

Annex D: C-SAP 2 PIMS5821 Social and Environmental Screening

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Strengthening coordinated approaches to reduce invasive alien species (IAS) threats to globally significant agrobiodiversity and agroecosystems in China
2. Project Number	PIMS 5821
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	China

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

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

The project seeks to address the negative effects of Alien Invasive Species (IAS) on the agroecosystems and the resulting negative impact on the economy and agricultural production at national, provincial and county levels, where parts of the project have specific interventions focusing on farmers at the household level. The project’s activities are targeted towards preventing, controlling and managing IAS (hereafter termed IAS Management) in the local farming communities, which include farmers of ethnic minorities, as well as farmers living under the official poverty levels. The project’s participatory approach to awareness raising and training, is aimed towards maximizing local engagement and broad dissemination of new knowledge within the communities engaged by the project. The project will also strengthen the communication and collaboration between the local extension services (which will also be trained under the project) and the farmers within the projects’ targeted agricultural landscapes. With its inherited inclusiveness, the project will strive to ensure that youth, single parent households, and people from other disadvantaged groups will be benefitting from the project’s trainings and other initiatives where possible and relevant.

The implementation of the project’s activities within the project targeted agricultural landscapes (and beyond) will reduce, or as a minimum halt, the expansion of Alien Invasive Species, as well as improve the measures for preventing, controlling and managing IAS, including making the measures more cost effective and custom-tailored at local level. Combined, this will provide for a livelihood improvement for the community and for the individual households. With a reduction in the IAS’ encroachment more farmland will be available for crop production without farmers have to engage in IAS management, saving both time and money. In addition, with more cost-effective measures for combatting IAS, on affected lands, farmers can reduce the impact of IAS, hereby maintaining or increasing their yields per unit area, while at the same time spending less funds (and time) on the IAS control and management. As another “spin off” is that the projects activities can act as a springboard for a smaller subset of local farmers who can engage in local business focused on prevention, control and management of IAS within their local area, hereby providing specialized services to local growers.

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

The project will follow an underlying strategy of gender equality and women’s empowerment, which is based on the project realities where for instance women, comparatively well represented within Government structures, are underrepresented in the mid and top managerial positions. Because of this, the project will target an optimization of this group where project activities provide options for it. This could for instance, be in promoting/requesting/encouraging that women become the institutional representatives in

project relevant activities. Another example would be based on that in many local rural communities 65% or more of local residents are women, because of the prevailing household strategy to have the man seek employment outside the county or even the province, while the women stay behind looking after the family's children, its elderly and equally important, its land. Because of this, local community and household activities are to be designed to suit the predominant female target group (the farmers). And while the technical work and IAS measures are gender neutral, the trainings nonetheless must be tailored to accommodate the women's need. For instance, a keen interest in only having half day training sessions has been expressed by women in the project targeted agricultural landscapes, because it would leave them time to do household chores as well as be able to pick up children from school (or be a home when children arrive).

Furthermore, in the projects Gender Mainstreaming Plan it is specified that the project will promote/request/encourage that for instance, in the hiring related to the setting up of new or expanding existing structures, transparent and gender-neutral application processes are observed, focusing on attaining top candidates without gender bias. The Gender Mainstreaming Plan also outlines how the project will practically engage with women in its local level activities including farmers trainings. The project will, as part of its indicator system (and its gender disaggregated targets), follow its progress towards achieving its gender equality and women's empowerment, which is the base for the projects GEN 2 gender marker. The project's gender equality and women's empowerment monitoring will also follow the project's performance in this regard.

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

The project is to take both a top down and a bottom up approach to ensure its long-term environmental sustainability effect. At the central level the project will support the re-establishment of a national IAS Management coordination group consisting of the main ministries and administrations, which are working in the area of IAS Management within China. The national coordination group will facilitate the work towards improved collaboration between the relevant ministries and administrations and coordinate the development of the regulatory and strategic framework for IAS Management long-term. The initial strategic and regulatory work will be developed through the project's activities. The project will also facilitate the development of IAS Management strategic action plans at the provincial levels and support the establishment, and strengthening, of provincial and county level IAS Management coordination groups.

In addition, the development of the Knowledge Management platform and the project supported data exchange between monitoring and database systems will provide stakeholders within and outside Government with information on IAS risk management, early warning, threat analysis and IAS Management, including biological and low to no chemical management measures.

With the increased coordination and strengthened capacity in using new and existing management systems, the benefits of the project will be better institutionalized and embedded within ministries, and provincial and county departments and offices, enabling an increased and long-term engagement in reducing the threats of IAS to the agroecosystem, including traditional varieties and GRFA, which will ultimately result in positive effects to the economy.

The project's on the ground engagement through the training of local departments and offices including the extension services, will provide for an increased long-term capacity for engaging effectively with the local communities and the individual farmers. In turn, the training of the local farmers will build the village capacity, knowledge and expertise, which is needed for peer to peer learning and information exchange. Peer to peer learning will effectuate not only within villages, but as part of the project replication and up-scaling efforts. Local farmers will be engaged in explaining, promoting and demonstrating the advancements they have made within their areas to farmers from outside. This bottom up engagement will be important for the successful dissemination of project activities and results aimed at large scale uptake of the project promoted solutions and interventions.

The initial, on the ground implementation will demonstrate an IAS threat reduction to traditional varieties and GRFA in form of wild rice, litchi and herbs used in Chinese traditional medicines, by targeting a subset of IAS (i.e. Alligator weed, Golden apple snail and Mile-a-minute) on 30 ha in Wenchang (Hainan) and Bishan (Chongqing). Through the project, the developed and demonstrated practices will be replicated on additional 35,000 ha providing for added direct global environmental benefits.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			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.
<p>Risk 1: People do not have opportunity to have their grievance heard.</p> <p>Principles 1: Human Rights Question 5. Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Any changes brought about the project have the potential to go against one or more persons, community group and/or stakeholder group. Grievances from groups and/or individuals must have a forum where to be voiced and heard.</p>	<p>The project will set up its own grievance mechanism and the projects PMO will act as a “door way” for any potential grievance raised by any of the project stakeholders or direct or indirect beneficiaries.</p> <p>Equally important there is already a grievance system within China, where for instance village issues/grievances can/are brought up at the village committee meetings or are brought up at county meetings etc.</p> <p>In addition, UNDP-China has since 2015 had its own grievance mechanism in accordance with UNDP rules and procedures, where people can bring their complaints if they feel that national grievance system has not adequately addressed the raised concern.</p>
<p>Risk 2: Efforts to halt/minimize the threats of IAS to agrobiodiversity, including traditional varieties and GRFA, do not materialize or are insufficient, leading to reduced productivity of land impacting on local farmers livelihoods.</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Even with the project’s and the overall Government of China’s interventions towards addressing the barriers for an effective and</p>	<p>As argued in the general project documentation, the Government of China is increasingly recognizing that the IAS’s impact in China is negative and substantially affecting the nation’s diverse ecosystems and the biodiversity contained within, as well as the national economy and people’s livelihoods.</p> <p>And as shown by the project’s baseline and co-financing commitments, the Chinese Government is committed to actively address the national and local barriers hindering an effective IAS Management. The current project is one of these initiatives, which will</p>

<p>Principles 1: Human Rights</p> <p>Question 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?</p> <p>Question 3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?</p> <p>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</p> <p>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>Question 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)?</p> <p>Question 6.5 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?</p>			<p>efficient IAS Management in China, the likelihood exists that the planned interventions are not sufficient.</p>	<p>assist the Government in speeding up its processes, for instance via a better sector cooperation and coordination.</p> <p>While an improved IAS Management implementation is important for the overall national economy, it is critical for the local farmer who depends on her/his land and produce for the family's livelihood and well-being.</p> <p>A failure for a farmer, regardless of gender or ethnicity, to safeguard the land from an IAS infestation, stands the risk of losing part or the entire crop with drastic implications on the family's economy and level of self-subsistence.</p> <p>The spread of IAS, if not appropriately addressed, has the potential of encroaching a farmer's fields and pastures, hereby decreasing the available area for growth of crop or grazing livestock. IAS pests can also substantially or entirely consume a crop, leaving the farmer with little or no harvest, which in its extreme could result, in practical terms, in an economic displacement.</p> <p>While IAS do not target any one in particular, women and children can generally be seen as the people being in the frontline experiencing the negative impacts firsthand. This is mainly because of the generally accepted family/household strategy, in which the man more often than the women have jobs away from the family home. This results in that, in the rural areas it is quite common that more than 65-70% of people in the villages are women.</p> <p>Thus, in case the project's and the Government's interventions do not effectively address the posed IAS threats in the rural areas in China, it will ultimately have adverse effects on the development opportunities for communities, including ethnic communities, in rural China.</p> <p>As noted, the Government of China is recognizing the vast impact of IAS and it has among other requested GEF for support to expedite its process in this area. The current project will address a subset of nationally recognized barriers, which currently are hindering an effective response to the threats posed by IAS.</p> <p>Part of the current project interventions are the training of 6,000 farmers in IAS Management, including vegetation replacement techniques, biological control and low volume chemical management, all aimed at reducing the immediate impact on farmers' fields and crops. The trainings and other project interventions also focus on combatting</p>
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<p>Question 6.6 Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?</p>				<p>IAS in the broader environment so as to reduce the overall re-colonization pressures on villager's fields and pasture lands.</p> <p>The trainings will, as mentioned in the SESP section on how the project mainstreams the human-rights based approach, work with farmers of ethnic minorities, as well as farmers living under the official poverty levels.</p> <p>Also, the project has in its approach a clear gender focus aimed at ensuring gender equality and the mainstreaming of women, as mentioned in the SESP section on how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment. In this regard the projects Gender Mainstreaming Plan will be a main instrument and guide.</p>
<p>Risk 3: Gender based discrimination related to access to opportunities and benefits remains unaltered.</p> <p>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</p> <p>Question 1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Although one of the most gender balanced countries in Asia, gender mainstreaming still needs to be actively promoted within projects to ensure women's empowerment. If not actively pursued, less engagement of women could potentially occur</p>	<p>While China is on a path towards gender equality and women's empowerment, China is still struggling with gender imbalance. Although women are comparatively well represented within Government structures, they are underrepresented in the mid and top managerial positions. Another example would be based on that in many local rural communities 65% or more of local residents are women because of the prevailing household strategy to have the man seek employment outside the county or even the province, while the women stay behind looking after the family's children, its elderly and equally important its land. Differences in salaries (for the same job done) is yet another example.</p> <p>To ensure that the project adequately addresses this, it has during the PPG phase undertaken a gender analysis and developed a Gender Mainstreaming Plan (Annex F) which will be a guiding document in the project implementation. As mentioned in the above section on how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment the project's Gender Mainstreaming Plan will ensure that project related application processes are without gender bias, and engage with women in its local level activities including farmers trainings with the aim of having 50% or more of the project beneficiaries being women. The project's gender equality and women's empowerment monitoring will follow the project's performance in this regard.</p>
<p>Risk 4: IAS prevention, control and management efforts will have a negative impact on endangered species, critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas</p> <p>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project will conduct targeted IAS eradication, control and management activities at IAS degraded agricultural landscapes and the</p>	<p>With the project's aim to minimize the threat from Alligator weed, Golden apple snail and Mile-a-minute to agrobiodiversity. It will do this by providing expert led trainings in tested IAS Management techniques, which are to be implemented in the project targeted agricultural landscapes. Local and county level management plans will be developed through a participatory process, relying on latest research and expert input. The projects guidelines and methodologies will also provide guidance to the on-the-ground implementation. All aimed at ensuring an IAS reduction with no or limited impact to the agrobiodiversity the project is seeking to protect.</p>

<p>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p> <p>Question 1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?</p> <p>Question 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?</p> <p>Question 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?</p> <p>Question 1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?</p> <p>Question 1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?</p> <p>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p>			<p>removal or reduction of these IAS (and the methods used) could result in that ecological function/structure/processes change locally in the project targeted agricultural landscapes, affect endangered species house within these areas or facilitate an unintentional spread of IAS.</p>	<p>While, instance with the removal of the IAS, has the potential of causing loss in vegetation cover, disturbing the topsoil, change local habitat and the ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration, as well as leave the area prone for a reintroduction of new or existing IAS, the project will engage in appropriate counter measure to minimize these effects.</p> <p>For instance, the use of vegetation replacement techniques using cash crops or livelihoods facilitating vegetation such as hybrid elephant grass <i>Pennisetum sinense</i> and nectar producing plant <i>Sophora davidii</i>, which are suited to local conditions, can be used as countermeasures, particularly on abandoned/fallow lands.</p> <p>On productive agricultural lands the eradication of the IAS will be followed up by the planting of cash crops, often in a rotational production system, limiting the period with bare top soil and minimizing the time for a potential reinvasion of IAS. The use of IAS specific biological agents will also be used to combat IAS infestation within the productive landscape. A key concern with regard to the productive land is to control the IAS in the areas bordering the fields etc. as IAS in these areas is a constant source for re-entry into the fields by the IAS. Addressing this issue, is one of the main components of the local management planning processes. Here vegetation replacement techniques can be used, using local plants, which are found to be able to out-compete the IAS by hindering germination and vegetative spread. In this regard, vegetative replacement could be used together with biological control agents and/or a chemical defense. With regard to the use of chemicals the project will be promoting a “low-chemical” techniques, as part of its overall strategic approach benefitting not only the environment, but which will have positive health implications as well.</p> <p>Also, the projects coordination and systematic work is mainly designed to ensure a more holistic approach where ministries and institutions, in a cross sectoral manner, jointly engage in IAS Management to ensure optimized and cost-effective interventions. All put together it is not envisaged that there will be any negative impacts on the environment or components hereof, and with the planned reduction of the IAS threat in the project targeted agricultural landscape there would be an overall positive impact.</p> <p>Negative impacts might occur, if the projects interventions fail to deliver as expected and therefore does not halt the IAS encroachment as anticipated. But this would be highly doubtful as the techniques to be used have been proven to be successful in tests in other areas in China, and project’s trainings and planning processes are supported by national experts from the leading institutions working with IAS in China.</p>
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<p>Question 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 trans-boundary impacts?</p>				
<p>Risk 5: <i>Local communities are negatively impacted through the use of chemicals to eradicate IAS invasions.</i></p> <p>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</p> <p>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</p> <p>Question 3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?</p> <p>Question 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)?</p> <p>Question 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</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project will conduct targeted eradication, control and management activities for selected IAS of national significance. Eradication, control and management will involve the use of chemicals solely where it is the only effective method.</p>	<p>In the business-as-usual scenario the predominant way to combat IAS of any kind by far is the use of chemicals. Moreover, there is a predominant tendency to use excessive amounts which results in increased quantities of harmful residues affecting the user and the environment.</p> <p>For some IAS the only cost-effective means of control is using chemicals, as no effective biological agents have been identified (tested and controlled), or that for instance mechanic removal of the IAS will only facilitate its further spread.</p> <p>Finally, it should be pointed out that particularly when a new IAS is in the early stage of introduction, the most effective way of eradication, in most cases, will be the use of chemicals.</p> <p>With this in mind, the project is to address all of these issues in various ways, using best national and international practices. Part of the project's demonstrations is to introduce together with local farmers new practices in IAS Management. These include the use of biological agents, and equally important the use of specific and optimized dosages of chemicals aimed at a more target specific delivery as well as minimizing the amount of chemicals used. Furthermore, safety measures in connection with handling and use, such as storage and waste disposal, use of protective gear and weather conditions suitable for spraying etc., will be a key part of the provided farmers training. A step, which will have much broader impact, as much of the chemicals used in IAS Management are also used for other types of pest and weed control.</p> <p>In addition, techniques such as vegetation replacement will suppress IAS and hinder IAS recolonization in the localized areas where these practices are being implemented, providing for a pesticide free alternative. Also, the project will demonstrate and use biological agents in controlling, for instance Alligator weed.</p> <p>The overall project aim is to prevent, control and manage IAS thereby reducing the threat of IAS on traditional varieties, and agrobiodiversity in general. Meaning that fewer new areas will be invaded by IAS in the future and areas currently affected by IAS</p>

<p>Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?</p> <p>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p> <p>Question 7.2 Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?</p> <p>Question 7.4 Will the proposed Project involve the application of chemicals that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?</p>				<p>will experience a decreased impact from IAS. A key project component in this regard is the establishment of the IAS knowledge platform, which among other things identify and collect best international practices for the prevention, control and management of IAS, hereby broadening the potential non-pesticide options available to China, as well as options for effective low-level usage of chemicals where other options are not available and or feasible.</p> <p>That said, the project will not eliminate the use of chemicals, but compared to the business as usual scenario the project intervention will overall bring about a need for less usage of chemicals, hereby generally decreasing the risk of negative impact of chemicals on people and the environment.</p> <p>Finally, in line with UNDP guidance the project will not use products that fall in Classes Ia (extremely hazardous) and Ib (highly hazardous) of the World Health Organization Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard WHO Class II (moderately hazardous) chemicals will not be used. Chemicals will also be handled, stored, applied and disposed of in accordance with international good practice such as the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides</p>
<p><i>Risk 6: Local communities and minority communities are negatively impacted by strengthened IAS prevention, control and management efforts.</i></p> <p>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</p> <p>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>Question 6.1 Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?</p> <p>Question 6.2 Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The project will strengthen IAS prevention, quarantine, disposal and management systems and standards. Although unlikely, this could put additional restrictions on the use of IAS by local communities and/or those involved in the agricultural sector who face strengthened quarantine processes.</p>	<p>Alien Invasive Species will spread to any area, which meets its ecological requirements and where there are few or no restrictions to its growth and reproduction. This spread is not affected by any political borders nor by the ethnicity of the people living and using the land through which the IAS is spreading. Thus, IAS is an equally big problem for Chinese farmers regardless of their ethnicity.</p> <p>While historically, local communities, including minority communities, have been using IAS in their daily lives for instance as animal fodder, there is no evidence to suggest that IAS are now used for specific income generating or livelihood purposes. That said, there might be incidences where one or more local entrepreneurs are working with specific IAS species. At the same time individuals are in cases importing exotic species for the purpose of selling, using non-regulated channels.</p> <p>Thus, while individuals might be affected by an increase in control on the import and sale of species, which are now (or in the future) considered IAS, there seems to be no evidence to suggest that current and future restrictions will affect whole communities or parts hereof, minority or otherwise.</p> <p>Also, although some Alien Invasive Species have been in China for up to 150 years there is nothing to suggest that these have become part of the traditional set-up of any minority group. However, with the opening-up of the trade and transportation network,</p>

				<p>local species might, if introduced elsewhere, become an invasive species in the “new areas” and in such cases, restrictions might come into play.</p> <p>That said, this would not affect people in the local area (as the species are not invasive there) but could affect businesses that seek to export the species, or growers or exporters of goods through which a given specie might unintentionally be spread.</p> <p>However, farmers and growers, regardless of the communities/ethnic groups they live/belong, will most likely be faced with an increased need for ensuring that their products do not unintentionally contain any IAS. This in turn requires more time on quality and shipment control not only by the producers, but also on behalf of the buyers/sellers who ultimately are responsible for the shipments across, for instance, provincial boundaries. The cost of this increased product scrutiny will initially fall upon the local farmer who will have an additional time/financial cost. However, over time this cost will be absorbed in the product cost and is not expected to have any marked effects in the long-term.</p> <p>The project will in this regard work with local farmers, including those from minority communities on safe product handling. Also, the project’s activities to be implemented with or by local communities will be developed in a participatory manner, taking local concerns (and conditions) into account in the design and implementation of identified IAS Management actions. The engagement of local farmers, including ethnic minorities representatives, will provide for an important feedback loop to ensure that the on the ground intervention within the project targeted agricultural landscapes is as optimal as possible, in design and execution.</p> <p>In addition, the overall project aim is to prevent, control and manage IAS hereby reducing the threat of IAS on traditional varieties and GRFA, as well as agrobiodiversity. Meaning that fewer new areas will be invaded by IAS in the future and in areas currently affected by IAS will experience a decrease in their impact areas. Compared to the business as usual scenario the project intervention will overall bring about an improvement in local livelihoods within local communities, including those of ethnic origin.</p>
<p>Risk 7: <i>Climate change will lessen impact of project’s IAS prevention, control and management intervention.</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Variations in temperature could increase the range of the individual Invasive Alien Species.</p>	<p>Scientific research and data from China show a correlation between the range boundaries of IAS and temperature, and with the general and localized changes in climate (including temperature). There is therefore an apparent likelihood that areas optimal for the invading IAS will increase in size in the coming years as climate change induced temperature increases.</p>




<p>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</p> <p>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</p> <p>Question 2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?</p>				<p>However, this is a comparatively slow change and while the effects of climate change, in all likelihood, will not show any marked changes during the project duration, it will have impact long-term.</p> <p>This fact is well recognized, and the project is to address this issue through an optimization in the information exchange between monitoring and data management systems, which among other will be used for risk assessments and model analysis. These will assist the national, provincial and local governments in their IAS Management planning, as well as their targeting of IAS Management interventions aimed at halting IAS advances into new areas opening up due to the changes in climate.</p>
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see <u>SESP</u> for guidance)		Comments		
<i>Low Risk</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Moderate Risk</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>The project has five moderate risks being:</p> <p>Risk 2: <i>Efforts to halt/minimize the threats of IAS to agrobiodiversity, including traditional varieties and GRFA, do not materialize or are insufficient.</i></p> <p>Risk 3: <i>Gender based discrimination related to access to opportunities and benefits remains unaltered.</i></p> <p>Risk 4: <i>IAS prevention, control and management efforts will have a negative impact on endangered species, critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas</i></p> <p>Risk 5: <i>Local communities are negatively impacted through the use of chemicals to eradicate IAS invasions.</i></p> <p>The eradication, control and management of IAS under the project could potentially result in a short-term reduction in vegetation cover, as well as increase the likelihood of water runoff and localized soil erosion. Part of the projects response</p>	

			<p>measures towards IAS encroachment is, aside from minimizing the threat of IAS on traditional varieties and agrobiodiversity, in general to ensure that the IAS Management actions are eco-sensitive and minimize any negative changes in ecosystem services a given area provides. The project's interventions in the long term are to increase said services within the project targeted agricultural landscapes.</p> <p>In addition, and while non-chemicals alternatives will be demonstrated and pursued, the project will not eliminate the use of chemicals in the project targeted agricultural landscapes (and beyond). The project will however demonstrate functional non-chemicals alternatives, as well as low-chemicals options which together will decrease the need and use of chemicals for IAS Management in the project targeted agricultural landscapes (and beyond). Furthermore, the project will provide relevant training in safe handling and usage of chemicals hereby reducing negative health impact on people. A step, which will have much broader impact as much of the chemicals used in IAS Management are also used for other types of pest and weed control.</p> <p>Furthermore, if project attention is not paid to gender equality and the mainstreaming of women in its implementation there is a risk that the project will follow current gender norms and biases. To counteract this the project has undertaken a gender analysis during the PPG phase and developed a gender mainstreaming plan which outlines general and activity specific approaches to ensuring broad participation of women. Also, the project indicators have specific gender targets (related to training for instance).</p>
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	High Risk	<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
	Principle 1: Human Rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor: Ma Chaode, Programme Manager 	05/08/2020	UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver 		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair 		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
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?	Yes
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	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	Yes
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?	Yes
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	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
3.	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 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.

1.1	<p>Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?</p> <p><i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i></p>	Yes
1.2	<p>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?</p>	Yes
1.3	<p>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)</p>	Yes
1.4	<p>Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?</p>	Yes
1.5	<p>Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?</p>	Yes
1.6	<p>Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?</p>	No
1.7	<p>Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?</p>	No
1.8	<p>Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?</p> <p><i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i></p>	No
1.9	<p>Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)</p>	No
1.10	<p>Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?</p>	No
1.11	<p>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?</p> <p><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></p>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	<p>Will the proposed Project result in significant² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?</p>	No
2.2	<p>Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?</p>	Yes
2.3	<p>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)?</p>	No

² 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.]

	<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>	
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)?	Yes
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³	No

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.

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?	Yes
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 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
6.9	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 trans-boundary impacts?	Yes
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
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?	Yes
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No