Simple project document template used for obtaining TRAC 3 Category II funding from BCPR as per TRAC3 Guidelines.

1. COVER PAGE

Award Number and Title: 00141872 Tonga Volcanic Eruption Crisis Response, Recovery and Coordination
Output Number: 00130320

One page. Signed by the Resident Representative as a DEX project.

Country: Tonga

Implementing parties   _____UNDP_____

Programme Period: Jan – <mark>Dec</mark> 2022
Programme Component: UNPS Outcome 1
Project Title: Tonga Volcanic Eruption Recovery and Coordination
Project ID: 00130320
Project Duration: 6 months
Management Arrangement: Directly Implemented
	Total Budget USD650000
	Allocated resources:
	TRAC 1.1.3: USD650,000
	• Government _____
	• Regular _____
	• Other:
	     ○ Donor _____
	     ○ Donor _____
	     ○ Donor _____
	• In kind contributions _____
	Unfunded budget:

Agreed by (UNDP):_____
Levan Bouadze, Resident Representative, UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji
Date:

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

A large eruption of the Hunga Tonga Hunga Ha-apai underwater volcano in the evening of 15 January (at 17:26 local time) caused a tsunami and ash fall in Tonga (total pop. 105,000 people). The underwater volcanic eruption was noted as one of the largest in the past 30 years. The eruption generated tsunami waves rising up to 15 metres, which hit the west coasts of Tongatapu Islands, 'Eua, and Ha'apai Islands. There are reports of significant infrastructural damage on Tongatapu, the main island, as well as on the islands of Mango, Fonoifua and Nomuka situated north-east of Tongatapu in the Ha'apai region. Information about the impact on the outer islands is still limited. The government is carrying out damage assessments and deploying relief vessels. About 84,000 people— more than 80 percent of Tonga's population—have been impacted by the volcano's eruption. Nuku'alofa, Tonga's capital, is covered with a two-centimeter-thick layer of volcanic ash and dust. The first flight carrying assistance to Tonga was able to depart on 20 January after the main airport runway was cleared of ash left by the eruption.[1]

The volcano also caused damages to the undersea telecommunications cable resulting in Tonga being cut out of communications with the rest of the world and interruptions caused to domestic

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[1] https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ETC%20Tonga%20SitRep%201_20%20January%202022_4.pdf

communications. Repairs to the undersea cable is expected to take some time and international assistance is being deployed to provide temporary solutions.

The United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) is currently supporting the humanitarian coordination of UN assistance to Tonga and also through the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) undertaking coordination of international development partner responses to aid Tonga in emergency response and recovery. As such, the RCO is seeking additional technical capacity to support the coordination of humanitarian assistance to deliver the needed response and recovery support for Tonga.

3. PROJECT OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

1. *Strengthened coordination in response to the Tonga Volcanic Crisis Event*

UNDP PO will promote a risk informed recovery process oriented to reactivate and improve the social and economic dynamics while setting the basis of a more resilient development with enhanced anticipatory governance capacities. This strategy complements the ongoing humanitarian efforts and is focused on both meeting immediate needs and resilience-building of most vulnerable segments of population.

An integrated and comprehensive recovery process will be encouraged, establishing close coordination mechanisms with the Government, UN agencies and donors. Through all the proposed intervention a Build Back Better (BBB) approach in recovery will be encouraged. UNDP PO will support and participate in direct assessments of the affected areas, and ensure a permanent interaction with their local authorities.

Proposed actions:

- Identification of strategic opportunities and potential recovery areas of cooperation
- Mainstreaming of cross-cutting UN/UNDP priorities in recovery programmes
- Interaction with Government, UN agencies and NGOs to put recovery programmes into implementation

2. *Accelerate support for recovery and response*

In response to urgent early recovery needs, the UNDP will implement activities oriented to restore public and social services, to reactivate livelihoods, and to accelerate the ash and debris clearance at community level. Under a mid-term perspective, risk-informed recovery initiatives will be implemented in order to set the basis for a more resilient development process. This includes the rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing and community infrastructure (ensuring Building Back Better principles) and the strengthening of governance capacities for an anticipatory development and early warning systems. These are organized as follows:

2.1. Emergency employment linked to volcano ashes and debris clearance

The volcano eruption has covered of ashes the whole archipelago, and the subsequent tsunami has generated a large amount of debris, that may require to be clean-up, clear and removed in

order to facilitate the access to/from remote communities and to promptly start the reconstruction process.

The ashes and debris should be classified, recycle (as extensively as possible) and then safely disposed. Debris reuse and recycling may have an effect in reducing the materials to be released and disposed, diminishing additional environmental impact. On the other hand, it might also minimize the volume of construction materials to be transported from main island or extracted from forested areas[2].

The Government of Tonga is making enormous efforts in clearing main roads and critical infrastructure areas. However, rural roads, drains, farms and markets, as well as housing and community infrastructure require to be cleared. The participation of community members in cleaning-up from ashes and debris removal is crucial and may have an impact on the reactivation of economic activities as well as on the self-esteem and confidence in the recovery process. Community members should be involved with a gender-balanced approach and equipment and tools for cleaning should be adjusted to different groups according to their needs, to ensure inclusive and safe participation.

This emergency employment programme will be implemented in coordination with the Prime Minister Office (Local Governments Division) and the Ministry of Finance. Within that Ministry, the *UNDP Governance for Resilient Project* (Gov4Res) has supported the creation of the Resilient Development Finance Division (RDFD). These two Government institutions will be instrumental to put this programme into implementation.

2.2. Livelihoods and MSMEs reactivation

Reactivation of local economies and income generating activities is crucial to accelerate recovery processes. To that end, UNDP and UNCDF will support the Tonga Development Bank (TDB) for the sum of USD$100,000 as immediate crisis response[3]. The UNDP and UNCDF grant will act as an enabler to assist with livelihood and economic recovery through the provision of:

- Zero interest rate/Interest fee micro or soft loans to affected individuals and MSMEs through TDB for an extended flexible period.
- Fee free transactions for all international and domestic remittances (6-month period commencing February 2022).

In addition, through the UNDP-UNCF *Pacific Insurance and Climate Adaptation Programme* (PICAP) mid-to-long term options would be explored to support new disaster risk insurance products. Emphasis will be placed in innovative business models and/or processes that improves the use case and customer experience of existing products.

Recovery efforts aimed at rebuilding livelihoods should be designed to benefit both women and men and immediate support should be provided to female-headed households, youth and PWDs to empower them to pursue alternative means of income generation and promote economic

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[2] UNDP has extensive experience in ashes and debris management, such as in Indonesia and Saint Vincent & the Granadines

[3] As a first estimation, 400 micro and small entrepreneurs would benefit with US$250 support.

independence. Microlending can provide needed capital to source materials needed for micro and small handicrafts businesses leaded by women, women's groups and PWDs.

2.3. Restoration of social services in the affected communities

The UNDP Pacific Office is in the capacity to expand social services to the affected communities. Through the ***Rights, Empowerment and Cohesion (REACH) Programme***, social support services for women, men and families provided by the government and civil society organizations (CSOs) can become more accessible, through the introduction of the REACH (or in Tonga, A'u Tonu Ki Ai) mobile service delivery.

Emphasis will be placed in the provision pf psychosocial support in the affected areas, as one of the main requests identified by the NEMO and the clusters system. Prevention and attention to domestic violence and facilitation of access to justice would be considered a priority, particularly in the affected communities and shelters.

In the restoration and expansion of social services, the prevention and response of arising forms of SGBV should be a top priority. Women and girls can be supported connecting them to available services, in close coordination with UN Women, Women and Children's Crisis Centre and Family Protection Legal Aid Centre. Legal aid for land and property rights for women can be included in the available package of social services to support women that were displaced and have consequently lost their assets.

Given that many people turned to church and other community infrastructures as emergency shelters, UNDP Pacific Office through REACH Programme could offer religious and community leaders specific training on victim-centered support and information about providers of psychosocial support services available for the community.

2.4. Restoration and improvement of community infrastructure and ecosystem services

After the clearance of ashes and debris, the rehabilitation and reconstruction of community infrastructure need to be immediately undertaken. This will require the use of risk-informed measures to ensure safe location, the use of appropriate technology and social inclusion in order to reduce pre-existing vulnerabilities. Governance capacities and community participation should be enhanced for guarantee the maintenance and sustainability of these infrastructure.

To that end, the ***Governance for Resilience Project*** (Gov4Res) will be supporting risk-informed development initiatives with an initial allocation of US$ 200,000. The Gov4Res project will have the capacity to intervene at community level through NGOs/CSOs to restore and improve affected community infrastructure and to support initiative for ecosystems restoration; e.g. mangroves and reforestation.

2.5. Support to transitional shelter and resilient housing

The initial damage assessments reported a number of 240 affected houses. It is estimated that 3,000 required to be evacuated and approximately 200 people may require to be relocated.

UNDP Pacific Office – during the TC Harold recovery process (2020) – supported the preparation of a transitional housing model in Tonga, by using traditional knowledge. This experience can be used, adjusted to tsunami risks, and expanded in the affected area in order to promote a resilient housing reconstruction process.

UNDP can use previous post-disaster recovery experiences in training in resilient housing construction. Transitional shelter and houses need to be rebuilt in appropriate location and stronger conditions to be able to resist multiple hazards; e.g. cyclones, tsunami, ash fall. Community members will be trained in appropriate technology, adjusted to the construction systems and available materials. Construction tools will be provided, permitting the families (individually or collectively) to rehabilitate or reconstruct their own houses.

The process of reconstructing resilient housing and community infrastructure should be inclusive and consider the specific needs of female headed households, PWDs, and elderly. Research conducted on similar events happened in the Pacific Region and in Japan shows that elderly or women with care responsibilities for children and PWDs are often left behind during evacuation, due to lack of access to information and the need of a specific support to evacuate. UNDP Pacific Office will ensure to include women, elderly and PWDs in the reconstruction process, through inclusive and equal community consultations and involvement in practical demonstrations. The participation of vulnerable groups will contribute to increase and expand their safety network in preparation for future disaster events.

2.6. Governance capacities for anticipatory governance and early warning systems

Based on detailed needs assessments regarding public institutions at national and local level, the UNDP recovery programme will focus on restoring and improving the capacities of Central/Local Governments to lead and coordinate the recovery process, and to reactivate the early warning system. The Effective Governance portfolio – e.g. *Pacific Parliamentary Effectiveness Initiative* – and the *Governance for Resilience* (Gov4Res) project, may contribute to that end.

Based on future climate and disaster risk scenarios and local exposure data, the preparation of climate and disaster resilient comprehensive land use plans will guide island-wide and settlements planning and will inform investment programming within the recovery process. Moreover, the potential damage to the early warning systems, which activation had an effect on the reduced number of fatalities in this event, will be assessed and support will be provided to ensure the effectiveness and readiness in any future event.

As shown by the assessment conducted during cyclone Gita in Tonga in 2018, the needs of people living with disabilities are usually not met during the emergency response, in particular the need for communication and information. For example, after the cyclone, many evacuees with disabilities did not want to be moved to shelters that lacked facilities to cater for their needs, and this situation caused added anxiety and stress[4]. Capacity of central and local Governments should be improved ensuring the needs of women, children, elderly and PWDs are well

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[4] Post Disaster Rapid Assessment Tropical Cyclone Gita // February 12, 2018 Government of Tonga

understood and considered in the reactivated early warning system, through gender-balanced and social inclusive community consultations and the involvement of local CSOs and networks actively working in emergency response and early recovery.

3. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Tonga Volcanic Eruption Crisis Response, Recovery and Coordination support project will be a new project created in ATLAS with an output focused on the TRAC 1.1.3 resources. Key synergies will be created with other UNDP projects currently under implementation in Tonga e,g, GOV4RES, REACH, Parliamentary Effectiveness. Those project activities will be implemented by the respective project managers, by using their own management arrangements, providing a more integrated group of stakeholders to this new proposal.

Governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations (mainly related to PIANGO) and civil society organizations that have worked with UNDP in response to previous disasters or development projects (e.g. MORDI, in relation to TC Harold in 2020) will be engaged as potential responsible parties in response to the implementation of the UNDP Tonga recovery strategy This project will partner with several Government institutions for ensuring a prompt and effective intervention; e.g. Prime Minister Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Tonga Development Bank, the Tonga Parliament, the National Emergency Management Office.

Due to rapid response requirements, the project will use the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) to deliver on the project activities. The project will draw on the existing UNDP in house resources including existing staff expertise and experiences and in-house general management services support including IRMU, Finance, Human resources, Procurement, Communications and Administration, yet will boost its capacity with additional staff or consultants when required.

The UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji will be the main operations hub for the project, responsible for providing day-to-day project coordination, management, administration, procurement and financial support and reporting. When required, the UNDP PO will sign Low Value Grant (LVG) agreements with NGOs with expertise in the specific activities identified and prioritized during the recovery process. Likewise, Memorandums of Understanding will be signed with Government institutions for supporting activities oriented to promote resilient recovery.

5. ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEET

Outputs and activities as described in section 3 above with budgetary requirements : printed from ATLAS.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES *List all activities including M&E to be undertaken during the year towards stated CP outputs*	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
1. Strengthened coordination in response to the Tonga Volcanic Crisis Event Indicator: Scale of effective delivery and coordination in response to the Tonga Volcanic Crisis event 1- Draft/partial needs assessments and early recovery framework	*Support coordination efforts, needs assessments and initiating early recovery frameworks*	x				UNDP & UN Agencies	TRAC 1.1.3	International Consultant 100,000 National Consultant 50,000	150,000
2. Accelerate support for recovery and response *# households benefited by emergency employment programme* *Target: 500 households (appox. 2,500 inhabitants / 50% women)* *# of MSMEs reactivated and are operational through recovery intervention*	Emergency employment linked to volcano ashes and debris clearance	x	x			UNDP Grantee: Tonga MORDI (TBC) or similar NGO (PIANGO) Tonga Development Bank (TBC)	TRAC 1.1.3	Grants	100,000
	Livelihoods and MSMEs reactivation	x	x			UNDP Grantee: NGO (PIANGO / TBC) Tonga Development Bank (TBC) Min. Internal Affairs (TBC)	TRAC 1.1.3	Grants	50,000

Target: 50 (10 women organizations) *# of communities with extended and tailored provision of social services (e.g psychosociual support, domestic violence prevention)* *Baseline: 0* *Target: 10* *# communities with community infrastructure, shelter/housing resilient recovery programmes* *Baseline: 0* *Target: 10*	Restoration of social services provision	x	x			UNDP Min. Internal Affairs (TBC) NGOs (within PIANGO)	TRAC 1.1.3	Grants Equipment Travel	150,000
	Restoration and improvement of community infrastructure and ecosystems services	X	X			UNDP NGOs / CSOs (within PIANGO / TBC) Primer Minister Office / Ministry of Finance	TRAC 1.1.3	Grants Equipment Travel	50,000
	Support to transitional shelter and resilient housing	X	X			UNDP NGOs / CSOs (within PIANGO / TBC) Primer Minister Office / Min. of Infrastructure	TRAC 1.1.3	Grants Equipment Travel	100,000
	Governance capacities for anticipatory governance and early warning systems	X	X			UNDP NGOs / CSOs (within PIANGO / TBC) Primer Minister Office / Ministry of Finance / Tonga Parliament	TRAC 1.1.3	Grants Equipment Travel	50,000
Total (TRAC 1.1.3) USD									**$650,000**

Annex 1 - Risks

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures
1	Political events impact on ability to participate in project implementation	2022	Political	Probability - 2 Impact - 2	Very close monitoring and ensure buy-in from multiple government departments and Regional Organisations from the onset
2	Lack of ownership / engagement by governments	2022	Political Strategic	Probability - 1 Impact – 4	Clear outline in how we respond to the needs and requests from governments
3	Additional disasters that impact directly on implementation	2022	Environmental	Probability 2 Impact 2	UNDP will monitor disaster situations and will adjust project implementation to mitigate any additional impact in the affected areas
4	COVID-19 cases at community level that may harden the preventive/control measures	2022	Political Strategic	Probability 2 Impact 3	Close monitoring of the situation and contingency plan prepared and put into implementation (if needed)

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders
This initiative will proactively engage and collaborate with a wide range of stakeholders involved in supporting disaster risk reduction and recovery processes in the Pacific, such as ADB, World Bank, EU and SPC. The project will develop close coordination mechanisms with other preparedness and disaster risk management initiatives from Governments, intergovernmental entities, regional organization, UN agencies, NGOs and donors.

Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and Toolkit for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	**Tonga Volcanic Eruption Crisis Response, Recovery and Coordination**
2. Project Number	**00141872**
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	**Tonga**

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
UNDP recognizes the centrality of human rights to sustainable development, poverty alleviation and ensuring fair distribution of development opportunities and benefits and is committed to supporting "universal respect for, and observance of, Human Rights and fundamental freedoms for all." as per UN Charter. UNDP will also ensure the meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The Project will be gender-responsive in the design and implementation and will seek to identify and integrate the different needs, constraints, contributions and priorities of women, men, girls, boys and elderly into its programming
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability
The Project will seek to support the Government of Tonga and Implementing Partners to address the environmental dimensions (both opportunities and constraints) of major development issues and to strengthen environmental management and protection.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
Risk Description	*Impact and Probability (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.*
Risk 1: No Risks Identified	I = P =			
Risk 2 ….	I = P =			
Risk 3: ….	I = P =			
Risk 4: ….	I = P =			
[add additional rows as needed]				

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		**Comments**
	Low Risk	X	
	Moderate Risk	☐	
	High Risk	☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		

	Check all that apply		Comments
	Principle 1: Human Rights	X	
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	☐	
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	☐	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☐	
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	

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 <u>Risks</u>	
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?	N
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? [5]	N
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	N
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?	N
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	N
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	N
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	Y
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	N
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?	N
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?	N
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?	Y
4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	N
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?	N

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[5] 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.

	For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes	
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?	N
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)	N
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	N
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	N
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	N
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	N
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	N
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	N
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	N
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.*	N
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[6] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	N
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	N
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)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	N
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?	N
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	N

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[6] In regards to CO_2, '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.]

	other chemicals during construction and operation)?	
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	N
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	N
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	N
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)?	N
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?	N
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)?	N
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)?	N
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)	N
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	N
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	N
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)?	N
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[7]	N
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?	N
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	N
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N
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)? *If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered*	N

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[7] 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.

	potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.	
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?	N
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N
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?	N
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	N
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N
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?	N
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?	N
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	N
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? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*	N
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	N
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	N