

Annex 3: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

06 December 2019

Project Information

Project Title	Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land and Natural Resource Management
Project Number	UNDP # 5881, GEF# 10007
Location (Global/Region/Country)	Sao Tomé & Príncipe / Africa

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

A fundamental principle in the human-rights based approach is the right for any group to have a say in the decisions that are made that affect them. A gradient exists in the level of participation in decision-making, from simple 'consultation' to active partnership of stakeholders in project conception, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and from 'limited' participation to 'full and effective participation' of 'all relevant stakeholders' with special attention given to the most vulnerable groups, minorities and those sectors of society that are underrepresented. The project will attempt to achieve full and effective participation of all direct beneficiaries and directly affected stakeholders in all project activities, including through establishment and effective implementation of participatory platforms designed to enable community participation in natural resources and land use management decision-making.

These principles are duly reflected in the project and adapted to the national context of São Tomé and Príncipe.

By strengthening the institutional & legal framework, the project will ensure that the socio-economic and sector activities in the landscapes of São Tomé and Príncipe are coordinated in an integrated manner, using a landscape approach and ensuring a sustained availability of ecological services to stakeholders. The project will conduct a cross-sectoral review of environment considerations in national and sub-national policies and national plans e.g. biodiversity mainstreaming in the National Land Use and Management Plan. The project will respect the best practices regarding human rights by emphasizing the importance of community rights over resources and land.

The project includes elements that will ensure that relevant stakeholders are adequately capacitated to perform their roles. To facilitate access to information and education, the project will implement an important series of capacity building actions at several levels, in addition to the information and communication actions that already exist within the framework of ongoing projects in the country (e.g. Information HUB proposed by GEF6-funded DFB/FAO/TRI project). The project will (i) offer opportunities for graduate biologists to study abroad, (ii) organise capacity building activities to a wide range of stakeholders, from state workers, to private sector, NGOs, communities and user groups (especially charcoal makers) to promote biodiversity safeguards in policies and development planning, (iii) regular training on site and continuous monitoring of community activities based on an adapted approach to the target audience.

The project will emplace suitable platforms – such as a national platform for environmental law enforcement and a national sustainable charcoal platform – where all stakeholders, including communities and user groups (e.g. charcoal makers, farmers), can express themselves. The project will also build on existing national tools to ensure continuity such as by working with the National Platform for Forest & Landscape Restoration (Despatch No. 39/2019, from the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development) that includes most of the actors related to forest management in STP.

The institutional set-up of the project, involving the Government, mainly through two ministries, the Ministry of Public Work, Infrastructures, Natural Resources and Environment (General Directorate for Environment) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (Directorate for Forest and Biodiversity), and an international NGO (BirdLife International), whose intrinsic objective is the participation and strengthening of civil society for sustainable environmental management for the benefit of nature and people, and the United Nations Development Programme agency, will also guarantee integration of the overarching principles in order to strengthen social and environmental sustainability.

BirdLife International, leading a consortium of NGOs, is currently working through a network of community promoters and focal groups in relevant communities in the framework of the EU-funded ECOFAC VI project. BirdLife International objective is to continue in line with the ECOFAC project, which has already shown significant results in terms of community participation; with, in the context of the project, a special focus on charcoal makers.

The project mainstreams the human rights-based approach through interventions that address poverty, social equity and equality. It works to uphold human rights and improve the living conditions and general well-being of people living in São Tomé and Príncipe, as well as contributing to improved ecosystem services and natural resource-based livelihoods, through the provision of technical assistance throughout the project and low-value grants for sustainable livelihood and sustainable charcoal initiatives.

The project will also promote the development of community-based management model in the appropriate situation(s) or when human rights go beyond the common interest e.g. adapted management model for High Conservation Value areas.

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

In the context of the project development phase, a gender analysis was carried out and a gender action plan was developed, in order to make the proposed project interventions more gender-centered and inclusive and ensure a close fit with local contexts and culture.

The project will review and streamline legal and regulatory frameworks relevant for biodiversity and natural resource management and will include gender considerations and ensure that the institutional framework is inclusive and equitable in all domains of application of biodiversity conservation measures, and land management/use, using the existent but underused gender equity juridical framework. The project will also promote awareness raising and make sure that project staff and beneficiaries are aware of gender equity issues and integration.

The project will apply gender-based principles in the selection and contracting of their local technical and administrative personnel as well as per any specific capacity-building activity e.g. accompanied distance evening course in international environmental law, opportunities for on the job learning and cross exchanges, domestic internships in project, internships in well-run conservation NGOs abroad. This principle will indiscriminately apply to all recruitment, particularly while placing integrated environmental surveillance and enforcement both at central and community level. Also, the project will purchase field equipment e.g. uniforms; the project will source the equipment from local communities and women owned small businesses whenever possible (at least 10% of field equipment).

The project will adopt a participatory approach for maximum impact through the inclusion of all relevant social groups, including marginalized people (e.g. unemployed youth), with attention to the participation and inclusion of women whilst respecting the norms, values and customs of targeted communities. The project will pursue the engagement of women and youth in decision-making, training, participatory mapping, and ensure that direct and indirect beneficiaries equally benefit from the project (see Question 1). At the community level, women's participation in community forestry and decision-making processes is quite healthy: the project will sustain this and will work to improve it. This will be guaranteed by two (one on each island) national gender-focused community organizers for community work on protected areas, charcoal, livelihoods and gender. The project will aim to achieve a minimum quota of 30% of female members in decision-making platforms to be established by the project.

Also, the project will mobilise more-sustainable charcoal kilns and charcoal sources; women generally play important roles in the charcoal value chain but earn less than their male counterparts. This is mainly because the participation of women is rarely in the middle of the value chain (mostly at the end, sales of the final product), where profits are concentrated. Gender equitability criteria will also be paramount in the selection of the low-value grants for sustainable livelihoods and sustainable charcoal initiatives and aim to involve at least 50% of female beneficiaries. Moreover, women and children are disproportionately affected by the health impacts of charcoal production because of their primary roles in household cooking; indeed, the smoke produced by wood fuel poses a considerable health risk, especially indoors. The project will support production of plant-based charcoal briquettes especially from coconut shells and fibres, of very low volatile matter content. The impact will be extremely significant in this sense, with a positive effect on public health at the national level, in particular for women and children. In this sense, the project will secure that at least 50% of women participate in the consultations to identify drivers of charcoal extraction and potential community voiced for alternatives.

The project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will include gender-specific indicators to assess concrete progress on gender mainstreaming, also ensuring participation of women in the Management Oriented Monitoring System of threats and biodiversity in São Tomé and Príncipe.

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

The project as a whole is meant to benefit biodiversity conservation. The project has been built to strengthen national approach to development and the objectives set within the framework of international conventions.

In particular, as a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), São Tomé and Príncipe has agreed to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its accompanying 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets'. STP national target focus on five Strategic Axis (SA), three of which were pillars along the project development process:

(SA-3) Conservation of the Forest Ecosystems

(SA-4) Conservation of the Agrarian Ecosystems

(SA-5) Strengthening Institutional, Legal, and Socioeconomic Framework

The project is specifically designed to have a positive impact on biodiversity conservation, on landscapes scale, land management in critical habitats, improved management of Protected Areas and High Conservation Value areas. All activities were designed and will be implemented in the most risk-averse way possible, integrating biodiversity in all decision-making; with special regard to

Sustainable Land & Forest Management. Biodiversity and Natural Capital are widely recognized by the government of São Tomé and Príncipe. Public policies and strategies, and international agreements systematically include environmental safeguards and/or preoccupations; however, there are significant inconsistencies, mainly due to capacity deficiencies. The country is going through a major phase of accelerated development where environmental integration is key to ensure greater sustainability.

The environment-related baseline information is disparate and incomplete. Therefore, during the PPG phase, a comprehensive study report, collating relevant existing information on ecosystems and biodiversity (e.g. socio-economics, demography, private sector, biodiversity, ecosystem services, threats, policies, relevant government departments and structure etc.) through desk studies and meetings with relevant stakeholders, and associated remote and field mapping, was developed to ensure an exhaustive and adapted consideration of the current state of knowledge in São Tomé and Príncipe. Also, the project built on past, ongoing or expected initiatives to ensure synergies and complementarity, learn from successes and challenges (lessons learnt) and identifies in a participatory way the niche of action on which local, national, and global benefits can be optimized. In this context, for instance, the project strategically addresses the issues of indiscriminate felling of trees for charcoal making; by developing and providing a substitute, culturally accepted, fuel (plant-based charcoal briquettes especially from coconut shells and fibre) while supporting alternative income-generating activities and green micro-businesses of charcoal makers. An important component of capacity building will support long-term sustainability of environment considerations nationally (i.e. capacity development on biodiversity, zoology/botany, ecosystem services, conservation and Protected Areas management). Capacity building activities may be ad hoc (workshop) but will also be considered internships and post-graduate studies for instance.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?			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 A: The emplacement of systems for integrated environmental surveillance and enforcement (forests, agriculture, PAs, land use, coastal, etc.) could impinge on the livelihoods of rural communities, potentially restricting access to some resources; possibly resulting in economic displacement for specific user groups such as loggers and charcoal makers. (SES Principle 1 Human Rights, q1, 2, 3; and SES Standard 5 Displacement, q5.2)	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate	All stakeholders consulted acknowledge that there is a need for Law Enforcement. The PPG phase confirmed that there is insufficient capacity and resources for STP institutions to respond to pressures on natural resources and enforce existing environmental protection mechanisms. Inadequate regulation and enforcement of environmental measures in rural communities as well as in major private plantations/concessions threatens the remaining native and secondary forests in the PAs' buffer zones. It is a real concern, and awareness of the risks associated with the non-implementation of a surveillance policy is growing; also, there is a lack of capacity and resources for Law Enforcement of Natural Resources in São Tomé and Príncipe; for now exist several government bodies in charge of monitoring and surveillance of Natural Resources (forests, agriculture,	The project includes a comprehensive set of measures allowing greater capacity and resources for effective law enforcement; while minimizing the associated risks for vulnerable populations, namely by (a) informing why law enforcement is critical and how it will be done, (b) capacitate and support alternative activities and compensation measures. This includes: (i) Preparation of an internationally benchmarked but nationally adapted national environmental law enforcement strategy and action plan, process that will be supported throughout the project by a Biodiversity and Law Enforcement Advisor; (ii) Strengthening of legal and regulatory framework on environmental protection and related enforcement; (iii) Human rights awareness raising and capacity building for the environmental guards recruited under the project, for politicians (government, MPs), for state officials and for target audiences; (iv) Consultation of all stakeholders (comprehensive Stakeholder Action Plan has been developed under the PPG and is included in the PRODOC Annexes); especially target groups that are potentially at risk (e.g.,

			<p>Protected Areas, land use) but they are not operational. The project will support the government to operationalize implementation of law enforcement, surveillance and monitoring. However, even if this corresponds to a transversal demand, it is clear that this support could result in limitation of access to natural resources (land, timber), particularly for marginalized groups including people living in poverty that have few alternative livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>While the specifics of the Environmental Guard and underpinning framework to be created are meant to emerge from a national consultation process, enforcement of environmental law is an objective the government of São Tomé and Príncipe shared with other donors and organizations in the country such as the European Union and its ECOFAC programme.</p>	<p>charcoal makers and loggers). An inclusive participatory platform will be proposed to facilitate the debate on law enforcement strategies.</p> <p>(v) Direct involvement of communities and user groups in law enforcement, through the development of a community-based surveillance.</p> <p>The project will conduct risk assessments on Economic Displacement and Human Rights (to include the risk of Violent Conflict) - and develop a Livelihood Action Plan and a Human Rights Action Plan before the implementation stage, to avoid, mitigate and/or compensate for any impacts from these risks.</p>
<p>Risk B: While the project does not propose the gazettlement of new formal protected areas, restrictions on natural resource access in newly identified HCV Forests could impinge on the livelihoods of nearby communities.</p> <p>(SES Principle 1 Human Rights, q1, 2, 3; and SES Standard 5 Displacement, q5.2)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	Moderate	<p>Some communities and user groups (e.g. charcoal makers & loggers), lives from extraction of natural resources. A small number of users live solely on these resources (Non-Timber Forest Products – medicinal plants, professional charcoal makers, chainsaw operators, palm wine extractors) and others are opportunistic collectors (African Giant Land Snails, NTFP, firewood, hunters).</p> <p>The project will support follow-up of the current BirdLife initiative that identified High Conservation Value (HCV) forests on the island of São Tomé. The project will support further advancement, management and expansion of internationally benchmarked innovative management/partnership models in HCV areas (Public-Private Partnerships, concessions, community-based, co-management, work with APCI).</p> <p>The HCV studies will be extended to Príncipe island, through studies, literature review, baseline field mapping of HCV, development of HCV forest classification through competent authorities and local NGOs, workshop dissemination and field visits.</p>	<p>HCV identification takes into account management issues such as access to and use of natural resources by local populations and groups of users within HCV. Evidence based ToRs will be defined for each of the HCVs, to ensure due protection of specific species and habitats; not limiting, or partially limiting destructive activities, towards a sustainable management model, in constant consultation with all stakeholders (i.e., Output 2.1 - Internationally benchmarked innovative management/partnership models in HCV areas (PPP, concessions, community-based, co-management, work with APCI)).</p> <p>Most stakeholders recognize that the zoning of the country is anarchic and carried out by various state institutions without coordination. Although the Government is currently working on a National Land Use and Management Plan (PNOT), there is no coherent approach yet to land-use. There is a need for greater coordination to allow spatial and land use planning compatible with current laws, sustainable development initiatives and conservation efforts; in particular for the Natural Parks, as described in the Law nº6/2006 and 7/2006, as well as their buffer zones, for the PNOT, etc. The HCV model used by the project will make it possible to coordinate the land use model by integrating biodiversity and habitat protection practices.</p> <p>As mentioned under Risk A, the project will also conduct risk assessments on Economic Displacement - and develop a Livelihood Action to address this risk before the start of the activities.</p>

<p>Risk C: Support for the establishment of a structure to facilitate the spatial & land use plan could have an intrusive effect on local populations regarding access to land and resources.</p> <p>(SES Principle 1 Human Rights, q1, 2, 3)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Through the review of the institutional framework on biodiversity, forests, environment and spatial & land-use planning and management, the project could logically facilitate the creation of a suitable autonomous agency for environment and land management [merging land reform department and geography and cadastre directorate, potentially adding up to the equation a land conflict resolution cell and an appropriate department dealing with Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment]; with delegations in Príncipe as appropriate. In this case, the project could potentially affect access to land and resources through indirect facilitation for the implementation of the National Land Use and Management Plan.</p>	<p>This action results from a direct recommendation of the execution cell of the PNOT under development because the government wishes to ensure the continuity of the actions carried out.</p> <p>The project will ensure that biodiversity and wider environmental considerations are embedded in land planning and land use initiative by recruiting an Environment Mainstreaming and Safeguards Officer.</p> <p>The ToRs of the EMS Officer include the responsibility to ensure that any social risks to local populations arising from land planning and land use interventions are avoided or mitigated for.</p>
<p>Risk D: Mobilization of more sustainable charcoal kilns and charcoal sources could lead to significant competition for charcoal producers, marginalized groups, who are economically dependent on this activity.</p> <p>(SES Principle 1 Human Rights, q1, 2, 3; and SES Standard 5 Displacement, q5.2)</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 4</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project will implement an integrated program aiming to value more sustainable charcoal kilns and charcoal sources, alternative to the informal production of charcoal through tree felling by valuing coconut and other plant waste material widely available in the country.</p> <p>This includes the negotiation and finalisation of a prospective Public-Private Partnership between the Government and an already identified private company (Valudo), purchase of two semi-industrial charcoal kilns in two pilot sites in STP. Although similar experiences are already underway in STP, it will then turn into an industrial production aiming at reducing the demand for charcoal from logging and could lead to significant competition for charcoal producers, marginalized groups, who are economically dependent on this activity.</p> <p>If it is realistic to expect that the regional government of Príncipe would impose a complete tree-based charcoal ban, this issue is more sensitive in São Tomé. There will always be opportunistic charcoal making (opening field for agriculture, etc.) for individual consumption – low degradation impact (reuse of trees felt on agricultural land e.g. CECAFEB coffee cooperative subsidizing planting in Chamisso area in 2019). The populations most affected by the</p>	<p>An obvious trend in São Tomé and Príncipe is the reduction of tree stocks for charcoal production. As population is growing, the demand is increasing, and charcoal is being produced more and more in-land due to lack of wooden resources thus increasing its costs (transport, effort). Most of the production is opportunistic (agricultural expansion and plot cleaning) and only a few producers are oriented towards this trade (evaluate a maximum of 500 individuals). There are no traditions of charcoal production, its primary use is for cooking. And charcoal buyers are mostly peri-urban and urban populations.</p> <p>To address the social risks, rural charcoal production will first be improved, giving producers an opportunity to adopt more sustainable production methods, through improved charcoal kilns in selected pilot sites and communities in São Tomé and Príncipe. Second, the project will introduce sustainable alternatives to charcoal makers. These measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Involvement of communities and users groups (i.e., charcoal makers) in the establishment of law enforcement and monitoring, through development of a community-based surveillance. (ii) Screening and distribution of low-value grants for sustainable livelihoods and sustainable charcoal initiatives, to individuals and/or group of individuals (e.g. charcoal makers), including vulnerable groups (e.g. women) for sustainable kilns, briquettes, biogas, NTFP, apiculture, sustainable forestry; (iii) Involvement of charcoal makers in planting of fast-growing charcoal tree species; (iv) Direct employment through project and Public Private Partnership between Government and Valudo.

			<p>concurrence would then be professionalized charcoal makers (estimated at less than 500 individuals on the island of São Tomé). If it can be admitted that some of them, sensitized and capable of reorienting themselves professionally, will go through this transition without much difficulty; the others are likely to find themselves in financial difficulty.</p>	<p>By convening a National Sustainable Charcoal Platform, the project will give continuity to the in-depth consultations undertaken during the PPG, and optimize the consultation process, by giving the most at-risk populations the opportunity to share their opinions and propose alternatives. The project field team permanently on the ground, will allow for a continuous capacitation and communication flow between community / users and decision makers / implementation parties. Coconut-based charcoal manuals will also be produced and disseminated to facilitate self-learning.</p> <p>As mentioned under Risk A, the project will before the start of activities conduct risk assessments on Economic Displacement and Human Rights (to include the risk of Violent Conflict) - and develop a Livelihood Action Plan and a Human Rights Action Plan to avoid, mitigate and/or compensate for any impacts from these risks.</p>
<p>Risk E: Industrial charcoal production could lead to competition involving prices decrease of charcoal on national market while maintaining the levels of charcoal production produced by tree felling, resulting in a decrease in producers' incomes and the economic non-viability of the proposed PPP. In the worst-case scenario, the implementation of more sustainable charcoal kilns could lead to increased pressure on native forests with, on one side, export of coconut and other plant waste material produced coal, and, on the other side, decrease in the income of small producers, which could increase their production to reach their usual economic profitability level.</p> <p>(SES Principle 1 Human Rights, q1, 2, 3; SES Standard 1 Sustainable Natural Resource Management, q1.1)</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 2</p>	Moderate	<p>If there is no ownership of the project approach and active participation of stakeholders and surveillance, competition between charcoal making by the indiscriminate felling of trees and the proposed industrial product, based on plant waste and coconut, could lead to a decrease in prices due to the increase in production; having as an impact:</p> <p>(i) The economic devaluation of the industrial process, and a non-profitability of the proposed PPP, with the risk of exporting the finished product which would no longer contribute to reducing the threat on a national scale, and;</p> <p>(ii) The decrease in the income of small producers, which could increase their production to reach their usual economic profitability level.</p>	<p>It is very unlikely that the approach, following the recommendations of the main stakeholders consulted during the PPG, will not lead to a significant reduction in charcoal production through indiscriminate logging. However, increased monitoring and evaluation work and ongoing consultation of stakeholders (platform) will minimize this risk. Alternative income-generating activities must be entirely oriented towards producers (see above).</p> <p>An economic viability study will be conducted pre-project, following the value chain study, to ensure the economic sustainability of the initiative by focusing on the inclusion of charcoal makers and environmental benefits at a landscape level. The project will also support a charcoal supply and value chain analysis to identify further options for reducing wood-based charcoal extraction drivers that will guarantee efficiency of intervention.</p> <p>As for the risks linked to the unprofitable nature of the PPP, it was confirmed during the PPG that (i) the government is particularly favorable to PPPs, that they are promoting and facilitating in the sectors of agriculture (e.g. medium-sized enterprises) and energy (e.g. small hydroelectric power plants). (ii) the largest charcoal buyers are large retailers (e.g. Super CKDO, Coconut) and hotels (e.g. Pestana group, Club Santana, HBD), and that they are seeking for alternative to charcoal produced by indiscriminate tree felling, mainly image reasons, at regional, national and international level for hotels. The "clean" coal proposed under the PPP has thus great demand potential.</p> <p>Implementation of this specific PPP, pilot for the country, will be based on the in-depth review and streamline legal and regulatory framework for exploitation of charcoal, licensing regulations, taxation, production and trade [complementing emerging work by DFB-FAO], proposed in output 1.1. This package will strengthen that no export of coal is allowed; therefore, obligating Valudo to stick to the national market.</p>

				<p>Valudo sees coconut clean coal as a non-profit product; this approach offers them an opportunity to value waste, create green jobs (a must for certification processes; e.g., fair-trade, ecocert).</p> <p>The transparent management of the PPP, regularly monitored by the above-mentioned platform, will additionally ensure the economic, environmental and social sustainability of the proposed PPP.</p>
Risk F: Project could exclude potentially affected stakeholders, in particular charcoal makers and communities, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them, duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations. (SES Principle 1 Human Rights, q1, 2, 3, 6 & 8; SES Standard 1 Biodiversity, q1.1)	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	<p>There is some risk that the government, leading the action, could take decision without fully consulting the population. Stakeholder capacity has proven to be generally weak in previous projects, both within Government and at the local community level. In addition, there is a risk of insufficient political-will to improve the enabling environment for enhanced biodiversity protection and sustainable land management.</p>	<p>STP political-investment into participatory planning for natural resource is growing, due to an increasing recognition of its unique natural patrimony as a source of income. With the resulting extensive donor support that the country is receiving (see baseline investment), it is anticipated that the risk will be addressed – also with support from this proposed project, which aims to ensure that policy and corresponding capacities, enforcement and communication mechanisms are adequately strengthened.</p> <p>Mechanisms will be put in place to secure integration of all stakeholders into the decision-making process while offering study-based information to guide the discussions. The project will have a strong focus on enhancing capacity of targeted stakeholders to ensure that they have the required knowledge and skills to actively participate in project interventions, incorporate lessons learned, and uptake good practices.</p> <p>The set-up of the project involved various stakeholders including the Government - mainly through the Ministry of Public Work, Infrastructures, Natural Resources and Environment (General Directorate for Environment) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (Directorate for Forest and Biodiversity) - an international conservation NGO (BirdLife International), whose intrinsic objective is strengthening greater participation of civil society in sustainable environmental management, and the development focused United Nations Development Programme agency, will guarantee the legitimacy of the decision-making processes with adequate integration of local communities consultation.</p> <p>BirdLife International, leading a consortium of NGOs, will bring its expertise with community participation gained through its current positive experience working with a network of community promoters and focal groups in relevant communities in the framework of the EU-funded ECOFAC VI project.</p> <p>A comprehensive Stakeholder Action Plan has been developed under the PPG and is included in the PRODOC Annexes.</p> <p>As mentioned under Risk A, an Economic Displacement Risk Assessment and a Human Rights Risk Assessment will be undertaken prior to the launch of project activities, that will produce a Livelihood Action Plan and Human Rights Action Plan, respectively, for the project,</p>

				and will also define an appropriate project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism, if required.
Risk G: The Project could potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats, ecosystems, ecosystem services, environmentally sensitive areas, legally protected areas, areas proposed for protection, to critical habitats, including legally protected areas (Sao Tomé Obô Natural Park – PNOT and Príncipe Natural Park – PNP), as well as areas proposed for protection. The project could potentially pose risks to endangered species and promote the distribution of already-introduced taxa through activities related to land-use planning, planting, or harvesting of Natural Resources. (SES Standard 1 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management q1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 & 1.6)	I = 2 P = 5	Moderate	<p>While the project is meant to benefit biodiversity conservation, several activities if not conducted appropriately could lead to inadvertent adverse effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Reforestation activities that would promote and use non-native and especially exotic invasive or otherwise biodiversity-harmful species; ii) Review of park boundaries and zoning that would facilitate increased exploitation or conversion; iii) Changes in land planning and land use could facilitate increased exploitation, degradation (land slide) or conversion for agriculture, forest exploitation, harmful tourism or hydro-dam infrastructure developments, etc. 	<p>The project is specifically designed to have a positive impact on biodiversity conservation and land management in critical habitats, improved management of existing PAs & HCVs. All activities will be designed and implemented in the most risk-averse way possible, integrating biodiversity in all decision-making.</p> <p>The project will streamline the institutional framework and create a suitable autonomous agency for environment and land management (Output 1.1). The project will further integrate environmental sustainability and biodiversity considerations in the recently concluded PNOT (Output 1.2). Considering that the PNOT does not yet take into account environmental aspects, the project by its only existence will have a positive impact.</p> <p>The project will, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Provide with resources, technical assistance and NGO engagement, involving key agencies (e.g., APCI - Agencia de Promoção do Comercio & Investimento whose role is to guide investment) and the Protected Areas responsible agencies. (ii) Support, through a multi-sectoral approach, integration of environmental sustainability and biodiversity considerations, land-use planning, land allocation, land management and investment decisions, ensuring these are aligned with the National Land Use and Management Plan; specifically including the APCI, attending and supporting investors, and guiding them to line up investment with national expectations. The support will be all the more important in terms of further advancement, management and expansion of internationally benchmarked innovative management/partnership models in PAs and HCV areas (PPP, concessions, community-based, co-management), <p>This will be facilitated especially by the Environment Mainstreaming and Safeguards Officer hired by the project, who will have a key role in preventing/managing harmful impacts from larger-scale changes such as infrastructure developments or agricultural rezoning.</p> <p>Biodiversity mainstreaming and adaptive integration will also be promoted through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) Development of a Management Oriented System and further implementation of the annual transects surveys will secure regular monitoring, improvement of knowledge and adaptability of actions; (iv) Supporting long-term sustainability of evidence-based environment considerations nationally through capacity building - on biodiversity, zoology/botany, ecosystem services, conservation and Protected Areas management – and integration of scientific knowledge in policy making

				<p>Reviews of the Parks management plan fall into BirdLife International co-finance to the action; this will include scientific evidence-based zoning, to ensure appropriate and realistic management of protected areas, in line with existing management plans.</p> <p>There is no risk of introducing new species to the islands, but there is a risk that any reforestation or livelihood activities could promote and further areas the distribution of already-introduced taxa. Building up on lessons learnt through, among others initiatives, DFB/TRI/FAO GEF6-funded project [the planting activities have been designed to complement this project], the Missouri Botanical Garden [historical partner of the ECOFAC EU-funded programme] CEPF-funded 'Characterization of the Threatened Flora of São Tomé and Príncipe' (2019-2020), and; the FFI [working closely with BirdLife International, globally and nationally] Global Tree Campaign project (Príncipe Island), the project will only consider native or endemic trees species, in particular in development of the activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) seedling and planting of time-sequenced fast-growing charcoal tree species (e.g. native <i>Pentaclethra macrophylla</i>; endemic <i>Polyscias quintasii</i>) and; (ii) low-value grants for sustainable livelihoods. <p>An internal study allowing identification of the most suitable sequence of fast-growing candidate species will inform this process before the launch of the activities.</p> <p>Proximity and easy-access of the selected plots will secure sustainability of the planting activities, both ecologically and economically, and allow due monitoring by the authorities (supported by the project team). Biodiversity improvement will be a key criterion for selection of the low-value grants for sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>A communication campaign will be developed to limit the introduction of alien plants through tourism activities.</p> <p>The TORs of the Environment Mainstreaming and Safeguards Officer include the responsibility to ensure that any unwanted environmental risk from reforestation are avoided or mitigated. The risk is hence managed through project design.</p>
Risk H: The expected outcomes of the project could be sensitive to potential impacts of climate change. (SES Standard 2 Climate Change, q2.2)	I = 3 P = 4	Moderate	Like many other small island states São Tomé and Príncipe is prone to natural hazards, which make it highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as sea-level rise and extreme events. Because of its reduced size, STP is more prone to environmental crises, with a high degree of dependency on limited natural resources, mainly within the agricultural sectors of crop production, livestock and forestry.	<p>The project will work to address anticipated impacts of climate change by increasing resilience of the target landscape, through improving management of protected areas and ecosystem functioning and securing sustainable flow of ecosystem services. By protecting coastal PAs and mangrove forests, through sustainable livelihoods, the project will directly contribute to enhancing socio-ecological resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>In any SFM/SLM activities, climate adapted species (native) should be incorporated in the project (see Risk G).</p>

			<p>Higher and increasingly competing demands for food, energy, and space are accelerating the degradation of natural resources and ecosystems, which reduces their resilience to climate change. This situation increases the vulnerability of smallholders and creates a vicious cycle of low adaptive capacity, poverty, further degradation and hunger. According to the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020, human actions are having a negative impact on all the ecosystems, leading to a degradation of biological diversity, and a reduction of the functionality of ecosystem services. To date, there are no studies that clearly demonstrate the effects of climate change on forests in São Tomé and Príncipe. However, the country is exposed to the consequences of climate change, especially extreme climatic phenomena, which often affect the most vulnerable sectors to climate, namely agriculture, forests, livestock, fisheries, water resources, infrastructure, health and food security. Due to the lack of quantitative data by area, it is difficult to quantitatively assess the impact.</p> <p>As all biodiversity conservation achievements can be undermined medium to long term by impacts of climate change; on a small island like STP, there are no means go mitigate against these.</p>	<p>The project will support mobilization of more sustainable charcoal kilns through production of plant-based charcoal briquettes especially from coconut shells and fibers. Coconuts are well known for their nutrition qualities and the trees are resistant to climate change, limit coastal erosion, and act as a carbon sinkThe project will indirectly incentivize the development of coconut crops and and ageing coconut groves in the archipelago; which have an important role in the socio-environmental balance of the islands. Even if the interest in terms of biodiversity is low, there is no risk of extension of the actual land coverage by coconuts but rather an opportunity for renewing the existing plantations, favoring their mixture with attractive plants for local biodiversity, thus developing a value chain and jobs, while mitigating climate change.</p>
Risk I: The project could indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change. (SES Standard 2 Climate Change, q2.3)	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate	<p>By facilitating the implementation of the STP National Land Use and Management Plan (see Risk C), there potentially could be a risks that impacts from climate change are disregarded e.g. by assigning roads or urbanization in areas exposed to sea level rise or floods/extreme weather events, by placing agricultural zones in areas exposed to seasonal droughts, by assigning hydro dams in areas important for watersheds exposed to water scarcity or so on.</p>	<p>In the process of biodiversity mainstreaming (see Risk C), the project will consider all relevant aspects of climate change and will advocate for integrative and adapted interpretation of the National Land Use and Management Plan; especially while planning on SLM and SFM interventions.</p> <p>Many initiatives have been and are still addressing the issue of climate change in São Tomé and Príncipe and strong linkages will be established with past, ongoing and future efforts to improve climate information and resilience, including the GEF5-funded, UNDP-supported project 'Enhancing Capacities of Rural Communities to Pursue Climate Resilient Livelihood Options in the São Tomé and Príncipe Districts of Caué, Me-Zochi, Príncipe, Lemba, Cantagalo, and Lobata (CMPLCL)'; the GEF5-funded, UNDP-supported project 'Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in São Tomé and Príncipe for Climate</p>

				<p>Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change' and; the EU-funded 'Reducing climatic vulnerability in STP'.</p> <p>Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change Action Plans have been or are being developed nationally and at district level, through the institutionalized National Committee on Climate Change (http://cnmc.gov.st/). These documents, freely available and of public use, are/will offer specific guidance that will be implemented while interpreting the National Land Use and Management Plan.</p> <p>The TORs of the Environment Mainstreaming and Safeguards Officer include the requirement to ensure climate-proof interventions, and to not inadvertently increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change.</p>
Risk J: The project could affect land tenure arrangements. (SES Standard 5 Displacement, q5.4)	I = 2 P = 3	Moderate	Current informal arrangement over land tenure could be affected through activities related to High Conservation Value & Protected Areas management, National Land Use and Management Plan facilitation and plots identification for planting activities (see Risks C & B)	<p>While this risk is judged moderate and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as mentioned under Risk C and G, has been prepared (PRODOC Annexes) it is potentially serious therefore special assessments, as mentioned under Risk A, will be undertaken before the start of activities and regularly updated during project implementation as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Conduct a Human Rights Risk Assessment and prepare a Human Rights Action Plan and oversee adequate implementation of the Human Rights Action Plan by project staff and stakeholders; (ii) Conduct an Economic Displacement Risk Assessment and prepare a Livelihood Action Plan (if not yet completed by project start) and oversee adequate implementation of the Livelihood Action Plan by project staff and stakeholders.
Risk K: The project could potentially exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals. (SES Principle 1 Human Rights, q8)	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	Conflicts might arise if access to PAs is denied to individuals or communities that are presently exploiting forest resources. For instance, powerful individuals involved in illegal felling of trees, charcoal producers, traditional healers collecting plants, bird traders, etc. In particular, the project will emplace integrated environmental police/ guards (or similar). Involvement of police / guards / military in the project (e.g. output 1.3, 2.1) could exacerbate the risk of conflict and therefore requires additional risk management measures.	<p>In line with the proposed management measures for risks A, C, G and J, the project will, before the start of activities, conduct risk assessments on Economic Displacement and Human Rights (to include the risk of Violent Conflict) - and develop a Livelihood Action Plan and a Human Rights Action Plan to avoid, mitigate and/or compensate for any impacts from these risks. Awareness raising and capacity building activities on human rights will be provided to the environmental guards recruited under the project and will facilitate implementation of above-mentioned plans, with the support of ongoing technical assistance.</p> <p>The project will attempt to mitigate this risk to the best extent possible by increasing awareness about PAs/HCVs boundaries, while simultaneously reducing the need for illegally sourced resources thus minimizing risks for vulnerable populations (see Risks A, B, D and F).</p>
Risk L: The project could affect women, generally playing important roles at the end of the charcoal value chain, for sales of the final product.	I = 2 P = 3	Moderate	The project will mobilize more-sustainable charcoal kilns and charcoal sources (plant waste material) and could lead to significant competition with current charcoal value chain from indiscriminate felling of trees. The	<p>At the project development phase, a gender analysis was carried out and a comprehensive gender action plan has been developed under the PPG, included in the PRODOC Annexes.</p> <p>The project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will include gender-specific indicators to assess concrete progress on transversal gender inclusion</p>

(SES Principle 2 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, q4; SES Standard 5 Displacement, q5.4)			participation of women in the charcoal value chain, mostly at the end (sales of the final product), would then be impacted.	and mainstreaming. E.g., gender equitability criteria will be paramount in the selection of the low-value grants for sustainable livelihoods and sustainable charcoal initiatives and aim to involve at least 50% of female beneficiaries. The risk assessment on Economic Displacement will consider gender equality, roles and how the project would affect these; the action plans, will then promote cross-cutting gender equal opportunities.
Risk M: The emplacement of environmental guards recruited under the project; pose a potential risk to safety of communities and/or individuals (including the guards themselves). (SES Standard 3 Safety and Working Conditions, q3.9)	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	Even though there is limited risks of physical aggression, emplacement of environmental police/ guards could lead to violence and therefore risk of safety, especially for the environmental police/ guards; but also, in very few cases, to an abuse of power from the guards themselves.	A Human Rights Risk Assessment will be conducted and lead to a Human Rights Action Plan (including risks of violence). This will be associated to the direct activities support and supervision by a highly experienced International Expert in Environmental Law Enforcement: (i) development of internationally benchmarked but nationally adapted national environmental law enforcement strategy and action plan; (ii) Advanced training of the guards, capacity development efforts for environmental law surveillance and enforcement. A family/health benefit/pension plan will be developed to secure environmental guards' family's income (in case of illness, injury or death of a guard in the performance of his duties).

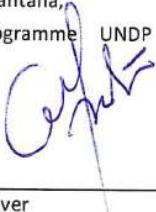
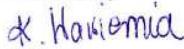
Risk N: The project could potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment following potential application of pesticides on trees during forest restauration. (SES Standard 7 Pollution Prevention, q7.1 & 7.4)	I = 3 P = 1	Low	The project will support supplementary planting of fast-growing native charcoal tree species. There could be a risk that pests affect the nursery, which would then need plant protection treatment(s).	Nursery technicians will be trained accordingly by NPC, RP and CTA.
--	----------------	-----	---	---

QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?

Select one (see SESP for guidance)	Comments		
Low Risk	The E&S risks associated to the projects are:		
Moderate Risk	(i) The emplacement of systems for integrated environmental surveillance and enforcement, the identification and designation of High Conservation Value Forest & protected areas management, valuing investment and national development through green economy, can potentially restrict access to natural resources and lands to communities and users (while considering that the areas described above are not inhabited except by temporary camps for the specific extraction of resources, which, without being prohibited, must be controlled); (ii) The establishment of a structure to facilitate interpretation of the National Land Use and Management Plan, ensuring biodiversity mainstreaming, may raise issues related to access to land and resources; (iii) Development of alternative to charcoal produced by the indiscriminate felling of trees could affect economically dependent charcoal makers; (iv) Even if the whole project has been designed to avoid antagonistic impacts on ecosystems, habitats and species, activities if not conducted appropriately could lead to inadvertent adverse effects; (v) Sensibility / vulnerability to climate-change is a global issue all the more important in small islands country; (vi) planting activities could lead to the use of plant protection treatment;		
High Risk			

		(vii) Low capacitated, STP government, leading the action, could take decision without fully consulting the population.
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	YES	<p>SES Principle 1 Human Rights, q1, 2, 3, 6 & 8</p> <p>The emplacement of systems for integrated environmental surveillance and enforcement, the identification & designation of High Conservation Value and Protected Areas, the establishment of a structure to facilitate the National Land Use and Management Plan could impinge on the livelihoods of rural communities, potentially restricting access to some natural resources and lands.</p> <p>The government, main implementation party, could overcome decision-making mechanisms set by the project and hamper charcoal makers and communities, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them.</p>
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	YES	<p>SES Principle 2 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, q4</p> <p>The project could affect women, generally playing important roles at the end of the charcoal value chain, for sales of the final product.</p>
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	YES	<p>SES Standard 1 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, q1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 & 1.6</p> <p>Even if the whole project has been designed to avoid antagonistic impacts on ecosystems, habitats and species, activities, if not conducted appropriately, could lead to inadvertent adverse effects.</p>
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	YES	<p>SES Standard 2 Climate Change, q2.3</p> <p>STP is particularly vulnerable to climate change as being a small island country.</p>
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	YES	<p>SES Standard 3 Safety and Working Conditions, q3.9</p> <p>The emplacement of environmental guards pose a potential risk to safety, mainly for the guards themselves.</p>
4. Cultural Heritage	NO	
5. Displacement and Resettlement	YES	<p>SES Standard 5 Displacement, q5.2 & 5.4</p> <p>The project could affect charcoal makers through economic displacement by developing an alternative to the production of charcoal through illegal felling of trees. The project could indirectly affect land tenure by establishing / facilitating the structure responsible for interpreting the National Land Use and Management Plan.</p>
6. Indigenous Peoples	NO	
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	NO	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor Aderito Santana, ARR Programme Tomé 	1 Dec 2019	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 Katarzyna Wawiernia RR UNDP São Tomé 	1 Dec 2019	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental 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?	Yes
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹⁸	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?	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?	Yes

¹⁸ 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.

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?	Yes
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?	No
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	Yes
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
1.2 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?	Yes
1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	Yes
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?	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?	Yes
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	
2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant ¹⁹ 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)?	Yes
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

¹⁹ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources).

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)?	Yes
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)?	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?	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? ²⁰	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)?	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)?	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	

²⁰ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

7.1 Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts ?	Yes
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