

Annex 4: Social and Environmental Screening Template

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Climate Change and Resilience in Central Asia
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	00125256, 00125257, 00125258, 00125259
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	RBEC/ Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Uzbekistan
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design/PAC stage
5. Date	...

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach</i>
<p>The project has the rights-based approach in its center. It will greatly contribute towards equity and inclusiveness by directly tackling environmental sustainability and climate resilience, which has a greater impact on poorer segments of the societies in all three countries. The project will promote participatory good governance, facilitate medium- and long-term environmental planning and whole-of-government approaches on issues such as climate change adaptation and resilience. The project will also confer positive impacts on human development through reduced risks of conflicts over natural resources in transboundary Fergana valley and through better access to information, with possible positive effects under the Aarhus Convention. Throughout its implementation the project will follow the principles of the human-rights based approach accepting the universality and inalienability; interdependence and inter-relatedness of human rights; non-discrimination and equality. The Project will ensure that none of its interventions violates any of the universal human rights and demonstrates respect and tolerance to diversity. Inclusive participation is the core value of the Project and through its approach, implementation methodology and tools the Project will support wide participation and inclusion of the most vulnerable groups into value creation. In particular, all “downstream” activities will be accompanied with information and awareness work, and improving climate adaptation capacities of the local communities, with explicit attention to the resilience of women, children and groups of people living in climate change vulnerable situations, to empower them as agents of environmental protection All the project activities will be implemented keeping the national laws and with zero tolerance for any violations by the beneficiaries or the project staff. The project will also ensure social inclusion by facilitating equal access to resources, services, infrastructures and capacity development measures. UNDPs grievance mechanism to provide access to remedies for individuals aggrieved as a result of project activities will be applied.</p>
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment</i>
<p>The project will make a positive contribution to mainstreaming gender into climate and human development policies and local climate adaptation action. The project will embed nationally appropriate gender consideration in each Riparian country. The project will therefore more efficiently safeguard local communities and their assets from flood disasters with particular involvement of women as well as other vulnerable groups (marginalized, elderly, disabled). The intervention will also follow the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 and considers priority 4, which highlights the promotion of gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the responses and reconstruction phases among other priorities. Gender considerations will be considered and mainstreamed through all the</p>

activities of the project, particularly through the participatory climate-related risk/change assessment and planning. Lessons and tools for gender mainstreaming in national and local climate adaptation planning will be utilized by the project. Gender disaggregated indicators will be proposed for the national policy instruments/plans and project reporting. The participation of women and vulnerable groups will be encouraged throughout the project cycle to support their empowerment. The gender responsive approach will consider the structural barriers impacting women's, men's and vulnerable groups' abilities to fully benefit from climate-resilient risk management and will integrate activities to promote gender equality and social inclusion. Further, the gender responsive approach will ensure that women and vulnerable groups participate in, benefit from, and make decisions about the work of the project. This approach will not only help to promote gender equality, social inclusion, and enhanced community resilience, but will also help to ensure sustainability and uptake of project outcomes. Additional approaches to be utilized by this project to secure an efficient gender mainstreaming into the climate policy development, as reflected in Gender Action Plan, Annex 6, include:

- Establishing a network of resource persons on gender mainstreaming in climate policies in all beneficiary countries; engaging UNDP gender resource persons in the training events.
- Promoting collaborative efforts to ensure climate resilience finance is 100% gender-responsive, and that it is reaching community groups and grassroots women leaders.
- Supporting progress on ensuring women's full and equal participation in all levels of decision-making, and reaching the goal of gender balance, through targeted resources and capacity building efforts.
- Use and promote guidelines and capacity building at national level to ensure gender is integrated into the planning, development and monitoring of climate and resilience strategies and plans.
- Promoting greater coherence among the thematic areas, national entities and agencies engaged in climate and resilience development and implementation on sharing information, data, tools and activities on efforts to implement gender-responsive climate action.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

Given the transboundary nature of climate risks and shared natural resources, climate action is seen as an entry point for strengthened regional cooperation, thus the project pursues an enhanced regional policy dialogue on climate-fragility factors and resilience. The project interventions will follow three following main development pathways:

- (i) Knowledge Management and Capacity Building - involves developing an enhanced knowledge base on climate-fragility risks to allow risk-informed decision-making. This will focus on creating and strengthening mechanisms of analysis, assessment and anticipation of climate risks. Participatory vulnerability assessments will be used to identify climate-related risks and hotspots and develop appropriate and effective responses. This will be coupled with capacity-building and training of key stakeholders at national and local levels, including to manage complex sectoral interlinkages between climate change and climate-risk related human development.
- (ii) Policy and Transboundary Dialogue - builds on the knowledge base developed through the first pathway. It focuses on integrating climate risks into decision-making processes and development strategies at the national and regional level. Climate risks will be mainstreamed into key strategic policy documents. In addition, the project will complement to the development of National Adaptation Plans. At the regional level, evidence-based decision making will support consensus-building and empower governments to take coordinated action. This will be supported by high-level events facilitating regional dialogue, focused on, inter alia, strengthened basin-wide and climate-resilient natural resource management.
- (iii) Technical Measures to Build Resilience - provides the technical component underpinning the practical implementation of climate resilience-building and adaptation measures. This will involve the development of community-based Early Warning Systems and enhancing "last-mile" communication, preparedness and response planning, as well as enhancing climate resilient water use and land management. This pathway will also include civic engagement and will build local ownership of a series of local-level pilot interventions expected to reduce climate-induced risks and safeguard livelihoods in the Ferghana Valley.

Environmental sustainability will be considered throughout the project. Natural resources and ecosystems are a key capital of this project. The economic value of natural resources is growing with increased agricultural production, which at the same time implies potential risks and further depletion of natural resources if not sustainably managed. It will therefore be ensured that all stakeholders understand and appreciate the economic value of the environment and of ecosystems, that activities equally take environmental sustainability and social inclusion into account. Environmental and climate change aspects will be addressed at the policy level, as they shall be tackled in the framework of the joint learning events as well as mainstreamed in policy and regulatory frameworks, to the extent possible.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

UNDP and the project team will promote accountability to the project stakeholders and beneficiaries by: (i) enabling active local community engagement and participation in decision-making, particularly those at risk of being left behind; (ii) ensuring transparency of programming interventions through provision of timely, accessible and functional information regarding supported activities, including on potential environmental and social risks and impacts and management measures; (iii) ensuring stakeholders can communicate their concerns and have access to complaints redress processes and mechanisms; and (iv) ensuring effective monitoring—and where appropriate, participatory monitoring with stakeholders—and reporting on implementation of social and environmental risk management measures. More specifically, the approach to be employed by the project for involvement and participation of stakeholders during the implementation is premised on the principle of “do not harm”. The UNDP will ensure that the projects is disclosed to help affected communities and other stakeholders understand the opportunities, risks and impacts of the proposed activities. Project will ensure that the information on the project's purpose, nature and scale, and duration, and its risks and potential impacts, is made available in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders in all three countries, including the general public, so they can provide meaningful input into programme and/or project implementation. The main stakeholders in the selected pilot transboundary basin will be engaged in the development of climate risk and climate change vulnerability assessments, climate-resilience building and adaptation strategies and plans. In the meantime, practical risk reduction activities in transboundary Fergana Valley tailored to the local context will help stakeholders to be fully engaged through active participatory process and ensure that “no one is left behind”, including by creating space for the most vulnerable groups to engage with the resilience-building process.

Stakeholders who may be adversely affected by a UNDP project will have an opportunity to express their concern through various entry points. One of the entry points is the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) that ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and jointly addressing complaints and disputes related to the social and/or environmental impacts of UNDP-supported projects. The mandate and functions of a project-level grievance redress mechanism could be executed by the Project Steering Committee or through a formal UNDP’s grievance redress procedures for addressing stakeholder concerns.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	Impact and Likelihood (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)	Comments (optional)	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk 1: Limited capacities of Governments to meet their obligations in the project (P.1)	I = 4 L= 2	Moderate		In order to mitigate the risks, the project intends to keep the various action elements (assessment, public outreach, strategy development and training) very concrete, to outline what can be realistically achieved by the authorities in the present context, and to accompany the project implementation with tailored capacity building and

				awareness activities. To secure national ownership, the Action will demonstrate the concrete benefits that may accrue from a more integrated participatory approach to climate change adaptation strategies and action plans to government officials
Risk 2: Temporary disruption of terrestrial wildlife, impacts on habitats during the implementation of community risk reduction/adaptation measures (1.1, 1.2)	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	No significant effect on local population of wildlife species and their habitats is anticipated. However, pilot adaptation and risk reduction activities may be planned in areas located within areas designated as protected, or eco-corridors, posing risk of impacts to natural features subject to protection.	Location of the pilot projects will be selected in cooperation with regulatory agencies of all three countries, and in subject to consultations with local communities. Activities will be planned to address potential impact not only to natural habitat and wildlife, but also to ecosystem services. Legally designated protected areas will be excluded from any structural project interventions during participatory assessment and planning. Community based resilience building and climate adaptation activities will be small scale and will be subject of further assessment and Environment and Social Management Framework to be elaborated at the inception stage of the project. Grievance redress mechanism will be established.
Risk 3: Temporary and small-scale impacts on soil and soil pollution during the implementation of community risk reduction/adaptation sub-projects (e.g. small-scale earth works) (1.7, 8.1, 8.2)	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	There is a potential for minor localized effect on soil (loss of soil and erosion, release of waste/pollutants) due to adaptation pilots, if activities will include small scale construction works and transportation of construction materials, for instance construction of water wells/channels or flood protection structures as adaptation measure.	All physical type of works will be screened for potential soils related impact and where potential risk is identified, a site-specific management plan will be prepared. Potential adaptation measures will be subject to further targeted assessment and Environment and Social Management Framework to be elaborated at the inception stage of the project. Project activities monitored by government entities will adhere to government safety standards and protocols.
Risk 4: Physical risks and force majeure (natural hazards) (2.1, 2.2)	I - 4 L - 2	Moderate	Fergana valley is vulnerable to natural disasters, namely earthquakes and associated landslide and mudslide risks, which may bring to direct or indirect negative harms on infrastructure and human safety.	The project is designed to address climate driven risk of disasters by increasing local adaptive capacities and enhancing climate and disaster information. Contingency Plans at each country level and the extended regional climate resilience systems will be considered to minimize the impact of those risks on the operations
Risk 5: Risk of exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups/community members from decision making and from accessing benefits generated by the project (P.13)	I - 4 L - 2	Moderate	There is a potential risk that vulnerable and marginalized groups may be excluded from the project activities and may have limited access to the project benefits. In the context of the project, vulnerable groups may include elderly, households with majority children, with disabled members, ethnic minority, etc.	During the assessment and planning stages local stakeholder assessments will be carried out by the national project teams to identify vulnerable and marginalized groups among the targeted communities and to secure equal access and sharing of benefits. The project activities include participatory risk and vulnerability assessments and participatory community-based planning of local adaptation measures. Each pilot activity will

				be further screened at the site-specific level to determine if there is a risk associated with marginalized and vulnerable groups and if so, a site-specific stakeholder engagement plan will be prepared and implemented. Grievance redress mechanism will be established to track grievances and complaints.
QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?				
	<i>Low Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		A number of “downstream” sub-projects on implementing community adaptation and risk reduction measures, yet to be identified during the implementation phase. They will be subject to further social and environmental assessment and management/measure plans. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be developed during the project inception phase with a list of exclusion criteria to rule out potentially risky activities. Potential risks of limited access to benefits of these measures by vulnerable groups and disturbance to critical habitats and/or sensitive environmental areas may negatively affect environmental and social vulnerability. Therefore, the project will establish a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism. It will provide an avenue for any complaints in case of any conflict or discrimination as well as a mechanism for resolution of such conflicts.
	<i>Substantial Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
	<u><i>Is assessment required? (check if “yes”)</i></u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<i>Statu s? (com plete d, plann ed)</i>
	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Targeted assessment(s) Plann ed

		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes")	X		
	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>			
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
		X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Planned (at the inception phase)
	Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)	
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind			
	Human Rights	X		
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X		
	Accountability	X		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	X		
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	X		
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X		

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	Date	Description
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QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
<p>INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.</p>		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		Answer (Yes/No)
Human Rights		
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Yes
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? ¹	No
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>	No
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		

¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, 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 and transsexual people.

Accountability		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	No
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	Yes
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) 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	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	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	Yes
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ²	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ³	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters?	Yes

² See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

³ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

	<i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No

5.3	risk of forced evictions? ⁴	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	No
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to 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)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is “yes”, then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i>	No
6.4	the 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	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	No
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

⁴ Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

8.1	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
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</i>	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No