

ANNEX F: UNDP SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	A Ridge to Reef Approach for the Integrated Management of Marine, Coastal and Terrestrial Ecosystems in the Seychelles
2. Project Number	GEF Project ID: 9431; UNDP Project ID: 5502
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Seychelles

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

The project integrates overarching principles for human rights in order to strengthen social and environmental sustainability by including measures to assist the government to realize human rights. UNDP consistently applies the Human Rights Based approach (HRBA) in all programming, taking into account the responsibilities of the duty-bearers and the obligations of the right-holders. The project design includes the identification of the government authorities as the primary duty-bearer in ensuring effective protected areas management and sustainable land use practices through sovereign ownership and legal frameworks, but recognizing the importance of partnerships across various sectors, and the integral engagement and involvement of the rights-holders themselves in this agenda. These rights-holders include district officials, farmers, fishermen, and other community members participating with the government on conservation efforts and improving livelihoods. This is articulated in Components 1 and 2.

Equality principles have been applied during the project concept and project design phases and will also be applied during project implementation. This has included extensive cross-sectoral stakeholder engagement, including government agencies, NGOs, resource user associations, and development partners over a period of one year. The project is built upon the recommendations of the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) conducted with a broad range of stakeholders from February to June 2015. During project implementation there will also be ongoing participation and inclusion of all stakeholders in activities that may impact them, both positively and negatively. Short-term positive impacts will include capacity building for sustainable land use practices, income generation from agricultural and agroforestry activities, and other potential livelihoods opportunities. Medium- to long-term positive impacts will include the benefits of healthy upland forest, coastal and marine ecosystems in providing numerous ecosystem services, including resilience to climate change impacts, agricultural and forestry production, fisheries production, and provision of clean and sufficient water resources for human uses and ecological functioning.

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

Gender and social issues will be fully considered in the project, and gender accountability is a cross-cutting issue that will be tracked as part of the M&E system. The project will pursue a gender-sensitive approach whereby gender equality in participation will be strongly promoted. Seychelles is a matriarchal society with a high level of female-headed households¹, and men are increasingly under-represented in technical, managerial and government positions as fewer trained male graduates enter the job market². There is thus an emphasis on engaging both women and men through targeted training, social mobilisation and other means, with a particular focus on male youth who are over-represented in unemployment statistics³. The project will focus on equality in participation and support vulnerable groups to increase their ability to participate in the project and benefit from project achievements. Implementation of specific activities will pay particular attention to identifying and minimising the gender-differentiated consequences of environmental degradation, and participatory consultation processes will ensure that specific interventions are accepted and owned by communities, are gender-sensitive and equitable, and clearly understood outputs or targets are communicated. Socio-economic-related activities during project implementation will engage women and men, older and younger people, in agroforestry, forest management and reforestation activities, where training will be provided to develop specific skills relevant to more commercially-oriented activities as opposed to casual backyard farming.

Given the gender and youth imbalance between the likely heads and implementers of the project and its activities, there will be a need to incorporate practical and meaningful gender and youth related actions in the implementation process. The following can be done:

- a. Empower women and youth by involving them in all national programmes on environment: policy development, policy and legislation review, planning processes for PAs and MPAs, establishment and management of these, capacity building activities and law enforcement all components of the project;
- b. Invite all gender and youth-focused NGOs and CBOs to meetings, seminars, workshops and discussion groups that are addressing environment issues at macro-level;
- c. Consider involving all gender and youth-focused NGOs and CBOs in more than small-grant projects, by encouraging them to form commissions and / or federations to work together on major environment projects, albeit on some components until capacity is built to the extent that these federations or commissions or individual NGOs can undertake major projects (e.g., Activity 5 of Component 1);
- d. Where possible within the project, consider allocating grants to gender and youth-focused NGOs and CBOs to undertake and participate in proposed activities
- e. All sensitisation campaigns and awareness raising activities will specifically target women and youth either through the gender and youth-focused NGOs and CBOs or as individuals, if they are not so affiliated to encourage them to take responsibilities including for engagement with the authorities on all components of the project;
- f. Gender and youth-focused NGOs and CBOs will be involved in project implementation and capacity development at national and district levels.

To further emphasise the importance of gender and youth in the project, an Indicator Framework has been developed (see Annex N) that will use gender and youth disaggregated indicators as an integral part of the monitoring and evaluation process of the project progress and reporting, and will facilitate involvement of men and women and young people in the M&E process. Furthermore, specific Gender Mainstreaming Actions have been proposed for each of the project outputs.

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

At the policy and strategic level, the project will unite the two most important spatial and resource planning processes in the country (which provide the baseline to this project), namely the Marine Spatial Plan (for the seascape) and the Seychelles Strategic Plan (for the landscape, most notably the “Green Spine” on Mahé and other upland forest areas in the Inner Islands). By developing and implementing project interventions for environmental conservation and sustainable use within these two national planning processes, the project will mainstream its actions directly into the most important policy and planning documents in the country related to natural resources and the environment. Furthermore, by providing capacity building in areas such as forest management, forest fire fighting, forest rehabilitation, enforcement of MPA regulations, data management capacity for MPAs, and the technical aspects of Blue Economy approaches, the project will mainstream such approaches, and the capacity to implement them, into key governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations.

¹ 55% of households are female-headed (GOS, Household budget survey 2013)

² 279 students graduated from University of Seychelles in 2013-2014 of whom 80% were female (University of Seychelles statistics).

³ Causes for high levels of school drop-out and subsequent unemployment of male youths are difficult to determine, but are not related to poverty so much as to lifestyle and other weaknesses in livelihood processes (National Bureau of Statistics: data quoted in UNDP Country Programme Document for Seychelles 2017-2020).

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p>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)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p>
<p>Risk 1: The project may restrict access to the use of natural resources for certain groups, possibly including fishermen (who tend to be poor) and private landowners in upper elevation forest areas. For example, the project will help to strengthen the management of existing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), possibly including increased enforcement of restrictions on fishing in these areas. Finally, the project will work to designate selected Key Biodiversity Areas as official protected areas; this could limit the ability of some private landowners who own land within the KBAs in terms of developing the land and/or in some uses of natural resources.</p> <p><i>(SES Principle 1 Human Rights, q2, q3 and q4; SES Standard 1 Biodiversity, q 1.3 and q.17, and SES Standard 5 Displacement, q5.2)</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The impact of fishing restrictions is likely to be low for reasons described to the right; the probability of such restrictions is high. The impact of designating KBAs is also considered low because of the compensation described to the right; the probability of such impacts is medium as the vast majority of landowners at KBA sites do not develop their lands or utilize their forest resources, which are generally highly inaccessible upland forest sites</p>	<p>Regarding KBA sites, in those cases where at least part of the site is privately owned, any designation of a KBA site as an official protected area will not go forward until the Government of Seychelles has approved a compensation mechanism for private landowners; the Government is already working on a policy in this regard, and the proposed project will assist it in doing so. In addition, as described under Output 1.1.3, the first step in proposing any KBA sites for designation will be outreach and consultations with relevant private landowners.</p> <p>In existing MPAs, the project will focus on strengthening the enforcement of existing regulations, rather than imposing new regulations.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that the strengthening of the existing network of MPAs will have any major negative impacts on fishermen's livelihoods, while it will have a major positive impact on the country's marine conservation efforts by showing that the Seychelles is not only interested in numbers like percentage of EEZ under protected status but also in the effectiveness of these protection designations. Most of the country's MPAs have long been established and illegal fishing activities are already controlled, what the project will be doing will be increasing the level of compliance and increasing the level of respect of MPA stakeholders for these areas. In</p>

				<p>addition, the changes in access to marine resources are intended to increase the sustainability of these assets and produce a positive impact on livelihoods over the long-term. For example, the rehabilitation activities done by the project in coastal and mountain areas will reduce the level of sedimentation and improve health of coral reefs and coral reef associated fisheries, thereby producing net benefits for fishermen. The biodiversity surveys planned will also identify the characteristics of important/critical nursery areas for coral reef associated fish and make suggestions to improve their management, which will further benefit fishermen. The project approach is also in line with voluntary measures that fishermen on Praslin are taking to improve management of fisheries resources around this island; the project ensure effective consultations with fishers during implementation by having someone from the fishing industry on the project's steering committee. The project can also collaborate with on-going efforts to re-introduce Honorary Wardens (who can be fishermen) and how fishermen can otherwise be more actively involved in the management of natural marine resources. Finally, it is important to note that most fishermen are law abiding and would welcome better enforcement so that they do not lose out to those fishermen who do not follow the law.</p> <p>During the 1st year of project implementation, a Livelihoods Action Plan for fishermen will be developed for implementation during the remaining period of project implementation.</p>
<p>Risk 2: Alternative livelihoods in agriculture and forestry to be promoted by the project could reproduce existing discriminations against women.</p> <p>(SES Principle 2 Gender, q1 and q2)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Agriculture and forestry in Seychelles remain male dominated sectors; most of the state land allocated for agricultural production is leased to male entrepreneurs.</p>	<p>During the development of the project, a Gender Analysis was undertaken, and a Gender Mainstreaming Plan was prepared based on that analysis. That Plan (in Annex N of the Prodoc), outlines the management measures that will be undertaken to address this risk and leverage it for multiple benefits. Opportunities for improving the lives of women and girls were identified in the Gender Analysis and built into the design of the project. With regard to the participation of women (and youth) in agriculture and forestry, proposed actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 50/50 policy for training and provide women friendly training facilities to build capacities for

				<p>implementation and enforcement of sustainable forest and agriculture management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective participation of women in resource management committees of target communities • Active involvement of women & youth in both trainings & extension activities • Target participation of 50% women / 15-30% youth in forestry and agriculture activities <p>For full details of those measures, please see Annex N.</p>
<p>Risk 3: Project activities in areas of critical habitat (Key Biodiversity Areas; Marine Protected Areas; Temporal Protected Areas) as well as in adjacent areas (forests around KBAs; watersheds that impact downstream coastal and marine ecosystems) could be implemented in ways that produce damage to ecosystem functions</p> <p><i>(SES Standard 1 Biodiversity, q1.2)</i></p>	<p>I = 3 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The project is specifically oriented around and focused on ecological conservation and so it is very unlikely to produce negative environmental impacts in any areas, including environmentally important and sensitive sites. Technical experts will guide project activities in the areas of critical habitat, ensuring that the project utilizes recognized best practices.</p>	
<p>Risk 4: The Project will carry out reforestation, which poses a possible risk of unintentionally introducing invasive alien species. IAS management activities could also accidentally cause further spread/release of IAS.</p> <p><i>(SES Standard 1 Biodiversity, q1.5 and q1.6)</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The project will support restoration of degraded areas as follows: 20 ha of mangroves and 10 ha of other coastal forest; 100 ha of upland forest areas within or adjacent to KBAs and target watersheds; 60 ha of other forests in target watersheds; and 10 ha of fire degraded slopes. Project reforestation activities in these sites will only include native species, with priority placed on forest restoration to counter the impacts of more intense rainfall events and on the planting of native species that are resistant to fire in order to counter the impacts of longer and more severe dry seasons. Project forest management activities will also undertake control of selected IAS) that impact forest ecological functioning, including for example creepers / vines that crowd out and/or kill native tree species; IAS that significantly</p>	

			<p>impact water availability and hillside erosion; and IAS that increase the risk of forest fire (the forest areas where the project will be carrying out reforestation are already heavily impacted by IAS). The project also will plant a mix of native and non-native agroforestry species and possibly some leguminous species on agricultural lands; in this case, the project will limit the use of non-native species to those that are not considered invasive.</p>	
<p>Risk 5: The project will include the establishment of gabion weirs / barrages to manage the flow of one or more streams, and will alter water flows in coastal wetlands / mangrove areas.</p> <p><i>(SES Standard 1 Biodiversity, q1.8)</i></p>	<p>I = 1 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Project activities to implant gabion weirs / barrages are intended to reduce sediment flows from degraded upland areas into coastal / marine ecosystems; in so doing the project will be restoring natural processes and conditions. Similarly, the project will work to restore water flows in mangrove areas that have been cut off from the sea and where anoxic conditions are causing mangroves to die.</p>	
<p>Risk 6: Many of the field-based outcomes of the project are vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change. Most forest management, reforestation and agricultural activities can be negatively impacted by drought and/or extreme weather events that could reduce vegetative cover and rates of vegetative recovery, and increase land degradation and related erosion and sedimentation problems. Coral reef conservation may be impacted by coral bleaching events, harmful algal blooms, and outbreaks of the Crown of Thorns starfish</p> <p><i>(SES Standard 2 Climate Change, q2.2)</i></p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Localized droughts (particularly on Praslin) have increased in recent decades. Seychelles also has had at least 4 major coral bleaching events in the past 20 years, as well as a Crown of Thorns starfish outbreak and several harmful algal blooms, though none of these events is ongoing at present</p>	<p>The risk of climate change impacts on ecosystem conservation / restoration activities will be minimised with careful planning and mitigation strategies, as described in the ProDoc. For agriculture, agroforestry and reforestation activities, the project will seek to plant seedlings during seasons when extreme storm events or droughts are least likely, and to select species most likely to survive such events. For coral reefs, the project will focus on coral reef sites with the following characteristics that contribute to resilience to coral bleaching: (i) sites known to be less susceptible to bleaching; (ii) sites found downstream of large catchment areas where there is more freshwater input that helps to cool down the sea in these areas; (iii) sites where no phase shifts from coral domination to macro-algae or rubble domination have been observed; (iv) sites with low levels of anthropogenic disturbances (e.g. from boat anchor, pollution, land-based sedimentation) so that impacts are not cumulative with those from climate change; and (v) sites with reefs that have high rugosity, which seems to be more resilient. With regard to COTS, in the past outbreaks have</p>

				been mainly concentrated on the northwest coast of Mahe, which are far from the areas selected by the R2R project. In addition, the project's monitoring and surveys of marine environments will allow for early detection and control of COTS outbreaks. The project also will make use of citizen monitoring to report COTS presence and use civil society actions to control densities at more socio-economically important sites such as where there is regular diving and snorkelling by tourists. With regard to algal blooms, it is very difficult to mitigate as these blooms are caused by natural upwellings of nutrient rich waters that have been locked at depths off the Mahe Plateau.
Project field activities to remove invasive alien species pose potential risks to workers carrying out this work <i>(SES Standard 3 Health, Safety and Working Conditions, q3.7)</i>	I = 2 P = 1	Low	The project has learned a number of key lessons from the ongoing AF-funded EBA project regarding IAS control. First, the project will not use herbicides in the IAS control interventions. Second, the project will use bio-oils for the lubrication of chainsaws to protect native vegetation and workers from exposure to mineral oils. Third, the project will provide workers with training and protective equipment (chainsaw proof trousers, boots, head and ear protection).	
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
<i>Low Risk</i>				
<i>Moderate Risk</i>			X	
<i>High Risk</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?				
Check all that apply			Comments	
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>			X	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>			X	
			The project may increase the risk of restricting access to the use of natural resources for certain groups, and may exclude some stakeholders from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	
			Alternative livelihoods in agriculture and forestry to be promoted by the project could reproduce existing discriminations against women.	

	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	X	The project may increase the risk of IAS spread and the risk of negative impacts on resource users livelihoods
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/> X	Many of the field-based outcomes of the project are vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change.
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	X	The project may increase the risk of restricting access to the use of natural resources for certain groups, including landowners whose land may be included in designated protected areas
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
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		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ⁴	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?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	Yes
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	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?	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		

⁴ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

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?	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	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?	Yes
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?	Yes
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?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ⁵ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No

⁵ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ⁶	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No

⁶ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

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?	
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?	
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

