

## Annex 4: Social and Environmental Screening Procedure

### Project Information

<b>Project Information</b>	
1. Project Title	Participatory management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon
2. Project Number	6297
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Suriname

### 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***

Throughout its design and implementation, the principles of participation and inclusion of human rights were applied. The project will ensure the engagement and participation of all key stakeholders, including the Indigenous Peoples and Maroon peoples. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan and an Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework were developed during the PPG phase to guide project implementation and ensure adherence to the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). During project design, field consultations were held in accordance with the engagement plan in four Maroon locations (including communities from surrounding areas) and the Indigenous village of Kwamalasamutu. Feedback received was incorporated in the engagement plan, the gender mainstreaming plan and the project document.

The project will thus ensure that potentially marginalized people and groups are given a voice in decision-making processes and in activities that may impact them, for example in the development of a landscape assessment and land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, development of nature tourism and SFM codes of practices, and promotion of sustainable livelihoods.

The principle of accountability and rule of law will be upheld by following all standard UNDP policies on monitoring, evaluation, audits, and transparency in project implementation. UNDP has an established accountability mechanisms 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. The Grievance Redress Mechanism proposed includes the views of the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples

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

During the PPG phase, the project carried out a gender analysis to understand the differential impacts, needs and concerns of women and men in relation to this project, after which a Gender Mainstreaming Plan was developed, which is aligned with the National Gender Vision for Suriname 2021 – 2035 and the gender equality and equity priorities identified therein. The Gender Mainstreaming Plan furthermore outlines how the ASL project will improve gender equality and equity and women's rights. The strategies proposed include gender mainstreaming throughout all project activities, gender awareness training, gender responsive assessments and women's (economic) empowerment activities, as well as gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation.

The specific activities included in the project design will ensure women's full participation, for example, in terms of the sustainable utilization of non-timber forest products and development of value chains, promotion of community-inclusive nature tourism, and establishment of agroforestry systems. The project will promote women's participation in the decision-making/governance mechanism and in the Project Management Unit, capacity building activities (such as to strengthen community capacity in monitoring, reporting and verification and in the participatory management of protected and productive landscapes), and in awareness raising activities.

In terms of policy work and land use planning, the project intervention to develop a landscape assessment and land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape will be carried out in accordance with culturally appropriate mechanisms and with full participation of women and women's groups, as will the processes of development of nature tourism and SFM codes of practice.

The project's Results Framework includes sex-disaggregated indicators (such as number of beneficiaries) and project funds will be allocated as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation activities to monitor gender mainstreaming and undertake adaptive management as necessary.

The project is expected to lead to positive impacts for women, in particular in terms of support for sustainable livelihoods and has been given a score of 2 on the Atlas Gender marker.

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

The project will mainstream environmental sustainability throughout all Components, which are focused on increasing the conservation and sustainable development of Suriname's Amazon region. The project will improve the management of protected landscapes, strengthen the management of productive landscapes by integrating environmental considerations, put in place policies and plans to support protected and productive landscape management, coupled with capacity building and information management, and carry out an awareness raising campaign about the values of the ecosystem services provided by the Amazon and the importance of sustainable forest management, among others.

The project is consistent with priorities identified in the United Nations Framework Convention on Biodiversity, ratified by Suriname in 2006, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, ratified in 1996. The project also contributes to priorities identified in Suriname's National Development Plan (2017-2021), including the national priority "Suriname, through a climate compatible development approach, will have put in place advanced capacities, policies, institutional frameworks, engaged and active citizens for adaptive and agile production systems that can respond to increasing socio-economic, environmental and climatic challenges" and all outputs under it, including: Output 3.1: National and subnational institutions enabled to define and implement policies/plans/strategies for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste; Output 3.2: Indigenous & Tribal peoples and coastal communities empowered to plan and carry out sustainable livelihoods activities that improve conservation of biodiversity and/or, combat the effects of climate change; and Output 3.3: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented. The project is also fully aligned with the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework in the Caribbean, specifically the Outcome: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources (A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean).

**Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks**

<p><b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b></p> <p><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></p>	<p><b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b></p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p><b>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)?</b></p>
<p><b>Risk Description</b></p>	<p><b>Impact and Probability (1-5)</b></p>	<p><b>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>

<p>Risk 1 (Principle 1: human rights and Standard 5: Displacement and resettlement, and Standard 6 on IPs)</p> <p>Several project activities, among others, the preparation of a land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, strengthening of the management of PA management and forest concessions (Outputs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.5), could lead to restrictions in access to resources for communities who depend on these, but will not lead to physical displacement or resettlement of people.</p>	<p>I: 3 P:2</p>	<p><i>Moderate</i></p>	<p>All activities (incl. landscape assessment for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, management of PAs and forest concessions) will be done in a highly participatory manner, taking into account the biodiversity, ecosystem services, traditional and cultural heritage values. In Coeroeni-Paroe, the assessment will feed into the land use plan, which will be advanced through culturally appropriate engagement and advocacy with the Trio Indigenous people. The land use plan will be discussed with national-level stakeholders and relevant government officials and the project's technical working group before it is presented to government.</p>	<p>The Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework, developed during the PPG stage, explains how engagement with the Trio Indigenous People will take place in a participatory and culturally appropriate manner, following the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Based on this, and indigenous and maroon peoples' plan (IPP) will be prepared at the project's outset, before any relevant activities begin. Participation is also a principle of the stakeholder engagement plan and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), developed during the PPG phase. The highly participatory manner of engagement will prevent or mitigate any restrictions to resources. In addition, a Livelihood Action Plan will be developed during project implementation before any activities in the field will be carried out. An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed during project outset to further outline mitigation measures for this risk and others, as noted below and as determined necessary in the course of assessments at the start of project implementation.</p>
<p>Risk 2: (Principle 2: Gender equality and women's empowerment)</p> <p>There is a risk that the project could recreate existing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits and/or could entail restrictions vis a vis access to resources and assets through the implementation of the land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape and/or through strengthened PA management (Outputs 3.1 and 3.5)</p>	<p>I: 3 P:2</p>	<p><i>Moderate</i></p>	<p>The participatory manner in which the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape assessment and land use plan will be carried out will also engage local women and women's groups, so as to ensure that their concerns and inputs are taken into account. The project also seeks to increase women's participation in the management of protected areas and as such will provide training for women</p>	<p>The Gender Mainstreaming Plan developed during the project design phase describes how gender will be included and budgeted in all project activities. The strategy mentions that the PMU and other governance structures, as well as traditional Maroon and Indigenous leadership, will receive gender awareness and gender analysis training to enable them to better understand gender issues and the need for specific empowerment of women. Resources will be set aside to monitor the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming during project implementation. Gender mainstreaming is also included in the stakeholder engagement plan and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The latter forms the basis of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will be developed during project outset.</p>

			and women's groups. Furthermore, the project aims to provide benefits to women through the promotion of sustainable livelihoods options, such as nature tourism and sustainability utilization and commercialization of non-timber forest products and development of agroforestry systems, among other things.	The above-mentioned Livelihood Action Plan will also identify ways to mitigate or minimize impacts on livelihoods and access to resources, including for women. This will be developed before any activities on the ground will be implemented.
<p>Risk 3: (Standard 1: biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management)</p> <p>Many of the proposed project activities (conservation, forest management, agroforestry, etc) will take place within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas and may inadvertently affect them negatively (activities for components 1 and 2). The project will target work in four protected areas, including the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR), the Sipaliwini Nature Reserve, Brownsberg Nature Park, and the Brinckheuvel Nature Reserve as well as two landscapes which also have high levels of biodiversity and carbon stocks.</p>	<p>I: 3 P:2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>All project interventions that will take place within protected areas or in critical habitats within the project's target landscapes will be undertaken with the specific purpose of promoting their conservation and sustainable development, so no negative impacts are foreseen. The project will promote improved management effectiveness in protected areas, carry out pilot-scale rehabilitation in outmined areas to be selected in deliberation with stakeholders and Maroon communities in the direct vicinity of the Brownsberg Nature Park, and implement priority actions for jaguar conservation. Improved management will have to consider that no buffer zones exist around protected areas in Suriname, and that new data and</p>	<p>Measures to address possible risks have been incorporated into the project design by biodiversity experts. Outside the protected areas, the project will promote sustainable livelihoods, such as nature tourism, sustainable utilization of timber and non-timber forest products and agroforestry systems. In addition, the project will promote the strengthening of policy instruments for sustainable forestry management and nature tourism, and contribute to improved environmental information management and awareness raising about the values of the Amazon, among other actions.</p> <p>In ESMF, the procedures for assessing the risks of yet to be defined activities (eg., grants for SFM and agroforestry projects) are explained. These procedures will be further developed during the first two months of project implementation, based on the final details of the pilot activities, and will be presented in an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). In addition, a Livelihood Action Plan will be developed during project implementation before any activities in the field will be carried out.</p> <p>The data generated by the project will be analyzed and manipulated by scientists and conservation specialists. The access to fundamental information forests and wildlife will be limited to a restricted group of people. The project will ensure that widely available information is not specific so cannot be used for illicit purposes. With project funding (Output 3.4) the institutional capacity of LBB for wildlife conservation and</p>

			information on wildlife could trigger illegal actions..	improved inter-institutional coordination for control of illegal trafficking and trade will be promoted.
<p>Risk 4 (Standard 1: biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management)</p> <p>The project will involve pilot-scale rehabilitation of degraded lands, which may involve reforestation and could lead to the unwitting introduction of invasive alien species (Output 1.4).</p>	<p>I:2 P:2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Where reforestation is carried out as part of the rehabilitation work, native species will be used and the project will put in place a monitoring system to track accidental introduction of exotic invasive species (assessment of plants in the plot and removal of exotic or invasive plants)</p>	
<p>Risk 5 (Standard 6- Indigenous People), Standard 4: Cultural Heritage) and Standard 1: Human Rights</p> <p>The project's area of influence includes indigenous and tribal peoples and involves use of natural resources through the promotion of sustainable forestry, for example (Output 2.2). There is the risk that these communities might be excluded from the decisions that may affect them (directly or indirectly), that they won't equitably benefit from the project, that their cultural values will not be respected, or that their livelihoods could be negatively affected. There is also a risk that rights-holders, including marginalized groups in the interior, do not have the capacity to claim their rights, for example, in terms of land rights..</p>	<p>I: 4 P:2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Indigenous and Maroon peoples still have unclaimed collective land rights. These are being dealt with in Suriname through ongoing, separate processes and the project will not be involved in this issue or in promoting any changes to land tenure or to land rights.</p> <p>The Trio have made their traditional lands clear more than a decade ago with maps officially presented to the government. For activities such as the land use plan for the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape, the Trio leadership requires that in order to prevent any misunderstandings of their land rights claims, any maps produced must clearly state that these are solely for the sake of project implementation.</p> <p>The project will carry out a number of activities in a</p>	<p>The Stakeholder Engagement Process and Plan developed in the design phase identifies key stakeholders, including key Indigenous and Maroon organizations and communities, and outlines how a participatory stakeholder engagement process should be used throughout the project. An Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework was developed and an ESFM were developed in accordance with UNDP guidelines and standards, and ensures that engagement will be culturally appropriate, applying the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). In ESMF, the procedures for assessing the risks of yet to be defined activities (eg grants for SFM and agroforestry projects) are explained. These procedures will be further developed during the first two months of project implementation, based on the final details of the pilot activities, and will be presented in an Environmental and Social Management Plan. Moreover, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) proposed can be utilized when the ITPs believe they are excluded, or when they have a problem or grievance with respect to implementation. The GRM is in accordance with UNDP's policies and includes the views of the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples, which were gained during consultations in the PPG phase.</p> <p>In addition, a Livelihood Action Plan and IPP will be developed during project implementation before any activities in the field will be carried out. The LAP will address clarification of and secure tenure rights consistent with Applicable Law. An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed during project outset to further outline mitigation measures for this risk.</p>

			<p>highly participatory manner that are expected to benefit Indigenous Peoples and Maroon peoples and other local communities, such as promotion of nature tourism, sustainable forestry, sustainable utilization and commercialization of non-timber forest products, development of agroforestry systems, and participatory land use planning. The participatory approach will ensure that decision making on the activities to be implemented will be in line with the cultural values of the population. The project will also carry out awareness raising activities with Indigenous and Maroon peoples. The population of Brownsveg (close to BNP) will be specifically targeted and included in livelihood activities such as nature-tourism. The development of the land use assessment and land use plan for the Coeroeni landscape will be fully developed in collaboration with Trio people, ensuring that the land use plan is focused on traditional land use practices that are fully targeting forest and landscape integrity and</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

			avoid negative social and environmental impact.	
<p>Risk 6 (Standard 2: climate change mitigation and adaptation)</p> <p>The negative impacts of climate change on Suriname's coastal region, where the majority of the population lives (including increased frequency of drought and lower crop outputs), may lead to increased pressures on the Amazon forests of the interior in terms of exploitation for forestry, mining and shifting cultivation.</p>	<p>I: 3</p> <p>P: 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>It is unlikely that there will be a significant increase in the level of pressure on the Amazon region during the time period of the project. Furthermore, the government has made high-level commitments to maintain the 93% forest cover. In any case, the project interventions to promote sustainable livelihoods such as utilization of non-timber forest products and nature tourism will serve to demonstrate development alternatives for the Amazon region that are not destructive to the forests.</p>	
<p>Risk 7- (standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions) There is a risk to occupational health and safety during the small-scale construction of infrastructure (such as renovation of existing buildings, park signage and maintenance of existing roads and trails)to improve service delivery in the Brownsberg Nature Reserve (Output 1.2).</p>	<p>I:3</p> <p>P:2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Minimal construction activities might be needed to improve service delivery at the Brownsberg Nature Reserve (improvement of existing housing and water systems, signage).</p>	<p>The project will ensure adherence to all national occupational health and safety standards and to SES requirements.</p>
<p>Risk 8. (standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions) Outmined areas are known to be occupied by new artisanal miners. When other activities take place, like rehabilitation, this might trigger new invasion including conflicts between invaders and project partners (Output 1.4).</p>	<p>I4</p> <p>P1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>There is a difficulty to work in outmined areas because of the potential of illegal re-occupation. The project plans to rehabilitate at pilot scale, 300 hectares of outmined areas. If these areas are re-invaded during the restoration, this poses a safety risk to project staff and may undermine the</p>	<p>This risk will be managed by careful selection of sites, close to human settlements where there is active control by law enforcement agencies. The risk is also considered the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The latter forms the basis of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will be developed during project outset.</p>



			restoration activities. Therefore, site selection and contact with local authorities is crucial.	
Risk 9. (standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; standard 7: pollution prevention) Outmined areas are known to be contaminated with heavy metals. When rehabilitation activities take place, this might expose workers to contaminated soils and could generate more waste by soil transportation (Output 1.4).	<i>I4 P1</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	The project plans to rehabilitate at pilot scale, 300 hectares of outmined areas.	This rehabilitation will be done by organizations that have experience and employ staff that is duly trained. The activity will be accompanied by a monitoring system of soils and water, that will monitor the eventual presence of heavy metals and work to avoid contact with, or release of, contaminated soils. The risk is also considered the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and will be further assessed and managed as such. The latter forms the basis of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will be developed during project outset.
<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</b>				
<b>Select one (see <a href="#">SESP</a> for guidance)</b>			<b>Comments</b>	
<i>Low Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		The overall risk of the project is moderate due to the existence of moderate risks related to Indigenous Peoples, human rights, cultural heritage and gender equity and health and safety (summarized above). This risk of potential adverse social impacts will be addressed through application of appropriate mitigation measures to be defined in the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Process and Plan, ESFM, ESMP, Livelihood Action Plan (to be developed at project outset) and Gender Mainstreaming Plan.	
<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?</b>				
Check all that apply			<b>Comments</b>	
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Several project activities, among other the preparation of a land use plan for the	

			Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, strengthening of the management of PA management and forest concessions, could lead to restrictions in access to resources for communities who depend on these, but will not lead to displacement or resettlement of people. As indicated in Question 6, an ESMF and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan were developed during PPG, including an Indigenous Peoples Plan, and a Livelihood Action Plan and ESMP will be developed at project outset to identify and further detail the appropriate mitigation measures.
	<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>	<b>X</b>	There is a risk that the project could recreate existing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits and/or could entail restrictions vis a vis access to resources and assets through the implementation of the land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape. As specified in Question 6, an ESMF and both a strategy and an action plan for gender mainstreaming were developed and a Livelihoods Action Plan and an ESMP will be developed at project outset to mitigate this risk (or updated in ESMF if sufficient).
	<b>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>	<b>X</b>	Outmined areas are known to be occupied by new artisanal miners. When other activities take place, like rehabilitation, this might trigger new invasion including conflicts between invaders and project partners. As specified in Question 6, this risk will be managed by careful selection of sites, close to human settlements where there is active control by law enforcement agencies

	<b>4. Cultural Heritage</b>	X	
	<b>5. Displacement and Resettlement</b>	X	See Principle 1 - Human Rights
	<b>6. Indigenous Peoples</b>	X	The project's area of influence includes indigenous peoples and involves use of natural resources through the promotion of sustainable forestry, for example. There is the risk that these communities might be excluded from the decisions that may affect them (directly or indirectly), that they won't equitably benefit from the project, that their cultural values will not be respected, or that their livelihoods could be negatively affected. As specified in Question 6, during PPG phase a Stakeholder Engagement Process and Plan, an Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework and an ESFM were developed. The stakeholder engagement plan includes a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which includes the views of the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples and is underpinned by UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. A Livelihood Action Plan and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed during project outset to further outline mitigation measures for this risk (or updated in ESMF if sufficient).
	<b>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>	X	Outmined areas are known to be contaminated with heavy metals. When rehabilitation activities take place, this might expose workers to contaminated soils and could generate more waste by soil transportation. Therefore, the rehabilitation activity will be accompanied by a monitoring system of soils and water, that monitor the eventual presence of heavy metals and helps to avoid contact with, or release of, contaminated soils.

**Final Sign Off**

<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
QA Assessor		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

*Answer all questions in the checklist as if mitigation measures are not in place, so as to ensure that all potential risks are identified.*

<b>Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks</b>		<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
<b>Principle 1: Human Rights</b>		
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? <sup>1</sup>	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.	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?	Yes
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?	Yes
<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		
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
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?	Yes
<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:</b> Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	Yes
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?	Yes
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?	Yes
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	Yes
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
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?	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No

<sup>1</sup> 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.

1.10	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?	No
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant <sup>2</sup> 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)?	No
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	Yes
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	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
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
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
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)?	Yes
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
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? <sup>3</sup>	No

102 In regards to CO<sub>2</sub>, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources).

103 Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the 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 lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	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
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
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?	Yes
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?	Yes
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
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?	Yes
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

