

Annex D: Social and Environmental Screening Procedure

SECTION IV, PART VI: Social and Environmental Screening Template

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Conservation and sustainable use of indigenous agricultural genetic diversity in Hubei
2. Project Number	PIMS 5822
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?
<p><i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach</i></p> <p>The project is implementing a participatory approach to in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity that will engage with local farming communities. The project aims to generate social and environmental benefits in parallel with identifying and demonstrating incentive mechanisms for encouraging participation into conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture (GRFA) that result in mutually supportive outcomes of (1) increased well-being and strengthened resilience of local communities and (2) protection of globally important GRFA varieties through sustainable management of natural resources, emphasizing traditional farming practices.</p> <p>Farming communities lie at the heart of the project, as well as the C-SAP program (PRC-GEF Partnership Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development). Establishing effective incentive mechanisms for the in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity will require the guidance and active participation of local farmers and enabling stakeholders. Extensive consultations with local farmers were completed during the project preparation phase to ensure that the approaches developed, and the activities, outputs and envisaged results reflect the livelihood aspirations of both women and men and capture the sustainable development priorities of the local communities. The project design is predicated on demonstrating and advocating for participatory approaches to conservation of GRFA, instilling ownership at the community level and, through proactive stakeholder engagement, establishing an enabling environment that encourages broader participation among local farmers in the province, including the ethnic minority Li and Miao people that live throughout Hubei, particularly in the central highlands.</p>
<p><i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment</i></p> <p>Women in rural communities throughout China play an important role as custodians of genetic animal and plant resources, including in seed collection and storage, home gardens, gathering of 'wild crops' alongside a range of other aspects of agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use. In fact, women farmers outnumber male farmers in many communities as men have the tendency to migrate to urban areas for factory jobs. Women farmers and members of farming communities have been engaged in project design and their participation will be an integral part of implementation. The ways in which the project will support women's participation and achieve direct benefits for women include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated consultation with women during the identification and design of incentive mechanisms to ensure women's perspectives help shape the mechanisms developed and ensure that they reflect women's livelihood priorities. • As part of the participatory landscape assessments and GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans, identification and recognition of areas where women play a key role in the cultivation, processing and marketing of traditional crops and livestock, and identification of areas where roles could be further developed.

- Equal representation of women in local landscape coordination committees, which will guide the implementation of community-based activities.
- Targeted training and technical assistance to women farmers, ensuring that 50% of those are women and that training supports them to achieve livelihood objectives.
- Targeted training of women professionals among provincial and local governmental units, ensuring that 30% of the total number of trained staff members are women.
- Establishment of business ventures that are run by women or have a majority participation by women, and facilitating opportunities for women and women groups to participate in project activities aimed at introducing improved farming practices, developing niche markets, broadening partnerships with agricultural associations and enterprises, etc.
- Equal consideration of women in the baseline knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey, and targeted awareness-raising actions incorporated into the project knowledge management strategy and action plan.
- Recruitment of a gender specialist to support the gender mainstreaming objectives of the project.
- Ensure and encourage equal opportunity recruitment of women for positions within the project management office, consultancies and other service providers.

A gender analysis and action plan have been completed during PPG phase in accordance with UNDP policy and are attached as an annex to the project document. The gender analysis took into consideration lessons learned of other projects which found that women have a particular role in the in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, including as custodians of seeds. The C-SAP project aims to incorporate women's needs and roles in in situ agrobiodiversity conservation, including through the development and deployment of incentive mechanisms targeted to women and priority credit, market or transportation assistance to women who market and use local varieties. The results of the gender analysis are integrated into the project design to ensure that gender-specific differences are built into project activities, and gender-disaggregated performance metrics provide a means to measure achievement of the gender mainstreaming targets. The project has been assigned a gender marker of GEN-2 indicating that gender equality is incorporated as a 'significant objective' in the project design and for implementation.

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

The project will significantly contribute to the conservation of Hubei's unique agricultural genetic diversity, including crop genetic diversity located within the Chinese center of origin identified by Vavilov. The project will directly improve in-situ conservation and sustainable management of agrobiodiversity across approximately 15,500 hectares of agricultural landscapes. The target GRFA varieties in the three demonstration landscapes include Shanlan rice, Wuzhishan pig and Jiaji duck. These each represent globally and nationally important crop and livestock genetic diversity endemic to or largely known from Hubei. They are also culturally-important local varieties that have suffered a marked decrease in genetic resources due to reduction in on-farm use. Replication of techniques across a further 5,000 hectares of agricultural landscape is anticipated, covering additional traditional varieties for which strong market prospects are identified. The policy mainstreaming, engagement and awareness components of the project will help facilitate the requisite enabling environment for broader upscaling of in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA across Hubei province.

The project will develop and demonstrate incentive mechanisms to support the in-situ conservation of local agrobiodiversity. On-farm conservation of this important agricultural genetic diversity is considered essential to allow these genes to be preserved and form part of the broad genetic resource base for future agricultural production. The project aims to mainstream the new techniques and incentives and the conservation of agrobiodiversity across government through inclusion into sectoral work plans and agrobiodiversity strategy frameworks. These activities and approaches will help raise awareness of agrobiodiversity conservation across a range of levels including government decision makers, farming communities, the public and the next generation, building broad support for it and helping mainstream it into farming production systems across Hubei and government support programs and extension services for farmers.

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: There are disparities between women and men in the rural areas where project demonstrations are planned that could potentially be reproduced by project activities, and women are under-represented among most provincial and county governmental agencies, limiting engagement and involvement of women in project implementation.</p> <p><i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, question 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></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Women are actively engaged in farming activities in the demonstration areas, and, in fact, outnumber men in some cases, due to the tendency of men to migrate to urban areas for work. However, leadership positions among agricultural associations, cooperatives and local government units are typically held by men, reducing equitable representation in decision-making processes.</p>	<p>A gender analysis and action plan were completed during the PPG phase and will guide proactive women’s empowerment efforts during project implementation. Please see this plan for further details of specific project gender mainstreaming actions and targets.</p>
<p>Risk 2: Communities in the project areas could face economic displacement and/or restricted access to resources because of changes in farming approaches and practices, focusing on improved in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA varieties. These impacts could impact women differently than men.</p> <p><i>Principle 1: Human Rights, question 1: Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The project design is built upon the premise that introducing and strengthening incentive mechanisms will encourage local farmers to further engage in GRFA varieties. Shifting farming approaches and practices will require time, facilitated through demonstrations, training, partnership development and awareness-raising.</p>	<p>Farming communities (including minority communities) are integral to project design and implementation. The project aims to ensure farming communities are central to business partnerships and value chains to ensure that they are able to reap benefits from development of traditional GRFA varieties. Project activities will provide training in market skills and development to farming communities so that they have the skills required to initiate and negotiate partnerships with enterprises for product development, and to form farmers cooperatives to take products to market. This will mitigate the risk of farming communities not benefitting from these market opportunities.</p> <p>There is the chance that market opportunities for traditional GRFA varieties might fail or take time to bring to fruition. To mitigate this risk,</p>

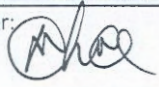


<p><i>services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?</i></p> <p><i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, question 3: Would the Project potentially limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?</i></p> <p><i>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage, 4.2: Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?</i></p> <p><i>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, 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?</i></p> <p><i>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples, 6.8: Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?</i></p>			<p>Market development of GRFA varieties through implementation of market and non-market- based incentives may include marketing products that are based on traditional farming practices or on traditional products.</p>	<p>market assessments and supply/value chain analyses will be conducted and explored only where there are clearly identified opportunities. Incentive mechanisms will also include non-market-based opportunities for situations where there are no or weak market opportunities, and to avoid the risk of product development when there is not a clear demand.</p> <p>In each of the three demonstration landscapes, local coordination committees will be established, ensuring that farmers have equitable representation in decision making processes regarding market development, changes in farming approaches and dissemination of traditional knowledge.</p>
<p>Risk 3: Potential increase in the use and market development of traditional GRFA varieties could have adverse impacts on biodiversity or land management.</p> <p><i>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, 1.9: Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The aim of the project is to broaden the genetic resource base of food and agriculture through increasing the on-farm use of traditional varieties of crops and livestock that are at risk of being lost.</p> <p>Increasing sustainable use of GRFA varieties is expected to improve biodiversity, through shifting away from mono-culture production of modern cultivars and strengthening the ecosystem services that support sustainable agricultural practices.</p>	<p>The project will promote on-farm use of traditional GRFA varieties, shifting away from modern cultivars. Local varieties will be promoted along with traditional techniques to ensure that farming is well-suited to the local environmental conditions. For each of the three demonstration landscapes, participatory landscape assessments will be made, followed by development of GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans, which will be guided by local coordination committees having equitable representation of farmers, agricultural associations, enterprises and local government units. Management measures will be developed and implemented through these processes. There is, therefore, a low risk that the increased use of these varieties will have negative impacts on biodiversity or land condition – rather it will be likely to have positive impacts.</p> <p>Through market development and incentivizing engagement in farming GRFA, there could be a significant expansion in the production of traditional varieties, potentially resulting in increased pressures on</p>

				natural environments. This risk is considered low as the market opportunities are unlikely to get to that scale and will be likely to be linked to farmland improvement initiatives such as eco-tourism and/or replacement of modern agricultural varieties. The project will target increased use of traditional varieties on existing farmland on which modern cultivars are currently used. The shift towards increased farming of GRFA varieties would have net benefits to natural resources, e.g., as traditional varieties tend to more resilient than modern cultivars, requiring few inputs such as pesticides and chemical fertilizers.
<p>Risk 4: Climate change has potential to negatively impact the diversity and viability of sustaining GRFA varieties in the project area.</p> <p><i>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, 2.2: Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Climate change projections are uncertain and more likely to impact the project in the longer-term, with lower probability and scale of impact during the project implementation timeframe.</p> <p>Some GRFA varieties are inherently more resilient to climate change impacts, e.g., more drought resistant, than modern varieties. Increased awareness and positive incentives to farmers for engaging in GRFA varieties are expected to strengthen the resilience of local ecosystems and increase food security and economic potential for the local communities.</p>	<p>Participatory landscape assessments planned for each of the three demonstration landscapes at project inception will include evaluation of potential climate change impacts. The GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans that will be developed based on the results of the participatory landscape assessments will include climate change adaptation management measures.</p>
<p>Risk 5: Increased farming of GRFA varieties could entail an increase in the quantity of agrochemicals applied, potentially impacting the environment or human health.</p> <p><i>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, 7.4: Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>In general, GRFA crop and livestock varieties require lower levels of inputs such as pesticides, chemical fertilizers, antibiotics, etc., compared to modern varieties. The project aims to facilitate adoption of incentives that would encourage farmers to increase</p>	<p>The project will be obliged to fulfill governmental regulations and UNDP standards regarding the use of agrochemicals. For instance, farmers participating in project activities will be required to handle, store, apply and dispose of agrochemicals in accordance with international good practice, such as the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.</p> <p>Management measures will be integrated into project procurement processes and targeted training will be delivered to farmers, agricultural associations, enterprises and local government units.</p>

			<p>engagement in traditional GRFA varieties.</p> <p>In some areas, it might be necessary to rehabilitate fallow land, entailing application of agrochemicals.</p>	
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
<i>Low Risk</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Moderate Risk</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Five project risks have been identified, of which their overall impact and probability have been assessed as Moderate (1 risk) and Low (4 risks). The risk with Moderate rating relates to gender equality and women’s empowerment (Risk 1).</p> <p>It is considered that the four Low rated risks are limited in scale, can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty, and can be addressed through application of UNDP social and environmental standards, mitigation measures and proactive stakeholder engagement during project implementation. Specific management measures are captured in the project design, including the project document and its annexes.</p> <p>Regarding the Moderate rated risk, a gender analysis and action plan have been developed with specific targets on gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>Standard M&E and adaptive management procedures will be applied during project implementation. A program level M&E Officer will support the project team to oversee coordination and implementation of risk management measures. And, the independent midterm review and terminal evaluation will assess whether appropriate risk mitigation measures have been taken.</p> <p>The programmatic approach provides further risk mitigation benefits, including development of a program level knowledge management strategy, facilitation of cross-learning exchanges and guidance from the program steering committee, chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.</p>
<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"/>	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	See Risks 1
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor: 	April 28, 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 	21/06/2020	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair 		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? 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?	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?	Yes
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
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>	Yes
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
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 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.

1.3	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)	Yes
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 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?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <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
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

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.]

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?	Yes
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? 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?	Yes
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 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
6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
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?	No
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.8	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		

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.

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?	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? <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