Annex D. Social and Environmental Screening

*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*](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/operations1/undp-social-and-environmental-screening-procedure.html) *and* [*Toolkit*](https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/DI/SES_Toolkit) *for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.*

**Project Information**

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| ***Project Information***  |  |
| 1. Project Title
 | Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Islands and Riverine Charland in Bangladesh |
| 1. Project Number
 | N/A |
| 1. Location (Global/Region/Country)
 | Bangladesh |

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

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| **QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?** |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights-based approach***  |
| The project has a specific human rights approach to improve the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable community members in two chars in rural Bangladesh and will focus on the most vulnerable socio-economic groups, i.e., women and the landless belonging to extremely poor households. It will improve the climate resilience and adaptive capacity of ~32,000 vulnerable char dwellers by improving their housing and provisioning them with clean water and electricity. The project will also support the improvement of agricultural livelihoods and the development of new climate resilient livelihood options. The majority of alternative livelihood support will be focused towards women, which will empower women, who, among other members of the rural Bangladesh society, are most susceptible to human rights violation in different spheres of their lives. Through this approach, the project adopts the principle of positive discrimination and includes specifically the most discriminated, marginalized and the poorest people in the communities. Therefore, both in principle and in practical terms, human rights violation by the project are not possible. On the contrary, by including all of the most disadvantaged people in the community-based activities, they will be provided with an opportunity to assert their socio-political and economic rights.Although, there are existing human rights issues in the project areas (e.g., discrimination against women), the project itself will not result in any violation of human rights. Instead, it is committed to addressing human rights violations as much as possible. The process of fostering gender equality and empowerment of women is expected to reduce the occurrence of the most common human rights violations in the area (i.e. violence against women). A grievance redress mechanism has also been developed for the project and is included in the Environmental and Social Management Plan prepared as part of the project (see Annex 5). |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment*** |
| This project incorporates gender considerations into all interventions, including for all training, support and awareness raising activities. Although the primary focus of the project is on households that have the greatest vulnerability, the position of women in Bangladesh – especially in relation to climate change impacts – makes them the most likely beneficiaries of the project interventions. The project interventions that focus on improving resilient infrastructure will benefit women in particular, as the twenty cluster houses will have women-led households as the prioritised beneficiaries. The use of these houses as shelters during cyclones and floods will also empower women, by positioning the owners of the cluster houses (i.e. women) as the authority governing these shelters for the duration of the cyclone or flood. This will also ensure that other women and girls are provided with safe shelters. The project will also focus on developing the livelihoods of the local communities, by improving agricultural knowledge and techniques and developing new alternative livelihood options. The development of alternative livelihoods (which will prioritise female beneficiaries) will empower women by providing them with the training and materials they require to become self-sufficient if they choose to. By improving the economic productivity and self-sufficiency of women through this activity, the project will support a shift towards greater empowerment of women. To support gender equality, the training and awareness-raising activities held at the knowledge and innovation centres will include a minimum of 50% female representation and will incorporate gender sensitivity training. This will include the training for the farmer field schools, community training for embankment management and community training for the maintenance of newly constructed infrastructure (i.e. nano-grids and rainwater harvesting systems). |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability*** |
| The project focuses on improving the social condition of the target populations, however, environmental sustainability is an important aspect of this. Environmental sustainability will be promoted by the project in a number of ways. Firstly, the project will generate environmental co-benefits through the establishment of solar energy for at least 600 houses. This will provide clean energy to the local communities, reducing the dependence on fuelwood or fossil fuels and avoiding the associated GHG emissions. The implementation of solar energy will also serve as a model for other rural areas of Bangladesh, thereby mainstreaming decentralised renewable energy solutions. Secondly, the project will incorporate environmental awareness-raising campaigns for local schools and communities. This will improve local understanding of climate change, but also of the importance of environmental sustainability and maintaining functional ecosystems. Thirdly, Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures, such as planting grass and mangrove trees, will be used to strengthen embankments and eroding riverbanks. This will provide biodiversity co-benefits that would not result from regular embankment construction, as well as providing some mitigation co-benefits through carbon sequestration by trees and mangroves in particular. |

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

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| **QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?** *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low-Risk Projects.* | **QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?***Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6* | **QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?** |
| *Risk Description* | *Impact and Probability (1-5)* | *Significance**(Low, Moderate, High)* | *Comments* | *Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.* |
| Risk 1: Plinths for retrofitted houses | I = 1P = 1 | **Low** | The plinths raised for retrofitting houses may shift or subside during high water events. This may cause the plinths to sink during floods or to become unstable once waters have receded. | The plinths will be designed, raised and compacted according to design specifications and best practices (see Annex 2) to ensure that collapses will not occur during flood events. Community members who are trained to assist with retrofitting will also receive training to conduct periodic assessments on the structural stability of the plinths.  |
| Risk 2: Construction sites could pose a risk to community members | I = 1P = 1 | **Low** | Certain project interventions will involve small earthworks, i.e. to raise plinths, to do excavations for repairing the embankments and constructing the cluster houses. Excess sediment may pose a risk post construction. The earthworks and construction sites for the cluster houses may also be hazardous during the night or other low visibility periods.  | All construction activities will be conducted under the oversight of experienced professionals who will also train local staff on best construction practices. To ensure that sediment is not mobilised through current movement that will result in an impact, all excess sediment will be moved an acceptable distance from the construction site (see Annex 5). Further, any earthworks should be undertaken during the dry season and compacted sufficiently to reduce sediment movement. All construction sites will be properly demarcated to ensure that hazardous areas, such as holes, pits and exposed sharp objects do not pose a threat to nearby communities (i.e. areas will be fenced off or demarcated with reflective hazard tape) |
| Risk 3: Cluster houses may become structurally unsafe during extreme cyclone events | I = 3P = 1 | **Moderate** | The cluster houses that function as disaster shelters could become structurally unsafe during extreme cyclone events due to the number of individuals taking shelter and the strength of the cyclone. | The cluster house cyclone shelters will be designed according to rigorous standards to ensure they can withstand the extreme impacts of high-powered cyclones (refer to Annex A). To reduce the risk of extensive structural damage, local community members will be trained to identify signs of structural weakening, and construction specialists will conduct periodic assessments of these structures, especially after cyclones. |
| Risk 4: Women could face abuse or harassment when taking shelter in the cluster houses during cyclones  | I = 2P = 1 | **Low** | There is a high incidence rate of women becoming the victims of harassment in cyclone shelters due to the general confusion, close proximity and lack of gendered washrooms in cyclone shelters. | The cluster houses that function as cyclone shelters will be designed to have separate wash facilities for women and for men. These cluster houses will also belong predominantly to women-led households, ensuring that women will, in general, hold the greatest authority over these shelters during cyclone events. The structure of the cluster houses will also ensure that if necessary there are multiple rooms where women and children could be separate from men during cyclone events. |
| Risk 5: The repair of embankments could be substandard leading to breaches during floods or cyclones. | I = 1P = 1 | **Low** | The project will involve the repair of two embankments in the target areas. If they are not repaired according to design specifications (See Annex 2) they could be breached during high water events, leading to damage to assets and livelihoods. | Prior to installation, a full site evaluation will be undertaken to assess each site. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that the repairs are conducted in line with best practice and meet the design specifications. Furthermore, the community training for embankment management will incorporate training to support community monitoring of embankment condition to support proactive embankment maintenance instead of reactive embankment repair. |
| Risk 6: Potential conflict regarding access to cold storage | I = 1P = 1 | **Low** | As the cold storage units being established by the project will not be large enough to store the food produce of all community members it is possible that conflict over cold storage access could arise. | To support equal access to cold storage, the units will be located at the innovation centres at both of the target sites. Access to use the fridges will be determined through a beneficiary system based on assessed vulnerability for household-level food insecurity and need for short-term storage for crops intended for resale. The register will be managed by the project representatives at the innovation centres. Proportional access will be provided to store i) household food and ii) crops/fish intended for sale. |
| Risk 7: Beneficiary selection challenges | I = 1P = 1 | **Low** | There is the potential for conflict to arise if community members feel that they should be prioritized for certain interventions. The beneficiary criteria will be based on vulnerability assessments, but subjective self-perceptions of vulnerability may be contradicted by the assessments. | The project is based on similar existing programmes currently being undertaken in Bangladesh. The project has developed a clear beneficiary selection process (Annex B) that will be communicated to target communities during the project inception. Furthermore, in the event that any community members feel they are being discriminated against, they can file a complaint through the project’s grievance redress mechanism (refer to Annex 5). |
| Risk 9: Interventions focusing on gender equality may cause conflict regarding traditional gender norms. | I = 1P = 1 | **Low** | Interventions that focus on disaggregated gender targets and prioritise equal participation by both men and women may run counter to established gender norms. This may result in conflict between groups who have different perspectives on gendered roles and responsibilities. | Gender sensitivity will be incorporated into all trainings and community level interventions, including farmer field schools, innovation centre training and awareness raising campaigns. This will reduce the occurrence of any conflict arising from the difference in perspective regarding the attendance of women or men at specific trainings and the support of women for the development of livelihoods.  |
| Risk 10: Discrimination against minority/religious/landless | I = 1P = 1 | **Low** | Discrimination against minority groups is unlikely but possible as only very small numbers of minority groups are resident in the target areas, including the landless, women-led households and minority religions.  | The selection criteria will ensure that selection is not based on any religious or other discriminatory reason but will be based solely on the vulnerability assessment and strict beneficiary selection criteria (see Annex B). |
|  | **QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?**  |
| **Select one (see** [**SESP**](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/operations1/undp-social-and-environmental-screening-procedure.html) **for guidance)** | **Comments** |
| ***Low Risk*** | **☐** |  |
| ***Moderate Risk*** | **X** | **If the appropriate mitigation measures are put in place during the project, the project will have an extremely low environmental and social risk over the life of the project.** |
| ***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*** | **☐** | The project will provide support for the most vulnerable socio-economic groups, i.e., women, the elderly and the landless, especially those belonging to extremely poor households. The project adopts the principle of positive discrimination and includes specifically the most discriminated, marginalized and the poorest people in the community. Therefore, both in principle and in practical terms, the possibility of human rights violation by the project is not possible.  |
| ***Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*** | **X** | In order to remove the long standing discrimination of women by the male-dominated Bangladesh society, aspects of the project are directly targeted towards women from vulnerable households. The results framework will also include disaggregated gendered results to ensure that women benefit equally from all interventions and trainings. |
| ***1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management*** | **X** | The project does not have any components that will result in adverse impacts on the environment. Fish farms are, however, integrated into the community management of embankments (Output 2.2.), and fish farming will be developed in the innovation centres (Output 4.2.). These fish farms will be developed sustainably and in line with best practices for aquaculture.  |
| ***2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*** | **X** | The project interventions are designed in an integrated manner that will increase the adaptive capacity of vulnerable char communities in Bangladesh. These benefits will be geared towards assisting the most vulnerable members of the target communities. As no major infrastructure or resource utilization is included in the project interventions, there will be no large-scale emissions associated with the project. On the contrary, the establishment of solar power for 600 households will provide a small mitigation benefit in the form of reduced reliance on wood and fossil fuels. |
| ***3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions*** | **X** | The project may create hazardous areas during the construction of cluster houses and the rehabilitation and repair of embankments. To mitigate this, best practice and national construction standards will be adhered to. All hazardous areas will be clearly demarcated with reflective tape and any excavations will be fenced off to protect communities in the vicinity of the construction sites. There is a further minor risk that the cluster houses, during their function as disaster shelters will be damaged during cyclones. To prevent this from occurring local community members will be trained to identify signs of structural weakening, and construction experts will conduct periodic assessments of the structures to ensure their stability. |
| ***4. Cultural Heritage*** | **☐** | The project has no impact on cultural heritage. |
| ***5. Displacement and Resettlement*** | **X** | Voluntary and temporary displacement of households is predicted to occur during the retrofitting of houses or the raising of plinths for increasing the climate resilience of houses. People who undergo voluntary and temporary resettlement, likely for only a few days, will either reside with neighbours or will be provided with local accommodation by the partner NGOs responsible for the retrofitting of the houses |
| ***6. Indigenous Peoples*** | **☐** | The project has no impact on indigenous peoples. |
| ***7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*** | **☐** | The project will not result in increased pollution |

**Final Sign Off**

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| ***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

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| **Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks** |  |
| **Principles 1: Human Rights** | **Answer (Yes/No)** |
| 1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups? | No |
| 2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [[1]](#footnote-1)  | No |
| 3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups? | No |
| 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? | No |
| 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?  | No |
| 2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits? | No |
| 3. Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment? | No |
| 4. Would the Project potentially limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? | No |
| **Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:** Screeningquestions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below |  |
| **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable** [**Natural**](#SustNatResManGlossary) **Resource Management** |  |
| 1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? | No |
| 1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities? | No |
| 1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5) | No |
| 1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species? | No |
| 1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?  | No |
| 1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation? | No |
| 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? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction* | No |
| 1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)  | No |
| 1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns? | No |
| 1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.* | No |
| **Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation** |  |
| 2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant[[2]](#footnote-2) 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?  | No |
| 2.3 Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental [vulnerability to climate change](#CCVulnerabilityGlossary) now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?*For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population’s vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding* | No |
| **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions** |  |
| 3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities? | Yes |
| 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) | Yes |
| 3.5 Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions? | No |
| 3.6 Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)? | No |
| 3.7 Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning? | No |
| 3.8 Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?  | No |
| 3.9 Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)? | 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? | Yes |
| 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)?  | No |
| 5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[[3]](#footnote-3) | No |
| 5.4 Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?  | No |
| **Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples** |  |
| 6.1 Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)? | 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)? *If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.* | No |
| 6.4 Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned? | No |
| 6.5 Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | No |
| 6.6 Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? | No |
| 6.7 Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them? | No |
| 6.8 Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples? | No |
| 6.9 Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? | No |
| **Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency** |  |
| 7.1 Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or [transboundary impacts](#TransboundaryImpactsGlossary)?  | No |
| 7.2 Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)? | No |
| 7.3 Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?*For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*  | 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 |

1. Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. In regard to CO2, ‘significant emissions’ corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.] [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)