

Annex E: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Strengthening the enabling framework for biodiversity mainstreaming and mercury reduction in small and medium-scale gold mining operations
2. Project Number	PIMS 5763
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Guyana

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 will adopt a fully inclusive approach to ensure that all key stakeholders are consulted and participate in project activities. This will enable any concerns and grievances with regard to proposed project activities to be discussed and solutions sought to address them. The project will support the engagement and participation of all stakeholders in the design of the activities to promote environmentally responsible mining during implementation and in monitoring of the project, through community consultations. The project's approach to working with miners follows a human rights-based approach focusing on the needs of the miners and their communities, to encourage the adoption of environmentally responsible gold mining practices, which has been proven effective in similar small scale mining programs and taking into account lessons learned from successful ASM interventions. Training will also be provided to stakeholders to strengthen coordination and conflict resolution skills in communities. Awareness raising activities and the education campaign will reach out to vulnerable groups, including children, youth, women, to increase understanding of the negative health and environmental impacts of mercury and will enhance local governance and involvement of local communities in monitoring compliance and in promoting best practices. The project will strengthen enforcement of existing mining guidelines and policies, develop additional policies and enhance institutional presence in the field to ensure the rule of law and reduce illegal mining with all its associated issues in terms of violence, risks to women, and contamination of environmental resources. The Government will be strengthened to provide an enabling and appropriate framework and will be more able to meet its role as duty bearer. Through training the project will build the capacities of miners and empower them to advocate for themselves. Miners will become more aware of what their own rights and duties are and what they can expect the government to deliver to them. The project also integrates the principles of human rights and the rights of indigenous peoples by ensuring free prior informed consent and consideration of traditional and indigenous knowledge and land claims. UNDP has an established accountability mechanism with two main components: 1) A Compliance Review to respond to any potential claims that UNDP is not in compliance with applicable environmental and social policies; and 2) A Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) that ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes.

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

The project has adopted a gender-responsive approach and recognizes the role played by women in the mining sector, as well as the differential impacts, needs and concerns of women and men. A gender analysis was carried out during the design process and a Gender Strategy and Action Plan developed. Specific activities and outputs have been designed to ensure women's full participation, including in terms of capacity building and awareness raising on environmentally responsible practices. As part of Monitoring and Evaluation, the project Results Framework has included gender-disaggregated indicators. In addition, a budget has been included in order to be able to monitor the effectiveness of project gender mainstreaming and undertake adaptive management as necessary. The project will have a Social Development and Communications Specialist in charge of ensuring gender equality and women's empowerment is adequately undertaken. The project is expected to lead to positive impacts for women in terms of greater understanding of environmentally responsible mining technologies and techniques and awareness of the negative impacts of current practices, as well as positive impacts in terms of health and

environment on the ground, including improved quality of water and fish, and indirectly through improved security from stronger institutional presence and collaboration in the hinterland.

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

The focus of the project is on improving the environmental sustainability of mining activities, particularly small and medium-scale gold mining in Guyana. The project is expected to lead to significant environmental benefits through strengthening the policy and regulatory framework and institutional capacity to better manage the environmental impacts of ASGM as well as through the promotion of environmentally responsible mining practices along the life cycle of mining. Environmental benefits include forest conservation through reduced deforestation, biodiversity conservation, reduced land degradation and improved freshwater quality. Ecosystem services such as freshwater provision, food supply (fishes), carbon sequestration, water regulation, habitats for species and maintenance of genetic diversity are expected to be positively affected. The project does not anticipate any negative environmental impacts.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>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></p>	<p>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></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>Risk 1: Insufficient measures or mechanisms in place to ensure adequate response to local community grievances</p> <p>(Principle 1 Human Rights, questions 1 and 5)</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</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>To a large extent, it is likely that the project will be viewed favourably by communities as it will provide training and opportunities for adoption of environmentally responsible mining techniques that pose lower health risks. During the PPG stage, consultations were carried out Mahdia, Campbelltown and Micobie (Region 8 where the project will intervene) to present the project proposals. Toshihaos (leaders) gave their oral consent. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan have been developed, as well as a project level grievance redress mechanism. During project implementation, regular consultations will be carried out with local communities to ensure that all potential local community grievances are discussed and that the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is applied.</p>

<p>Risk 2: Duty bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project (Principle 1 Human Rights, question 6)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The entire STAR allocation is being channelled to this project to facilitate government execution and UNDP oversight. The UNDP Country Office will provide support to NIM and a Project Management Unit will be established to support achievement of project objectives and will also facilitate execution and the meeting of project obligations. Capacity building is a key element of the project. Project Outcome 2 will improve institutional capacities for enhanced coordination to mitigate and manage the impacts of small-scale gold-mining. Institutions will have more capacity to implement the policy, regulations and guidelines, as they will have received training and capacity building on monitoring and enforcement, and implementing and promoting environmentally responsible mining techniques</p>
<p>Risk 3: Rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights (Principle 1 Human Rights, question 7)</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 3</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs and the Ministry of Communities will be invited to participate in the Project Technical Committee (see Section VIII Governance and Management Arrangements). Both Ministries will be engaged in the project to provide access to indigenous communities and inputs in all activities including FPIC as well as to provide inputs into the implementation of the social, environmental and indigenous peoples safeguards. In addition, they will participate in the decision-making system and mechanism for inter-institutional cooperation (Outcome 2) and will contribute to the development and implementation of a tailored community awareness-raising campaign (Outcome 3). The project will also engage indigenous peoples' organizations such as the National Toshias Council, the Amerindian Peoples' Association and the Guyana Organization of Indigenous People to participate in activities such as planning of local level activities (Outcome 3), provide local and traditional knowledge for input into project activities and provide access to indigenous stakeholders and beneficiaries (Outcomes 2 and 3). An Indigenous Peoples Plan has been developed as well as a project level grievance redress mechanism.</p>
<p>Risk 4: There is the possibility of women not benefitting equally from the project activities because of their marginal involvement in gold mining directly</p>	<p>I: 3 P: 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>There is no formal information on the number of female owners of gold mining concessions. Different sources suggest the percentage of female concession varies</p> <p>A gender analysis was carried out and a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action plan has been developed. Targeted activities were designed to ensure women's participation in all aspects of this project and sex-disaggregated indicators were included in the project Results Framework. By promoting the introduction of</p>

<p>(Principle 2 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, question 2)</p>		<p>between 10% - 30%. Prevailing cultural perceptions and norms may act as a barrier to women applying for concessions and exploiting the concessions</p>	<p>environmentally responsible technologies and practices, women are expected to benefit from improved health and environmental indicators</p>
<p>Risk 5: The project could potentially cause adverse impacts to and/or involve changes to the use of habitats (e.g. modified, natural and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems, ecosystem services and livelihoods. (Standard 1 Biodiversity, questions 1.1, 1.6)</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 3</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Generally, ASGM is damaging to habitats, ecosystems and ecosystem services. The project intervention areas are located in existing mining areas, and will promote responsible ASGM technologies, which are expected to have a minimum impact on the modified habitat present there as well as conserved habitats. Project design incorporates appropriate management measures including: addressing the reduction of deforestation through improved prospecting; demonstrating practices (e.g. introducing triple deck sluices, showing how to optimize sluice deck angles, and size sluice deck widths, mercury free or almost-mercury free processing circuits; low-cost mercury vapor collector) to reduce mercury use and losses leading to the phase-out 10.2 metric tonnes of mercury over the project lifetime; developing and introducing reforestation methods using native colonizing species that can speed up the natural forest succession; and reducing turbidity by introducing well designed sediment catching ponds.</p>
<p>Risk 6: Climate change, which could reduce the viability of coastal agricultural activities and thereby cause demographic shifts from coast to hinterland, increasing mining in the hinterland, which could also increase pressures on different species. (Standard 2 Climate Change, question 2.2)</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Expected climate change impacts include sea level rise, increased flooding and droughts, among others. These could reduce the productivity of agricultural activities in the coastal belt and increase the level of mining in the interior. In addition, climate change could affect species populations.</p> <p>The project will promote better prospecting techniques and improved gold recovery rates so that production may increase without a concurrent need to increase the areas that are cleared. The project will also support institutional capacity building and strengthened regulations (including as they relate to financial instruments) to improve monitoring and enforcement and capacity building with miners to promote compliance, and in this way reduce impacts on biodiversity, forests and ecosystem services in the interior. The project also includes a data collection and monitoring component, which will develop a biodiversity monitoring protocol and which will enable the impacts of mining activities on biodiversity in the context of a changing climate to be better understood.</p>
<p>Risk 7: Occupational health and safety risks and vulnerabilities due to physical and chemical hazards during project operation.</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Small scale gold mining is often carried out in unsafe and unhealthy conditions, including inadequate workspace.</p> <p>The project will demonstrate environmentally responsible practices to reduce mercury use and losses, such as mercury free or almost-mercury free processing circuits, and low-cost mercury vapor collectors. Capacity building of government agencies and miners will support the adoption of the</p>




<p>(Standard 3, Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions, question 3.7)</p>		<p>Inappropriate equipment and exposure to mercury.</p>	<p>proposed best practices. Improved gold recovery rates will increase the miners' incomes and livelihoods. These interventions will help to reduce health and safety risks and improve working conditions in mining operations.</p>
<p>Risk 8: Possible impact on land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources from allocation of mining concessions</p> <p>(Standard 5 Displacement and Resettlement, questions 5.2 and 5.4)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Allocation of concessions is a main area of conflict between both governmental regulatory stakeholders, governmental stakeholders and non-governmental stakeholders and non-governmental stakeholders and other social groups including miners and indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>The project will <i>not</i> promote the formalization of mining zones in areas with unestablished land tenure arrangements. The project will support several approaches to improve decision making, including: a) baseline data collection and using data for among others, the demarcation of resources and concessions, natural resource management and reduction of resource use conflicts among the various stakeholders, and better monitoring; b) production of policy document(s), for government to make informed decisions, including on sensitive issues such as this one; and c) putting in place a coordination and decision making mechanism for allocation of concessions. Further analysis on potential conflicts with stakeholders will be undertaken at project outset and if needed a more detailed plan will be developed by the Social Development Specialist to mitigate this risk. However, it is beyond the realm of the project to control final government decisions <i>vis-a-vis</i> land tenure arrangements and allocation of concessions.</p>
<p>Risk 9: Indigenous peoples are present in the selected intervention areas and unless culturally appropriate consultations are carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC, mining activities could potentially impact lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples as well as affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned</p> <p>(Standard 6 Indigenous Peoples, questions 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5)</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 4</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>The intervention areas involve indigenous communities comprising several nations including Arawaks, Macushi and predominantly Patamonas</p>	<p>An Indigenous Peoples Plan has been developed. All actions with indigenous peoples will be guided by Free, Prior and Informed Consent. The project will respect the ethno-cultural characteristics of the indigenous communities in the design of interventions. The project will work with the existing organizational structures and decision-making processes of each group and will leverage the existing structures at the local levels (e.g. Village Councils). Representatives of Village Councils will be invited to participate in the Local Committees to be established for project management. Participatory dialogue and coordination will be established with communities to report, motivate, engage and to receive feedback regarding project planning and implementation. In addition, Indigenous Peoples' organizations such as the National Toshihos Council, the Amerindian Peoples' Association and Guyana Organization of Indigenous People will be engaged to provide access to indigenous stakeholders and beneficiaries and participate in planning and implementation of activities. A project-level grievance redress mechanism will be put in place to prevent potential conflicts,</p>

			manage conflicts that may arise and to serve as a grievance mechanism.
<p>Risk 10: Project includes activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water (Standard 7 Pollution Prevention, question 7.5)</p>	<p>I= 1 P=2</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>Mining by its very nature requires consumption of raw materials, use of water, etc. but the project will promote more efficient and sustainable mining practices.</p>	<p>The project will demonstrate less environmentally harmful mining and more efficient mining techniques, which will consume significantly less raw materials, energy and water.</p>
<p>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</p>			
<p>Select one (see SESP for guidance)</p>			
<p><i>Low Risk</i></p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Comments</p>
<p><i>Moderate Risk</i></p>		<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The project has incorporated mitigation measures for the potential risks in its design.</p>
<p><i>High Risk</i></p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?</p>			
<p>Check all that apply</p>			
<p>Principle 1: Human Rights</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Comments</p>
<p>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</p>		<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The ability to address local community grievances is classified as a low risk as such issues will be discussed through regular consultations with affected communities and through liaison with the Ministry of Indigenous People's Affairs and the Ministry of Communities, which have culturally sensitive guidelines for engaging with communities in the interior. The FPIC principle will be applied consistently with the project. A project level grievance redress mechanism is included in project design. The ability of rights holders to claim their rights is also considered a low risk as local inhabitants have various mechanisms in place to do so. Finally, the capacity of duty bearers to meet their obligations is considered a moderate risk due to institutional weaknesses. However, the project will strengthen the Environmental Protection Agency as Implementing Partner which will benefit from UNDP support through NIM as well as the relevant government agency in ASGM.</p>

	<p>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</p>		
	<p>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>This risk is considered moderate. The project will demonstrate environmentally responsible practices to reduce mercury use and losses, such as mercury free or almost-mercury free processing circuits, and low-cost mercury vapor collectors. Capacity building of government agencies and miners will support the adoption of the proposed best practices. Improved gold recovery rates will increase the miners' incomes and livelihoods. These interventions will help to reduce health and safety risks and improve working conditions in mining operations.</p>
	<p>4. Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>☐</p>	
	<p>5. Displacement and Resettlement</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>This risk is considered moderate. The project will not promote the formalization of mining zones in areas with unestablished land tenure arrangements. In fact, the project aims at improving decision making through improved baseline data; production of policy document(s), for government to make informed decisions, and putting in place a coordination and decision making mechanism for allocation of concessions. However, it is beyond the realm of the project to control final government decisions vis-à-vis land tenure arrangements and allocation of concessions</p>
	<p>6. Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>All project interventions will be carried out with the consent and participation of affected indigenous peoples, based on the principle of FPIC and using culturally appropriate methods. Consultations were carried out Mahdia, Campbelltown and Micobie (Region 8 where the project will intervene) to present the project proposals. Tosaos (leaders) gave their oral consent. The project will liaise with the Ministry of Indigenous People's Affairs and the Ministry of Communities. Both Ministries will provide access to indigenous communities and inputs in all activities including FPIC as well as to provide inputs into the implementation of the social, environmental and indigenous peoples safeguards. The project will also engage indigenous peoples' organizations and governance structures. An Indigenous Peoples Plan has been developed as well as a project level grievance redress mechanism (See Annex F). The associated risks are considered moderate.</p>

7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
		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.
		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 submission to the PAC.
		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?	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?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
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?	Yes
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

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.

<p>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></p>	No
<p>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below</p>	
<p>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	
<p>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></p>	Yes
<p>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>	No
<p>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)</p>	No
<p>1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?</p>	No
<p>1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?</p>	No
<p>1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development or reforestation?</p>	Yes
<p>1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?</p>	No
<p>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></p>	No
<p>1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)</p>	No
<p>1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?</p>	No
<p>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?</p>	No

<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>		
<p>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</p>		
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
<p>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</p>		
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?	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)?	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)?	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

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.

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)?	Yes
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?	Yes
6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by Indigenous peoples?	Yes
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		
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?	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?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes

