmful pesticides, thus reducing the contamination of soil and water bodies, as well as the development of seed banks for locally appropriate (culturally relevant) and climate resilient crops and plant species for these productive and natural systems. | |  | |
| Risk 9: Standard 4 (Q4.1): Restoration activities could be developed in areas adjacent to the Cara Sucia Archaeological Zone affecting the area. | I:2  P:1 | **Low** | The project will implement activities in San Francisco Menendez, a municipality that includes within its limits the Cara Sucia Archaeological Zone. This area is clearly mapped and surrounded by urban development, which does not allow to intervene in restoration activities in the area or its surroundings, thus the project will not support restoration activities adjacent to the archeological area. | |  | |
| Risk 10: Standard 4 (Q4.2): Local and traditional knowledge promoted and shared by the project could be exploited or altered | I:3  P:1 | **Low** | The project will promote and systematize existing local knowledge and best practices on agroecosystems and rural productive options with the capacity to withstand climate projections for the region including the identification of agricultural products and practices with low environmental impact to reduce land degradation. These activities have been included to address the recommendations that consulted from the consultation with IP representatives, to build on the previous work on identification and systematization of local seeds, conducted by MARN in collaboration with the National Table for dialogue (*Mesa Nacional Indígena*) which constitutes a platform for dialogue and participation between MARN and the indigenous representatives. | |  | |
| Risk 11: Standard 6 (Q6.1): Indigenous peoples that are not self-identified may be excluded from project benefits and activities | I:4  P:1 | **Moderate** | The project does not foresee any change or negative impact on the current livelihood of indigenous groups or their natural resource base, and while there are not self-identified indigenous communities in the intervention area, Indigenous Peoples in El Salvador, have historically been marginalized and as a result are immerse among the urban and rural population of the country. | | Consultation with IP representatives through the Indigenous National Table for dialogue (*Mesa Nacional Indígena*), which includes representatives of Nahuatl Pipil communities, who in the past were habitants of the region where the project will be implemented. The consultations confirmed that there are no self-identified indigenous communities in the project area or its area of influence.  To manage the risk of potentially excluding IP population that is not self-identified, a survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified, including groups that do not self-identify as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP’s definition. Steps will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these groups are identified. | |
| Risk 12. Standard 7 (Q7.4): Implementation of agroforestry systems may involve potential use of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health | I:3  P:2 | **Moderate** | Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have impacted the capacity of the landscape to manage the effects of both drought and flooding and have a direct impact in soil erosion. The project seeks to address this barrier by promoting productive systems that consider and prioritize native species as an option for adaptation (i.e. ojushte, balsam, chestnut, as well as crops such as amaranth, blackberry, purslane and chipilin), as well as identification and systematization of productive technological packages that consider climate resilient crops and plant species for productive and natural systems. | | An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in accordance with national and international regulation. | |
|  | **QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?** | | | | | |
| **Select one (see** [SESP](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/operations1/undp-social-and-environmental-screening-procedure.html) **for guidance)** | | | | | **Comments** |
| ***Low Risk*** | | |  | |  |
| ***Moderate Risk*** | | | **X** | | Potential risks have been identified as a result of the project implementation, the nature of the risks and scope, result in risks that range between low and moderate. These risks can be avoided or mitigated through risk management measures to be executed during implementation phase. |
| ***High Risk*** | | | **☐** | |  |
|  | **QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?** | | | | |  |
| Check all that apply | | | | | **Comments** |
| ***Principle 1: Human Rights*** | | | **X** | | The project seeks to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of the people and the environment to climate change, however, it could potentially temporarily restrict availability and access to resources in the restoration areas or effective participation of marginalized groups. The project has included necessary measures to ensure the participation of local stakeholders and vulnerable groups as well as their involvement in decision-making processes. These measures are included in the project design as well as in the Stakeholder Engagement Program and Gender Action Plan. Community restoration plans will be developed in accordance with the ESMP developed for the project, including the development of a local survey/analysis to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified. This analysis will inform the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES to ensure the participation of marginalized individuals or groups both in the planning and implementation of the community restoration plans. The project will include a complaints and grievance redress process as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. |
| ***Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*** | | | **X** | | The project has included specific activities to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment. Women’s participation in project activities and in decision-making will be promoted and guided by the Gender Action Plan designed for the project as part of the ESMP. Participatory processes will include specially designed methodologies that enhance the participation of women and therefore enhance the inclusion of their views into the activities of the project. |
| ***1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management*** | | | **X** | | Community restoration plans will ensure that restoration activities do no cause adverse impacts on critical habitats, and avoid the introduction of invasive species. Specific principles, guidelines and procedures to develop the community restoration plans have been included in the ESMP and will be integrated in the call for proposals that will be launched by FIAES. |
| ***2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*** | | | **☐** | |  |
| ***3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions*** | | | **☐** | |  |
| ***4. Cultural Heritage*** | | | **☐** | |  |
| ***5. Displacement and Resettlement*** | | | **☐** | |  |
| ***6. Indigenous Peoples*** | | | **X** | | A survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map to identify groups that do not self-identify as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP’s definition. Steps will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these groups are identified. |
| ***7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*** | | | **X** | | An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified management measures, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in alignment with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), in accordance with national and international regulation. |

**SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist**

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| **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? [[4]](#footnote-4) | No |
| 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? | Yes |
| 5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project? | Yes |
| 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? | No |
| 4. Would the Project potentially limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?  *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being* | No |
| **Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:** Screeningquestions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below |  |
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| **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable [Natural](#SustNatResManGlossary) 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? | 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? | Yes |
| 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?  *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction* | No |
| 1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) | No |
| 1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns? | No |
| 1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?  *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.* | No |
| **Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation** |  |
| 2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant[[5]](#footnote-5) 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](#CCVulnerabilityGlossary) now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?  *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population’s vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding* | No |
| **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions** |  |
| 3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities? | No |
| 3.2 Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)? | 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? | 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) | Yes |
| 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)? | Yes |
| 5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[[6]](#footnote-6) | 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)? | 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 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)? | No |
| 6.4 Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned? | No |
| 6.5 Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | No |
| 6.6 Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? | No |
| 6.7 Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them? | No |
| 6.8 Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples? | No |
| 6.9 Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? | No |
| **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](#TransboundaryImpactsGlossary)? | 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? | No |
| 7.4 Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health? | Yes |
| 7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water? | No |

1. Multi-purpose Household Survey (EHPM) 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. STPP & MINEC-DIGESTYC, “Medición Multidimensional de La Pobreza. El Salvador.,” *San Salvador: Secretaría Técnica y de Planificación de La Presidencia y Ministerio de Economía, a Través de La Dirección General de Estadística y Censos.*, 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. IV Agriculture and Livestock Census 2007-2008 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 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.] [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)