

Annex 6. Social and Environmental Screening Template

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Phase out of Endosulfan in China
2. Project Number	PIMS6054
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	People's Republic of China

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

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

In China, there are only two enterprises that produce active ingredient of endosulfan, about 95% was used in China. As of March 26, 2014, the production, use, import and export of endosulfan were forbidden, except for acceptable uses and specific exemption of the Stockholm Convention. Currently endosulfan formulations are registered for use only on cotton and tobacco crops for controlling cotton bollworm, tobacco budworm and tobacco aphid. As a kind of pesticide with broad spectrum, endosulfan is widely used in some cotton production areas in China. In general, cotton and tobacco receives high pesticide sprayings per season, the intensive application lead to a series of negative economic, environmental and social consequences, for example, increasing the costs, the risk of poisoning farmers and the pollution of soil and underground water.

The project aims to phase out endosulfan in cotton pest management through strengthening current institutional capacity; establishment of an effective coordination and management mechanism and reinforcing policy framework; demonstration of biological control and alternative technologies; development of cotton pest and endosulfan monitoring system; dissemination of information of biological and alternative technologies to project communities including policy makers, extension agencies and farmers, and development of a National Replication Programme for disseminating the project achievements and for achieving complete phase out of the production and use of endosulfan.

The scope of the project is thus closely linked to a number of the Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the General Assembly, to ensure that human rights based approach is mainstreamed in the project.

Article 3: “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”. The project will directly contribute to protecting the environment and human health through reduced use and eventual phase out of endosulfan as pesticide for pest management, thus the project will contribute to protecting people’s right to life;

Article 23 (1): “Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment”. The project, in addition to protecting the environment and enhancing human health, through demonstration and introduction of biological control and alternative technologies to phase out production and use of endosulfan, will protect the farmers’ health, reduce frequencies and costs of pesticide spraying, and most probably leading to better crop yields and higher profit/income, thus maintain and stabilize employment and income generating opportunities, and more importantly, in addition to protection against unemployment, it also creates a healthy, safe and favourable working environment;

Article 25 (1) “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstance beyond his control”. Through reduced pesticide usage, food security for farmers and general public is ensured.

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

In daily life, men, women, and children are exposed to different kinds of toxic chemicals include POPs in varying concentrations. By substituting endosulfan and phasing out completely, cotton farmers and related workers will encounter reduced exposure of POPs, and are not poisoning their off-spring through breastfeeding as well. The project will address the priority concerns of vulnerable groups including female farmers and workers and the poor to assess and strengthen capacity to reduce and eliminate endosulfan. The project will ensure equal access and participation of female farmers in the demonstration and related activities of training and capacity building, and knowledge and information access to empower their decision-making role. In addition, the project will raise awareness that will contribute to ensuring the successful implementation of gender mainstreaming.

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

The project is essentially an environmental project supported by the Global Environment Facility, to address the root problem of POPs pesticide usage through introduction of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) technology, biological control and alternative technologies. To ensure environmental sustainability, the project will:

- Creating an enabling environment for the introduction alternative to replace endosulfan use;
- Capacity building and policy development to strengthen environmental management capacities
- Introducing, demonstrating, field trial of biological control and alternative technologies;
- Reducing frequency and quantity of endosulfan usage;
- Development of pest monitoring system;
- Utilizing Farmer Field School approach to educate farmers on the adoption of the technical models for substituting endosulfan;
- Development of a National Replication Programme to ensure sustained phase out efforts.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><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: Release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The project will support cotton cultivation that traditionally rely on a spectrum of chemicals and pesticide, including endosulfan, for pest management and will generate release of pollutants.</p> <p>Through the introduction and demonstration of IPM, biological control and alternative technologies, endosulfan usage, and possibly other pesticides will decrease in terms of frequency and quantity of spraying</p>	<p>No specific management measures are required.</p> <p>As part of the project implemented, activities will include capacity strengthening, policy framework, demonstration of alternative technologies, and training of farmers, decision-makers, extension agencies etc. endosulfan usage will be reduced, and production and use of endosulfan will be eliminated at end of project.</p>
<p>Risk 2: Significant consumption of raw</p>	<p>I = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>In cotton cultivation, large</p>	

materials, energy, and/or water?	P =3		quantity of water is consumed. The project will introduce IPM technologies that will include the optimal use of natural resources	
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
<i>Low Risk</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minimal environmental and social risks related to this project have been identified.	
<i>Moderate Risk</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>High Risk</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?				
Check all that apply			Comments	
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	None required	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	None Required	
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	None required	
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	None required	
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	None required	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	None required	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	None required	
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	None required	

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? ¹²	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.	Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	No
6.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
7.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
8.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
9.	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
7.	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? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
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? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No

¹² 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.

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?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	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? <i>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.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ¹³ 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 now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No

¹³ 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.]

3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour 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)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ¹⁴	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)?	Yes
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 rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	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	No

¹⁴ 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.

	lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	
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 traditional livelihoods, 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?	Yes
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	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?	Yes