



Project Initiation Plan (PIP)
UNDP Africa Borderlands Programme

Project Title: UNDP Africa Borderlands Programme
Expected RP Outcome(s): Regional institutions sustain peace and build resilience to crises and shocks
Initiation Plan Start Date: 1 June 2019
Initiation Plan End Date: 30 November 2020
Implementing Partner: UNDP

Programme Period: 2018-2021
Regional Programme Outcome: Outcome 3
Atlas Award ID:

Total resources required: 1.2m USD
Total allocated resources: 1.2m USD
Source:
Unfunded budget: N/A

Brief Description

Africa's borderlands have experienced generations of neglect and marginalization across the political, social and economic sphere. As a result of such a neglect Africa's borderlands have become epicenters of persistent insecurity, mass poverty that is increasingly being compounded by devastating effects of climate change. In order to remedy these persistent challenges a targeted effort to generate peace and development in borderlands is critical in achieving the sustainable development goals and Africa's self-declared aspiration to "build an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa".

The purpose this Project Initiation Plan (PIP) is to develop the UNDP Borderlands Strategy and Programmatic Offer. The PIP aims to deliver one overarching *Output of developing a UNDP Borderlands Strategy and Programmatic Offer that is innovative and informed by up-to date research and analysis.*

Agreed by UNDP RBA Director:

02/05/2019



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I. PURPOSE

The challenges of Africa's large swath of borderlands have attracted fresh international concern and attention in recent years as a result of new waves of violent conflict and emergencies linked to Boko Haram and Al-Shabab insurgencies as well as the ongoing Sahel region crises. Yet persistent insecurity, and climate change effects combined with poor governance have had profound effects on the development trajectories across the borderlands. In order to remedy these persistent challenges, the borderlands require a strategy that encompasses unique and novel intervention methods and tools. The challenges of borderlands can only be understood through a regional and cross border perspective: the case for approaches to development programming and planning in Africa that are more explicitly cognizant of dynamics at a regional level is becoming more apparent, underscored most dramatically by its present-day violent conflicts. These 'complex conflict clusters' and large movement of people across borders highlight not only the security risk of instability, but also the impacts of the developmental deficit in these regions. Additionally, development partners face constraints in responding to sub-regional issues and dynamics, being closely tied to developing country government partnerships. In the case of the UN, the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and other strategic national plans, based on which the UNDP and other agencies in the UN family focus their interventions, take member states' national development planning as a starting point and, as a result, they are geographically bound to state borders, when the challenges and, more importantly, the solutions are increasingly regional in nature.

UNDP is ideally positioned to respond to the cross-border challenges - as the UN's premier development Agency, along with its long-term presence on the ground, trusted by the AU (African Union) and its Member States as well as all regional institutions, UNDP has unrivalled operational capacity and knowledge, through its network of Country Offices, regional and HQ units able to work seamlessly to deliver administratively complex, multi-component programmes and projects on a sub-regional basis providing and enabling affective humanitarian and development nexus platforms. Furthermore, UNDP is already working on cross border programming and has learned lessons through this. A number of cross border projects funded by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) exist in Africa, whereas UNDP is now working on an EU-funded cross border project in the Horn of Africa. Furthermore, UNDP is already working with the AUC (AU Commission) Peace and Security Division to support continental and sub-regional stabilization efforts.

UNDP in Africa has an increasing portfolio of regional and cross-border programmes in response to the AU interest and international concern. However, a more agile and less siloed UNDP is required to articulate and implement borderlands programmes. This Project Initiation Plan (PIP) was developed in acknowledgement of the scale of the Africa's borderlands challenges, with the aim of addressing the following development areas:

- i. A new 'stabilisation' approach - built on strategic partnership between the UN, the AU, and key international donors, in which UNDP leads the response to international calls to address the security-peace - development "nexus" and to operationalize the New Way of Working.
- ii. A radical shift in development agenda and prioritization – this is crucial if we are to truly to achieve the "leave no one behind" agenda. Achieving the SDGs in African borderlands means development thinking that is centred on the idea of reaching those most in need in at-risk geographical locales.
- iii. "Catch-up" development for borderlands – is imperative if borderlands are to establish the development trajectory, and the momentum, necessary to meet the SDGs. Achieving such a goal will require a multi-dimensional approach, innovation and experimentation. With few ingredients for development uptake in the borderlands, it will take many years, and much trial and error, before sustainability is achieved and resilience is built. Partners should not look to immediate

results and must accept the need for longer-term investment informed by data and analysis, risk taking and innovation.

- iv. A focus on employment for youth, whose livelihoods and well-being are a pathway for finding a durable solution to borderlands' challenges. Demographic trends make the situation urgent; security implications and the 'leave no one behind' make it imperative that UNDP explore how to generate the employment opportunities necessary to ensure that the youth of African borderlands can lead productive and meaningful lives in their communities of origin.

Acknowledgement of the scale of the challenges and the overarching importance of a responsive and relevant approach points to the need for development of a relevant, responsive Strategy for the Borderlands based on sound research and analysis as well as consultations with the development partners. Therefore, this PIP will drive forward the development of the UNDP Africa Borderlands Strategy and Programme and will be the first step towards ensuring the Borderlands Programme acquires operational and financial capacities to become a dedicated multi-disciplinary unit capable of responding to the unique challenges of the borderlands through research, development of tools and methods, resource mobilization and support to implementation of innovative initiatives in Africa's borderlands.

The added advantage of the Borderlands Programme is its capacity to consolidate and support the ongoing UNDP regional projects and pave the way for implementation of the UNDP regional initiatives including but not limited to: the ongoing work in the Horn of Africa (EU-UNDP Project "Support for Effective Cooperation and Coordination of Cross-border Initiatives in Southwest Ethiopia-Northwest Kenya, Marsabit-Borana & Dawa, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia", which aims to address the drivers of conflict and instability, irregular migration and displacement in the cross-border areas through improved cross-border coordination and cooperation); the pipeline project in the Sahel, aimed at improving the human security of young people in border communities the Liptako-Gourma Region; and the regional stabilization work in Lake Chad Basin ("Regional Stabilisation Facility for Lake Chad" Project, with the objectives of stabilisation of specific areas, cleared of Boko Haram control, but where communities remain vulnerable to continued infiltration and attack and initiation of extended stabilisation activities across the Boko Haram-affected States and Regions, through support to implementation of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) Regional Stabilisation Strategy). The Borderlands Programme/Unit will provide substantial backstopping, technical and coordination support to implementation or initiation of these borderlands initiatives and allow for more efficient and coordinated approach to development of new innovative projects in collaboration with UNDP's Country Offices to propel the development and stabilization efforts in the borderlands.

To ensure effective operation and achievement of its objectives, the Borderlands Programme will consist of several units with the following responsibilities:

- **Data and Research Unit:** The Unit will commission research and studies to fill significant gaps in knowledge and understanding of border areas, will ensure the dissemination of knowledge products to all relevant stakeholders, and will further support "south-south" experience-sharing and cooperation initiatives wherever it makes sense.
- **Programme Support Unit:** The Unit will provide technical support to project formulation, project monitoring and assurance regimes, and resource mobilization efforts. An experienced UNDP Advisor will provide advice and training to Country Offices on integration and operationalization of cross-border programming in their portfolios, as well as ad hoc support to the resolution of programmatic and operational issues negatively affecting delivery rates.
- **Partnerships and Interagency Support Unit:** The Unit will provide interagency support towards an integrated approach ensuring the Humanitarian Development nexus and the New Way of Working are also at the centre of cross border programming. The Unit will also work in permanent liaison with the African Union, and all relevant Regional Economic Commissions, as well as with key

financial and technical partners in the international community. The Unit will take the lead in ensuring coordination of efforts with UN DPA and DPKO, and with UN Agencies through Regional Directors Teams, in regard to joint programming to customize the New Way of Working to crises in specific borderlands.

The Borderlands Programme will utilize the already existing resources and knowledge where relevant and possible. In this context, for example it will utilize the existing knowledge and capacities of the UNDP Climate Team.

In its staffing, the UNDP Borderlands Programme will be led by a Senior Chief Technical Adviser (P6), responsible for the strategic scope and direction of the Programme, development and maintenance of implementation partnerships, donor liaison and resource mobilization. It will also comprise key staff, bringing together UNDP experience and capacity in different specialties to establish innovative solutions to the root causes of crisis in African borderlands as shown on Figure 1 below.

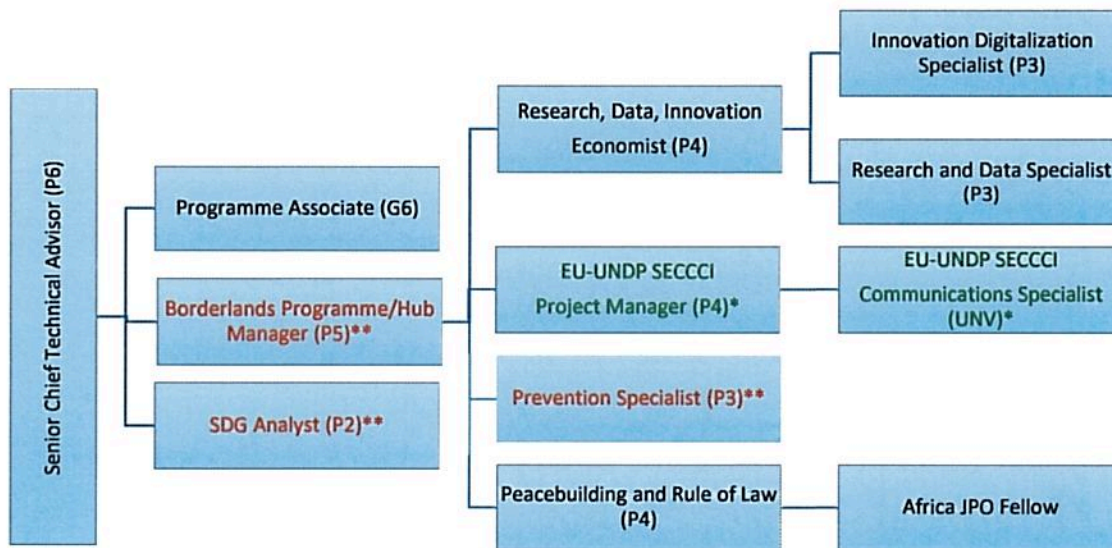


Figure 1: UNDP Borderlands Programme/Unit Organigramme (* Existing positions) (** Global Policy Network (GPN Positions))

II. EXPECTED OUTPUT

The PIP's implementation aims to contribute to a sustainable, coordinated, evidence-based and focused on finding innovative solutions approach to development in Africa's borderlands. This PIP will contribute to the UNDP Regional Programme for Africa (2018-2021) Outcome 3 (*Regional institutions sustain peace and build resilience to crises and shocks*) and accordingly, to the Strategic Plan (2018-2021) Outcome 3 (*Build resilience to shocks and crises*).

The PIP will deliver an overarching Output: **Developed UNDP Borderlands Strategy and Programmatic Offer that is innovative and informed by up-to date research and analysis.**

The following processes and assumptions underpin the logic of the PIP: *the research and needs assessment of cross border areas (Activity 1)* will contribute to a better understanding of the development challenges and solutions and create room for *common agreement between UNDP and borderlands development*

stakeholders and provide ground for discussing and ensuring consequent commitment from the development partners (Activity 2) The results of both will contribute to the improved cross-border efforts and feed into backstopping and implementation support to ongoing regional initiatives (Activity 3). The later will form the structure of the UNDP Borderlands Programme, which will be further operationalized through creation of necessary functioning infrastructure (Activity 4) and will be incorporated into the process of conceptualizing and designing the UNDP Borderlands Strategy and Programme Offer (Activity 5).

Activity 1: Conduct research and needs-assessment of cross-border areas and priorities

One of the primary tasks of the UNDP Borderlands Programme/Unit will be ensuring that borderlands stabilization and development efforts are relevant to the needs of these areas. Therefore, developing the research methodology, collecting the data and ensuring effective analysis aimed at developing innovative tools and methodology to respond to challenges of Africa's borderlands will be a priority. The results of research and related analysis will be utilized for: a) providing backstopping support to ongoing cross-border initiatives and COs that implement cross-border initiatives; b) ensuring relevance of newly developed borderlands initiatives; c) applying an evidence-based approach to monitoring and evaluation of cross-border initiatives; d) enhancing the development partners' understanding of programming priorities of the borderlands.

The analysis will inform the UNDP Africa's borderlands strategy and the subsequent Programmatic Offer, ensuring that the strategic direction and specific efforts of the Borderlands Programme/Unit are demand-driven, needs-based, and informed by substantial and credible evidence. In order to do so, the UNDP Borderlands Programme/Unit will ensure:

1.1 Development of the research methodology, mapping matrices, data, analysis and utilization strategy;

1.2 Collection and analysis of data;

1.3 Dissemination/communication/discussion of the findings and their implications.

Activity 2: Secure commitment for increased cooperation in borderlands

Increased cross-border cooperation is essential to address common threats and re-start stalled development processes and can be a multiplier of efforts at national level. UNDP has an important role to play in supporting the African Union, RECs and other sub-regional stakeholders to develop continental and regional ownership and resolution of the multiple challenges affecting African borderlands. UNDP can also promote One UN coordination in support to the design and implementation of stabilization planning and can facilitate efforts to operationalize and coordinate a "New Way of Working" amongst Agencies and technical partners in order to maximize the impact and cost-effectiveness of intervention. In order to do so, strong commitment from the relevant stakeholders: e.g. AU, RECs, development partners, UNDP Country Offices, UN Agencies will be required to ensure the Borderlands Programme/Unit responds to the situation on the ground. The following actions will be implemented under this activity:

2.1 Organization of a Launch event to present the concept of the Borderlands Programme to relevant stakeholders;

2.2 Organized discussions and consultations with stakeholders aimed at conceptualizing the harmonized approaches in borderlands areas.

Activity 3. Provide backstopping and implementation support to ongoing initiatives in the borderlands

The comparative advantage of the Borderlands Programme/Unit is its ability to support the already ongoing work of the UNDP in the African continent. This activity will allow the opportunity to support COs with technical support for identification of relevant innovative initiatives in the borderlands areas. The following UNDP regional initiatives will be provided with technical support in terms of implementation, monitoring, data collection, etc.:

3.1 EU-UNDP Project "Support for Effective Cooperation and Coordination of Cross-border Initiatives in Southwest Ethiopia-Northwest Kenya, Marsabit-Borana & Dawa, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia"(SECCI Project) ;

3.2 Improving the human security of young people in border communities the Liptako-Gourma Region;

3.3 "Regional Stabilisation Facility for Lake Chad" Project.

Activity 4: Operationalize the UNDP Borderlands Unit

Ensuring that the Programme/Unit has successful operational capacities is crucial for ensuring that the results are efficient, focused and sustainable. Therefore, this activity will focus of establishing the human resources and basic operational infrastructure of the Programme/Unit. As per the Programme/Unit organigramme, two positions already exist as part of the EU-UNDP SECCI Project, and these will be integrated into the functional and operational structure of the Programme/Unit. In addition to these, the PIP will start with recruitment of the following positions:

- Senior Chief Technical Adviser (P6);
- Peacebuilding and Rule of Law Advisor (P5);
- Programme Associate (G6);
- Africa JPO Fellow.

In addition to the abovementioned positions, core staffing will be augmented by international consultants where necessary, through the UNDP Crisis Response Unit roster of vetted and experienced experts. Implementation of the activity will follow the standard UNDP recruitment procedures:

4.1 Development of ToRs, procurement requirements;

4.2 Advertisement of positions, procurement needs;

4.3 Selection, contracting, procurement.

Activity 5. Develop the Borderlands Programme Strategy and Programmatic Offer

This activity will focus on increasing the sustainability of the borderlands efforts by developing the Strategic Programme Document and Programmatic Offer. The strategic Programme Document will follow the relevant UNDP requirements for Programme/Project Documents in line with the UNDP PPM (Programme and Project Management) Policy and will include but not be limited to the detailed ToRs of the individual units, long- and short-term results, resource mobilization needs and partnerships. In line with the Regional Programme for Africa lessons best practices, the document will adopt a co-creation approach to ensure a participatory and ownership of all stakeholders. The following actions will take place to implement this activity:

5.1 Organization of strategic planning workshops and meetings aimed at ensuring "co-creation";

5.2 Consultations of the draft document and follow-up meetings aimed at resource-mobilization;

5.3 Finalization and approval of the document.

4 MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This PIP will be managed in collaboration with the UNDP Kenya Country Office, by the UNDP RSCA using the existing management structure of the UNDP Africa Regional Programme, under the guidance of the UNDP Africa Regional Programme Coordinator. Once the Senior Chief Technical Adviser assumes function, she/he will manage the implementation of this Initiation Plan. UNDP RSCA will have the overall responsibility for all contracting, procurement and recruitment of consultants where necessary under the PIP.

During the PIP, the Project Board function will be performed by the Steering Committee of the Regional Programme for Africa.

Existing Cross Border programmes such as the EU-UNDP SECCI Project will be merged into UNDP Borderlands Programme/Unit under the overall UNDP Africa Programme structure.

The Borderlands Programme/Unit will be funded initially through catalytic funding from Regional Programme resources supplemented by non-core resource through programmatic resource mobilization.

The Unit will take inspiration from the UNDP Accelerator Labs model, which aims to radically accelerate learning about what works by operating as a globally integrated network where each Lab learns from the rest, by exploring multiple solutions at the same time, and by designing experiments that teach us whether solutions can work and grow in weeks or months rather than years.

The existing management team will have a roaming role within the region and ensure that an effective implementation of the ongoing and future programmes are in line with the UNDP approach as well as the existing regional strategies.

5 MONITORING

The monitoring functions will be fulfilled by the PIP management and implementation team following the UNDP regular monitoring procedures. The PIP manager will oversee and review the initiation activities to ensure meeting of the objectives and goals set in the PIP and report to the Regional Programme for Africa Coordinator. At the end of the PIP implementation period, a Progress Report will be prepared.

United Nations Development Programme

6 ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 1 June 2019 – 30 November 2020

EXPECTED OUTPUT	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5		Q6	Funding Source	Budget Description
Output 1: Developed UNDP Borderlands Strategy and Programmatic Offer that is innovative and informed by up-to-date research and analysis.	<p>Activity 1: Conduct research and needs-assessment of cross-border areas and priorities</p> <p>1.1 Development of the research methodology, mapping matrices, data, analysis and utilization strategy;</p> <p>1.2 Collection and analysis of data;</p> <p>1.3 Dissemination/Communication/discussion of the findings and their implications.</p> <p>Activity 2: Secure commitment for increased cooperation in borderlands</p> <p>2.1 Organization of a Launch event to present the concept of the Borderlands Programme to relevant stakeholders;</p> <p>2.2 Organized discussions and consultations with stakeholders aimed at conceptualizing the harmonized approaches in borderlands areas</p>	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	Consultants, travel, conference/meeting costs	180,000	
		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	Consultants, travel, conference/meeting costs	150,000	

<p>Indicator 1: UNDP Borderlands Strategy and Programme offer finalized and approved</p> <p>Baseline 1: No document</p> <p>Target 1: Document (s) finalized; offer approved by PAC</p>	<p>Activity 3: Provide backstopping and implementation support to ongoing initiatives in the borderlands</p> <p>3.1 EU-UNDP Project "Support for Effective Cooperation and Coordination of Cross-border Initiatives in Southwest Ethiopia-Northwest Kenya, Marsabit-Borana & Dawa, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia";</p> <p>3.2 Improving the human security of young people in border communities the Liptako-Gourma Region;</p> <p>3.3 "Regional Stabilisation Facility for Lake Chad" Project.</p>	X	X	X				UNDP	UND P	Consultants, travel, conference/meeting costs.	100,000
	<p>Activity 4: Operationalize the UNDP Borderlands Programme</p> <p>4.1 Development of ToRs, procurement requirements;</p> <p>4.2 Advertisement of positions, procurement needs;</p> <p>4.3 Selection, contracting, procurement.</p>	X	X	X				UNDP	UND P	Consultants, travel, conference/meeting costs, salaries, equipment	700,000
	<p>Activity 5: Finalize the Borderlands Programme Strategy and Programme Offer</p> <p>5.1 Organization of strategic planning workshops and meetings aimed at ensuring "co-creation";</p> <p>5.2 Consultations of the draft document and follow-up meetings aimed at resource-mobilization;</p> <p>5.3 Finalization and approval of the document.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	UND P	Consultants, travel, conference/meeting costs, printing costs	70,000
TOTAL											1,200,000

Annex [1]. Social and Environmental Screening

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) and [Toolkit](#) for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	UNDP Africa Borderlands Programme - PIP
2. Project Number	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Regional Programme for Africa

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

This PIP was developed in acknowledgement of the scale of the Africa's borderlands challenges, which, amongst others, include human rights of the populations living in the borderlands. The Borderlands Strategy will aim to address these challenges, therefore the Strategy and Programmatic Offer Document development will be crucial to advancing development and human rights in the borderlands. The research that will inform the UNDP Borderlands Strategy and Programmatic Offer will take the human rights and how they interplay with other borderlands challenges into consideration.

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

This PIP was developed in acknowledgement of the scale of the Africa's borderlands challenges, which, amongst others, include gender inequalities amongst the populations living in the borderlands. The Borderlands Strategy will aim to address these challenges, therefore the Strategy and Programmatic Offer Document development will be crucial to advancing development and empowerment of women in the borderlands. The research that will inform the UNDP Borderlands Strategy and Programmatic Offer will take the gender inequality and how it affects other borderlands challenges into consideration.

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

This PIP was developed in acknowledgement of the scale of the Africa's borderlands challenges, which, amongst others, include climate change effects on the borderlands areas. The Borderlands Strategy will aim to address these challenges, therefore the Strategy and Programmatic Offer Document development will be crucial to advancing development, including strategies for addressing climate change adverse effects and promoting environmental sustainability in the borderlands. The research that will inform the UNDP Borderlands Strategy and Programmatic Offer will take the climate change and how it affects other borderlands challenges into consideration.

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). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</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)
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)	Comments

	Low Risk	X	
	Moderate Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	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
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<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	25 April 2019	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?	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?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No

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.

3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No

<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? <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
<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?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
<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?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	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
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the	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.

lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	
6.4 Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5 Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6 Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7 Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8 Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9 Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
7.1 Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	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?	No