Social and Environmental Screening Template (2022 SESP Template, Version 2)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Integrated and Sustainable Management of PONASI Protected Area Landscape
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	5938
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Burkina Faso
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	October 2022

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming 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 project integrates the human rights-based approach into interventions to combat poverty, promote social equity and equality. It works to respect human rights and improves the living conditions and general well-being of some 185,000 people currently living around protected areas and wildlife corridors. The studies conducted as part of the project preparation highlighted the level of poverty of local populations in the intervention area and their dependence on natural resources and ecosystem services. Thus, through helping to protect ecosystems, forests and biodiversity, and associated ecosystem goods and services, the project will contribute to improving the quality of life and food security of local populations while providing a more adequate level of protection to South Sudanese savannahs and associated habitats. Furthermore, land use in the PONASI landscape will be stabilized with reduced deforestation and improved land management and agro-sylvo-pastoral practices, which will contribute to improve the livelihoods, income and well-being of local communities living around the PONASI protected areas complex. The project will also develop sustainable livelihoods for local communities by supporting the development of tourism related to protected areas and three value chains based on non-timber forest products, to encourage conservation and adoption of sustainable practices for the management of land and natural resources. While the project involves strengthening capacities for enforcement in protected areas, strict human rights guidelines will be emphasized to prevent any community member, eco-guard or ranger directly or indirectly involved in surveillance activities under the project, from being implicated in a case of violence against vulnerable local populations. The project has been developed and will be implemented through a participatory approach to include all social groups, with particular attention to the participation and inclusion of women and marginalized groups.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
Gender issues will be taken into account at each stage of project implementation, especially for components 2 and 3. Component 4 is specifically designed for the mainstreaming of a gender perspective. Women are a very important group and particularly targeted by the interventions of this project. Each component of the project integrates the participatory approach to ensure inclusion of all social groups, including marginalized groups, with particular attention to women's participation and inclusion. Gender considerations were part of the project formulation process. During implementation, attention will be focused on identifying and promoting appropriate forms of benefit-sharing that recognize and encourage the contributions of women and men to conservation. The project will ensure that women are adequately represented in all governance bodies of the PONASI landscape including the proposed management council. The participation of women in all stages of the project will ensure that their needs and constraints are taken into account. Women will be direct and indirect beneficiaries of the conservation measures promoted by this project and will play an important role in promoting the sustainable

use of the resources of this landscape. The focus on women and their economic empowerment is crucial for the sustainability of the long-term solution proposed by the project and, more generally, for the resolution of gender-related development issues. The project will contribute to the sustainability of the ecosystem services and natural resources on which women depend for their livelihood and that of their household and will seek to do so by reducing the burden of their domestic and productive tasks, which may eventually increase their free time that may be allocated to other activities.

Women are disproportionately affected by the degradation of land and natural resources on which they depend for their livelihoods and living conditions because of inequities in access to and use of resources. However, women are not systematically consulted and integrated into development projects which are nevertheless likely to improve the sustainability of natural resources and ecosystem services and reduce their workload. In addition to being subject to insidious discrimination in their access to resources needed for socio-economic development, they are disadvantaged in access to support services. Indeed, microcredit, extension, input and seed supply services generally meet the needs of male heads of households. Women are also disproportionally affected by the COVID crisis, often being victims of domestic violence during lock-downs and suffering from restrictive measures placed on informal marketing activities.

The project will strive to address such gaps through the implementation of the gender action plan which breaks down project outputs into concrete gender related outputs and activities, to ensure that they are well integrated into the annual workplan and budget. The project will take into account the gender issue by collecting socio-economic sex-disaggregated data in baseline surveys, and by adopting gender-sensitive indicators to monitor the project specific impact on women.

The project will seek to strengthen women's participation in project i) by adopting a specific communication approach that specifically target women to ensure that messages reach them and that their concerns and priorities are heard and addressed; ii) by consulting them to find ways to facilitate their participation in activities and reconcile it with their schedule and domestic chores; iii) by involving them in every local planning and implementation stage regarding the location and identification of SLM practices, identification of techniques for the IGAs (as part of the value chains) adapted to them and meeting their needs and capacities, and every aspect likely to reduce their daily burden; iv) by involving them in the design, dissemination and marketing of products in the value chains, v) by developing training programs targeting women's specific activities and fostering their involvement in new activities such as composting and seed collection; vi) by facilitating their access to locally managed credit facilities for their specific activities. The project will pay special attention to securing women's access and rights to resources and land, and especially so for female-headed households.

A Gender Expert is included in the PMU and will ensure the Gender Action Plan and gender mainstreaming is implemented.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

Environmental sustainability is specifically the objective pursued by this project, by stabilizing land use, strengthening biodiversity conservation measures and preserving the flow of ecosystem services on which local communities depend for their livelihoods, including the carbon cycle and its potential contribution to combat climate change. The project will also generate other socio-economic benefits related to the presence of protected areas and the preservation of natural resources. These benefits, linked to training and awareness-raising activities, will strengthen the ownership of protected areas and biodiversity in general by local communities, which is an important factor in the social and environmental sustainability sought by the project. The surveys carried out during the project preparation highlight the possibility of significantly reducing pressures on biodiversity and land resources within protected areas and peripheral areas by improving their management and ensuring that the resulting benefits are tangible for local communities. It is on this condition that the most important pressures such as deforestation, poaching, invasion by livestock and human-wildlife conflicts will be significantly reduced. The project has immediate objectives and outcomes that will be achieved as part of its life cycle, but also longer-term outcomes that will become more noticeable after the end of the project, for example, the control of bushfire and of poaching of endangered species whose effects can only be measured in the medium or long term.

Social, environmental and cultural mainstreaming will be assured by the project component focused on management framework, that will be developed using a participatory approach.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

Stakeholders, especially amongst less educated rural populations, some of which are indigenous peoples, will be proactively informed about their rights as well as FPIC and the Grievance Mechanisms. FPIC have been emplaced during the PPG and will be ensured all along project implementation and M&E.

A Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed during the first 6 months of the project. In addition, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) is included in the ESMF and an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be prepared and implemented throughout project implementation.

The project, in line with UNDP principles, promotes accountability to stakeholders by: (i) enabling active local community engagement and participation in decision-making, particularly those at risk of being left behind; (ii) ensuring transparency of interventions through provision of timely, accessible and functional information regarding supported activities, including on potential environmental and social risks and impacts and management measures; (iii) ensuring stakeholders can communicate their concerns and have

access to rights-compatible complaints redress processes and mechanisms; and (iv) ensuring effective monitoring—and where appropriate, participatory monitoring with stakeholders—and reporting on implementation of social and environmental risk management measures.

The Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the Grievance Redress Mechanism, the Gender Action Plan, the IPPF, the IPP and the ESMP will put in place a mechanism that will ensure the accountability to stakeholders.

No relevant project activities that can affect indigenous peoples' rights will begin until this plan has been drafted, disclosed (in line with UNDP's policy) (including FPIC achieved), approved by the Project Steering Committee, and its measures put in place.

Accountability to stakeholders includes all the mechanisms and systems identified to collect feedback from project beneficiaries and project stakeholders and integrate this feedback into project's design, monitoring and evaluation. The project includes all the elements of the Accountability to stakeholders: Stakeholder engagement and response mechanism, Monitoring, Reporting and Compliance and Access to Information. The monitoring process will involve stakeholders - such as affected communities, independent experts, and CBOs/NGOs - to complement or verify the monitoring activities.

The project's Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan identifies the different ways of involving stakeholders, such as information, communication, consultation, and direct involvement in project activities. All these processes will be reported – through the most appropriate mechanism, adapted to the local context – and will be part of project monitoring and reporting processes.

Accountability to stakeholders is one of the most important dimensions integrated in the project's M&E process. This step will ensure the sustainability of the intervention. The project strengthens accountability to Stakeholders through all the project's components.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*			QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*	QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments (optional)*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
Risk 1. Rights-holders do not have the capacity **to claim relevant rights**, especially amongst less educated rural populations, some of which are indigenous peoples/local communities. Principles: Human Rights: Question: P.3, P.4, P.5, P.6 Accountability Question: P.14 Project level standards: 6 – Indigenous peoples Question: 6.4	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	Here below the relevant Outcomes and/or Outputs that can lead to the identified risk: **Output 2.1** Institutional and individual capacities within PA agencies are enhanced through targeted capacity building interventions. **Output 2.2** PAs of the PONASI complex - Kabore-Tambi (169,000 ha), Nazinga (91,300 ha) and Sissili (32,700 ha), including corridors # 1 (4,500 ha) and # 2 (33,000 ha) - is reinforced by a series of technical support. **Output 2.4** An effective PONASI landscape-wide elephant protection plan is developed and implemented. This plan incorporates the results of a scientific survey clarifying the essential elephant movement corridors within the PONASI complex and other neighboring ecological complexes in the country and in Ghana. **Outcome 3.3** Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices are implemented by communities within the PONASI landscape to reduce threats to protected areas and increase food security, productivity and agricultural resilience through climate-	Assessment The project is Substantial risk. This risk will be mitigated through the following assessment: An **ESIA** (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) will be developed by the first 6 months of the project and will include an **Environmental and Social Baseline Analysis** where a focus will be put on identifying the stakeholders who will be involved in the project, as sources of data and context analysis. This information will be included in the **Stakeholder Analysis**, as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Th Stakeholder analysis will be developed during the first 6 months of the project, starting from the Stakeholder List/Engagement Plan attached to the ProDoc. Management During the PPG, a **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** and a **Gender Action Plan** have been developed and will ensure local communities and vulnerable people, such as women, are involved in project implementation and can have access to a feedback mechanism ensuring their meaningful participation to project activities. A **Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan** will be developed during the first 6 months of the project, including the Stakeholder Analysis An **ESMF** (Environmental and Social Management Framework) (including an **IPPF** (Indigenous People Planning Framework) is developed during PPG and an **ESMP** (Environmental and Social Management Plan) will be developed by the first year of project implementation, based on the ESIA findings.

			smart agriculture, sustainable wood harvesting and biomass energy, forest restoration, assisted natural regeneration, and fire management **Output 3.2** The management of natural resources in forests and community pastoral areas is improved through the collaborative development of simplified zoning plans and their implementation, and the strengthening of the management of forests and pastoral areas. **Output 3.3** Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established, providing livelihoods and generating sustained income, especially for women and vulnerable people. **Output 3.4** Strengthened capacities for better sharing of tourism benefits with local communities in the PONASI landscape. This support will include trainings for existing enterprises and at the community level, and support partnerships with the private sector.	An **Indigenous Peoples Plan** will be developed by the first year of the project, ensuring the involvement and engagement, including the FPIC process, of any indigenous peoples groups, tribes or ethnic minorities who can be involved in the data collection and analysis. The **Gender Action Plan** will be updated by the first year of the project, based on the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan A **Grievance Redress Mechanism** will be developed by the first 3 months of the project. This mechanism will ensure stakeholder (especially the most vulnerable) can have access to a feedback mechanism ensuring their meaningful participation to project activities. The FPIC will be ensured during project implementation with the aim of achieving initial consent from the specific rights-holders, in line with Standard 6 requirements. FPIC will be applied to all project-affected groups and communities with respect to project activities and plans, and the principles and key concepts of Standard 6 will be fully reflected in the ESMF/ESMP, and the approach to Stakeholder Engagement.
Risk 2. Duty-bearers (government and private sector partners) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations **in respecting and protecting the human rights of affected populations.** Principles: Human Rights Question: P.2 Project Level Standards: 6 – Indigenous Peoples Question: 6.3	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Here below the relevant Outcomes and/or Outputs that can lead to the identified risk: **Output 1.1** The "PONASI Landscape Co-Governance Mechanism" is updated, strengthened and operationalized as an integrated platform serving as a joint decision-making mechanism for land and resource use within the landscape. **Output 1.4** Development of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan to guide the management of the PONASI landscape over the next 15 years **Output 1.5** Sustainable and equitable	<u>Assessment and Management:</u> A **SESA** will be developed, focusing on outputs 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 2.2, 2.3 and 4.2. An **Action Matrix** will be developed as management measures, based on the SESA findings. The risk will be also mitigated and managed through: • **ESIA** (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment), that will be developed by the first 6 months of the project and will include the **Environmental and Social Baseline Analysis** • The **Stakeholder analysis** that will be developed during the first 6 months of the project, starting from the Stakeholder List/Engagement Plan attached to the ProDoc. • The **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** and the **Gender**

| | | | management requirements for the different units of the territory, including effective enforcement and monitoring mechanisms, conflict prevention/management mechanisms, monitoring implementation compliance, monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystems, and a range of incentives and disincentives, support to the implementation of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan.

Output 2.1 Institutional and individual capacities within PA agencies are enhanced through targeted capacity building interventions.
Output 2.2 PAs of the PONASI complex - Kabore-Tambi (169,000 ha), Nazinga (91,300 ha) and Sissili (32,700 ha), including corridors # 1 (4,500 ha) and # 2 (33,000 ha) - is reinforced by a series of technical support.
Output 2.3 The management of natural resources in village hunting areas (ZOVIC), community protected areas, is enhanced through collaborative management interventions, including the development and implementation of simplified zoning plans, strengthening of hunting management and the implementation of human-wildlife conflict management measures

Output 4.2: Technical knowledge and lessons learned from the project's experiences are compiled, assessed and translated into knowledge products that contribute to building the capacity of all actors in sustainable environmental management. | **Action Plan,** that have been developed during PPG.
• The **Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan,** that will be developed during the first 6 months of the project, including the Stakeholder Analysis
• The **ESMF** (Environmental and Social Management Framework) (including an **IPPF** (Indigenous People Planning Framework), that has been developed during PPG
• The **ESMP** (Environmental and Social Management Plan), that will be developed by the first year of project implementation, based on the ESIA findings.
• An **Indigenous Peoples Plan,** that will be developed by the first year of the project
• The **Gender Action Plan** updated by the first year of the project, based on the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan
• A **Grievance Redress Mechanism,** that will be developed by the first 3 months of the project. |
| **Risk 3** Capacity building of Eco guards and rangers as part of the surveillance program for the protected areas of the PONASI complex, for strengthening anti-poaching measures could possibly lead **to human** | I = 4
L = 2 | Moderate | Here below the relevant Outcomes and/or Outputs that can lead to the identified risk:

Output 2.1 Institutional and individual | <u>Assessment</u>
This risk will be mitigated through the following assessment:
An **ESIA** (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) will be developed by the first 6 months of the project and will |

rights abuses against vulnerable local communities. Principles: Human Rights: Question: P.3, P.4, P.5, P.6, P.7 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment P.9, P.10, P.11 Accountability Question: P14 Project level standards 6 – Indigenous Peoples Questions: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4			capacities within PA agencies are enhanced through targeted capacity building interventions. **Output 2.2** The management effectiveness of the State-managed PAs of the PONASI complex - Kabore-Tambi (169,000 ha), Nazinga (91,300 ha) and Sissili (32,700 ha), including corridors # 1 (4,500 ha) and # 2 (33,000 ha) - is reinforced by a series of technical support.	include an **Environmental and Social Baseline Analysis**. This information will be included in the **Stakeholder Analysis**, as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The Stakeholder analysis will be developed during the first 6 months of the project, starting from the Stakeholder List/Engagement Plan attached to the ProDoc. Management The risk will be managed through: a **Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan,** that will be developed during the first 6 months of the project, including the Stakeholder Analysis, the **ESMF** (Environmental and Social Management Framework), that has been developed during PPG (including an **IPPF** (Indigenous People Planning Framework and an **ESMP** (Environmental and Social Management Plan), that will be developed by the first year of project implementation, based on the ESIA findings. This risk will be managed also through an **Indigenous Peoples Plan,** that will be developed by the first year of the project, ensuring the involvement and engagement, including the FPIC process, of any indigenous peoples groups, tribes or ethnic minorities who can be involved in the data collection and analysis. The **Gender Action Plan** will be updated by the first year of the project, based on the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan A **Grievance Redress Mechanism** will be developed by the first 3 months of the project. This mechanism will ensure stakeholder (especially the most vulnerable) can have access to a feedback mechanism ensuring their meaningful participation to project activities. The FPIC will be ensured during project implementation with the aim of achieving initial consent from the specific rights-holders, in line with Standard 6 requirements. FPIC will be applied to all project-affected groups and communities with respect to project activities and plans, and the principles and key concepts of Standard 6 will be fully reflected in the ESMF/ESMP, and the approach to Stakeholder Engagement.
Risk 4 Project support directly or indirectly linked to rural livelihoods lead to **child labour** (boys and girls).	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Here below the relevant Outcomes and/or Outputs that can lead to the identified risk:	Assessment and Management: The **SESA** (for outcome 3.3 and output 3.2) and **ESIA** will include a review of labour standards in the project area, and propose safeguards including monitoring

| Principles:
Human Rights
Questions P.2, P.3, P.4, P.5
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
Questions P.9, P.10

Project level Standards
7. Labour and Working Conditions
Questions: 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 | | | **Outcome 3.3** Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices are implemented by communities within the PONASI landscape to reduce threats to protected areas and increase food security, productivity and agricultural resilience through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable wood harvesting and biomass energy, forest restoration, assisted natural regeneration, and fire management

Output 3.2 The management of natural resources in forests and community pastoral areas is improved through the collaborative development of simplified zoning plans and their implementation, and the strengthening of the management of forests and pastoral areas

Output 3.3 Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established, providing livelihoods and generating sustained income, especially for women and vulnerable people.

Output 3.4 Strengthened capacities for better sharing of tourism benefits with local communities in the PONASI landscape. This support will include trainings for existing enterprises and at the community level, and support partnerships with the private sector. | arrangements which will be integrated into the ESMPs and in the Action Matrix. |
| **Risk 5** Project implementation can indirectly lead to **discriminatory working conditions** and/or **lack of equal opportunity**
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Principles:
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
Question: P.9, P.10
Accountability | I = 4
L = 3 | Substantial | Here below the relevant Outcome and/or Outputs that can lead to the identified risk:

Outcome 3.3 Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices are implemented by communities within the PONASI landscape to reduce threats to protected areas and increase | Assessment:
A **Gender Analysis** has been developed to clarify relevant gender concerns and identify how the mainstreaming of gender into the project interventions can be achieved.
The risk will be assessed through the **ESIA**. The planned **SESA** will assess the impact of outcome 3.3 and output 3.2. |

			food security, productivity and agricultural resilience through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable wood harvesting and biomass energy, forest restoration, assisted natural regeneration, and fire management.	Management: The following are the management measures to mitigate this risk:

Question: P.14

Project level Standards:
7 - Labour and Working Conditions
Questions: 7.1, 7.2, 7.5, 7.6

food security, productivity and agricultural resilience through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable wood harvesting and biomass energy, forest restoration, assisted natural regeneration, and fire management.

Output 3.2 The management of natural resources in forests and community pastoral areas is improved through the collaborative development of simplified zoning plans and their implementation, and the strengthening of the management of forests and pastoral areas

Output 3.3 Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established, providing livelihoods and generating sustained income, especially for women and vulnerable people.

Output 3.4 Strengthened capacities for better sharing of tourism benefits with local communities in the PONASI landscape. This support will include trainings for existing enterprises and at the community level, and support partnerships with the private sector.

Although the objective of the project is to promote sustainable management of land use, new techniques of agriculture, pastoralism or exploitation of forest products may affect communities in their natural resource use patterns, including women. Rather than limiting women's opportunities to use, develop and protect natural resources, the project will contribute to strengthening the equity of women's and men's rights in accessing environmental services in the lands of

Management:
The following are the management measures to mitigate this risk:
- The **Indigenous Peoples Plan** will include the Gender approach, considering the differences among groups/communities.
- The consultation of women and girls will be ensured during project implementation, especially in planning, monitoring and reporting processes.
- Informed by the Gender Analysis, the **Gender Action Plan** has been developed – and will be updated - to actively promote the role of women and girls in the project and will be updated by the first year of the project.
- The **Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan** will also include women's engagement in project related activities.
- As Stakeholders and as project beneficiaries, women will have access to the project **Grievance Redress Mechanism**.
- The SESA findings will be included in the **Action Matrix**

An analysis of gender-specific issues was carried out and a gender-specific project integration plan developed during project development.
In line with the principles of support for the most vulnerable, gender equality and women's empowerment, and that of not doing conservation at the expense of the poorest, the project will ensure, with the support of traditional authorities and identification of those segments of the population who are negatively affected by project interventions, including the loss or reduction of access to resources through enhanced access rules to corridors and protected areas, as well as respect a male-to-female ratio of 40-60 for all beneficiaries.
The project will support the identification and delimitation of production areas in corridors 1 and 2, the development of agreements and specifications to secure access to resources for members of the cooperative, supervise activities and ensure their sustainability. Production areas will be negotiated with the local authorities (village chief, chief of land), demarcated and certified for the production of organic shea for the benefit of the groups of women involved.

			the project area. In principle, access to resources in the family plot is open for household members, men and women. In general, NWFPs are for women and young people, except for the néré that has social value and whose collection is supervised by the man who then distributes the resource. Anything that is outside of the family farm is open access. However, when profitable chains are developed, men are interested and compete with women. Shea has gained in value over the past 5 years and is now collected by men who bring them directly to the market. In some sites, this competition for collecting leads to the collection of immature fruits. Nevertheless, the collection of NTFPs remains largely a women's activity. Certified organic shea plants located in areas recognized by communities, have been developed by women's groups.	
Risk 6 Given the prevailing cultural context, groups marginalised for socio-economic, tribal (especially indigenous peoples) or gender (especially women) reasons are **not duly consulted and involved** in the project, do not benefit equally, and that the project and its stakeholders reproduce established discriminations, potentially leading to inadvertent harm. Principles: Human Rights Question: P.3 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Question: P.10 Accountability Question: P.13, P.14 Project level Standards: 6 - Indigenous Peoples Question: 6.4	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	Here below the relevant Outcomes and/or Outputs that can lead to the identified risk: **Output 2.4** An effective PONASI landscape-wide elephant protection plan is developed and implemented. This plan incorporates the results of a scientific survey clarifying the essential elephant movement corridors within the PONASI complex and other neighboring ecological complexes in the country and in Ghana. **Outcome 3.3** Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices are implemented by communities within the PONASI landscape to reduce threats to protected areas and increase food security, productivity and agricultural resilience through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable wood	Assessment and Management The risk will be assessed through the planned **ESIA** and **Stakeholder Analysis**. This Analysis will identify the elements of the cultural, economic and social context that will ensure the development of a meaningful **Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan**, that is the main tools that will be used to manage the identified risk. At PPG stage, an **ESMF** and a **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** have been developed for the entire project to ensure meaningful stakeholder consultation and engagement across all elements of the project. The findings of the ESIA will focus also on the impacts of the project on the most marginalized groups. The **Indigenous Peoples Plan** and the **Gender Action Plan** will support the stakeholder engagement process. The **ESMP** will include the aspects regarding stakeholder consultation and engagement process.

			harvesting and biomass energy, forest restoration, assisted natural regeneration, and fire management	Stakeholders will have access to a project **Grievance Redress Mechanism**
			Output 3.2 The management of natural resources in forests and community pastoral areas is improved through the collaborative development of simplified zoning plans and their implementation, and the strengthening of the management of forests and pastoral areas	Project-affected peoples will be informed about the existence of these processes and mechanisms.
			Output 3.3 Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established, providing livelihoods and generating sustained income, especially for women and vulnerable people.	
			Output 3.4 Strengthened capacities for better sharing of tourism benefits with local communities in the PONASI landscape. This support will include trainings for existing enterprises and at the community level, and support partnerships with the private sector.	
Risk 7 The project can lead to **economic displacement** in some parts of the population including women and indigenous peoples, considering that the project is expected to catalyze more sustainable land use and natural resource exploitation, which could curtail access to traditional natural resources and harm local livelihoods. Principles: Human Rights Questions: P.4, P.5, P.6. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Questions: P.9, P.10, P.11. Accountability Question: P.14 Project Level Standards:	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	Here below the relevant Outcomes and/or Outputs that can lead to the identified risk: **Outcome 3.3** Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices are implemented by communities within the PONASI landscape to reduce threats to protected areas and increase food security, productivity and agricultural resilience through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable wood harvesting and biomass energy, forest restoration, assisted natural regeneration, and fire management. **Output 3.2** The management of natural resources in forests and community	Assessment: As indicated in the ESMF, an **ESIA** and a **SESA** will be prepared. The SESA will include the impacts of outcome 3.3 and of output 3.2 The ESIA will include an **Economic Displacement Risk Assessments**. Management: The risk will be managed through the **ESMP**, the **Action Matrix** and Stakeholder consultations, in line with the **Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan** and the **Indigenous Peoples Plan**, ensuring that livelihoods are not adversely impacted by the project. The impact assessment will identify any economic displacement, and strategies will be included to avoid, minimize or manage any such impacts. Where necessary, a **Livelihood Action Plan** will be produced to ensure that any such impacts are appropriately managed.

1 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Questions: 1.3, 1.9 5 - Displacement and Resettlement Questions: 5.2, 5.4 6 – Indigenous Peoples Questions: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7.			pastoral areas is improved through the collaborative development of simplified zoning plans and their implementation, and the strengthening of the management of forests and pastoral areas. **Output 3.3** Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established, providing livelihoods and generating sustained income, especially for women and vulnerable people. **Output 3.4** Strengthened capacities for better sharing of tourism benefits with local communities in the PONASI landscape. This support will include trainings for existing enterprises and at the community level, and support partnerships with the private sector. .	
Risk 8 The project affects the **development priorities and cultural heritage or natural features with cultural significance** of some indigenous peoples, considering that the project is expected to catalyze more sustainable land use, natural resource exploitation and ecosystem management, which could curtail access to traditional natural resources and harm local livelihoods. Principles Human Rights Question: P.4, P.6. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Question: P.11. Accountability Question: P.14. Project level Standards 1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Question: 1.2, 1.3 4. Cultural Heritage Questions: 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 5.Displacement and Resettlement	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	Here below the relevant Outcomes and/or Outputs that can lead to the identified risk: **Outcome 3.3** Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices are implemented by communities within the PONASI landscape to reduce threats to protected areas and increase food security, productivity and agricultural resilience through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable wood harvesting and biomass energy, forest restoration, assisted natural regeneration, and fire management **Output 3.2** The management of natural resources in forests and community pastoral areas is improved through the collaborative development of simplified zoning plans and their implementation, and the strengthening of the management of forests and pastoral areas **Output 3.3** Sustainable local forest	Assessment: The **ESIA** will assess whether natural features with cultural significance will be impacted by the project in the project area. Where they are found to be project-affected, FPIC consultations will be carried out with the objective of achieving initial consent from specific rights-holders, in line with Standard 6 requirements. ESIA will include a focus on natural features with cultural significance identification and analysis, with a strong participatory approach, to collect information from local communities about the meaning of the natural features, A community mapping will be included in the ESIA to ensure the communities' perception of the landscape and of the natural resources is taken into consideration and will inform the ESMP. Management Further FPIC consultations will be on-going and followed during project implementation, following the measures summarized in the **ESMF**, in the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (as **IPPF**) and in the **Indigenous Peoples Plan** that will be prepared as part of the subsequent ESMP as required by ESIA assessment reports.

| Questions: 5.2, 5.4 6. Indigenous Peoples Questions: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.9 | | | products processing enterprises are established, providing livelihoods and generating sustained income, especially for women and vulnerable people. **Output 3.4** Strengthened capacities for better sharing of tourism benefits with local communities in the PONASI landscape. This support will include trainings for existing enterprises and at the community level, and support partnerships with the private sector. The project intervention area is home to sites used for cultural traditions where people make ritual sacrifices, including the sacred groves in the Sissili classified forest, the sacred hills and sacred waterholes in the Sissili and in the Nahouri. A few sacred forests are present in the PONASI landscape. Although no specific intervention is foreseen in sacred forests or any sacred site, since the project will work to improve the preservation and management of village forests, there is a possibility that such measures could affect them. In Burkina Faso, sacred forests are entrusted to the direct management of local communities. Forest management groups, customary and religious authorities, village chiefs and land chiefs develop consensus management rules, mainly prohibitions, to regulate access to resources, including the prohibition of cutting trees in sacred woods. To develop community forests zoning plans, the project will involve all stakeholders to agree on simple rules for each zone and will integrate the existing consensus management rules including those that protect sacred forests. | The **Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan** - in which inputs from the **Indigenous Peoples Plan** will be considered - will include consultations with stakeholders involved in cultural heritage management. The management of this risk will be included into the **ESMP**, based on ESIA findings. |

Risk 9 The project can, directly or indirectly lead to increased **exploitation of natural resources and ecosystems/biodiversity**, considering that project activities are located in or near critical habitats and / or ecologically sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (eg nature reserve, national park). Principles: Human Rights Questions: P.4, P.5, P.6 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Question: P.11 Accountability Question: P.14 Project Level Standards 1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Questions: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9,1.10, 1.13 6 -Indigenous Peoples Question: 6.3	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	Here below the relevant Outcomes and/or Outputs that can lead to the identified risk: **Output 2.2** PAs of the PONASI complex - Kabore-Tambi (169,000 ha), Nazinga (91,300 ha) and Sissili (32,700 ha), including corridors # 1 (4,500 ha) and # 2 (33,000 ha) - is reinforced by a series of technical support. **Outpu2.3** The management of natural resources in village hunting areas (ZOVIC), community protected areas, is enhanced through collaborative management interventions, including the development and implementation of simplified zoning plans, strengthening of hunting management and the implementation of human-wildlife conflict management measures **Outcome 3.3** Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices are implemented by communities within the PONASI landscape to reduce threats to protected areas and increase food security, productivity and agricultural resilience through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable wood harvesting and biomass energy, forest restoration, assisted natural regeneration, and fire management **Output 3.2** The management of natural resources in forests and community pastoral areas is improved through the collaborative development of simplified zoning plans and their implementation, and the strengthening of the management of forests and pastoral areas **Output 3.3** Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established, providing livelihoods and generating sustained income, especially for women and vulnerable	Assessment: At PPG stage, an ESMF has been developed for the entire project, which is required to incorporate an **ESIA**, that will focus also on risks to valuable biodiversity and ecosystems. Management The management of this risk will be included into the **ESMP**, based on ESIA findings. The project will ensure that the safeguards requirements are reflected in the emerging management framework over the course of the project. In replication efforts, which are linked to knowledge management under the project, care will be given to highlight the lessons learnt on risks.

			people. **Output 3.4** Strengthened capacities for better sharing of tourism benefits with local communities in the PONASI landscape. This support will include trainings for existing enterprises and at the community level, and support partnerships with the private sector.	
Risk 10 The project may pose the risk of **introducing invasive alien species** as part of support to agroforestry systems, that can have a negative impact on ecosystems. Principles Human Rights Questions: P.5 Accountability Questions: P.14 Project level standards 1 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Questions: 1.6	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	Here below the relevant Outcomes and/or Outputs that can lead to the identified risk: **Outcome 3.3** Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices are implemented by communities within the PONASI landscape to reduce threats to protected areas and increase food security, productivity and agricultural resilience through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable wood harvesting and biomass energy, forest restoration, assisted natural regeneration, and fire management **Output 3.2** The management of natural resources in forests and community pastoral areas is improved through the collaborative development of simplified zoning plans and their implementation, and the strengthening of the management of forests and pastoral areas **Output 3.3** Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established, providing livelihoods and generating sustained income, especially for women and vulnerable people.	Assessment: At PPG stage, an ESMF has been developed for the entire project, which is required to incorporate an **ESIA**, that will focus also on risks to valuable biodiversity and ecosystems. Management The management of this risk will be included into the **ESMP**, based on ESIA findings. To restore land resources (biodiversity, soil, land) in the village terroirs of the pilot sites, the project will support the participatory planning and implementation of SLM measures to counter erosion and restore degraded lands through various approaches including agroforestry and introduction of climate adapted seed varieties and using primarily indigenous species. The Forest Ecology Specialist will provide the required expertise to ensure that none of the selected agroforestry and climate-adapted species is likely to pose a risk as an invasive alien species.
Risk 11 Project's activities increase the vulnerabilities of populations (especially women living in rural areas) to the **effects of climate change.** Principles: Human Rights Questions: P.4, P.5, P.6, P.7	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Here below the relevant Outcomes and/or Outputs that can lead to the identified risk: **Outcome 3.3** Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices are implemented by communities within the	Assessment and Management: This risk has been managed through the design of the project and will be further examined in the course of the **ESIA**, based on the ESMF, and included in the **ESMP** as determined necessary.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Question: P.11 Accountability Question: P.14 Project level Standards: 2 - Climate Change and Disaster Risks Questions: 2.2, 2.3			PONASI landscape to reduce threats to protected areas and increase food security, productivity and agricultural resilience through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable wood harvesting and biomass energy, forest restoration, assisted natural regeneration, and fire management **Output 3.2** The management of natural resources in forests and community pastoral areas is improved through the collaborative development of simplified zoning plans and their implementation, and the strengthening of the management of forests and pastoral areas **Output 3.3** Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established, providing livelihoods and generating sustained income, especially for women and vulnerable people.	
Risk 12 The project activities implemented by local population can lead to impact on gender balance and on traditional **social roles in the local communities.** Principles: Human rights Questions: P.4, P.5, P.6, P.7 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Questions: P.9, P.10, P.11 Project level Standards: 1 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Question: 1.3 4 - Cultural Heritage Question: 4.4, 4.5 5 - Displacement and Resettlement Question: 5.4 6 – Indigenous Peoples Question: 6.3 7 - Labour and Working Conditions Question: 7.5	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	Here below the relevant Outcomes and/or Outputs that can lead to the identified risk: **Outcome 3.3** Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices are implemented by communities within the PONASI landscape to reduce threats to protected areas and increase food security, productivity and agricultural resilience through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable wood harvesting and biomass energy, forest restoration, assisted natural regeneration, and fire management **Output 3.2** The management of natural resources in forests and community pastoral areas is improved through the collaborative development of simplified zoning plans and their implementation, and the strengthening of the management of forests and pastoral areas	<u>Assessment</u> The **Stakeholder Analysis** will focus on assessing the sociocultural context, identifying social roles in local communities. The **ESIA** will include the elements explained above and the impacts the project can have on the existing dynamics, identifying the mitigation measures. <u>Management:</u> The mitigation measures, developed also in the **Gender Action Plan**, will be included in the **ESMP**. This risk will be managed also through the **Indigenous Peoples Plan** and through the implementation of the **Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan.** The **Grievance Redress mechanism** that will take into consideration the local grievance mechanism already in place will be implemented during the project's implementation and will support the mitigation of the identified risk.

			Output 3.3 Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established, providing livelihoods and generating sustained income, especially for women and vulnerable people. **Output 3.4** Strengthened capacities for better sharing of tourism benefits with local communities in the PONASI landscape. This support will include trainings for existing enterprises and at the community level, and support partnerships with the private sector.	
Risk 13 Involvement of the private sector has an impact on **respect of Safeguards standards** (respect of Human Rights, Gender balance, etc…) All the principles and standards identified for the other risks	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	Involvement of private sector need an additional screening/assessment of the sustainable tourism strategy and plan. **Output 3.4** Strengthened capacities for better sharing of tourism benefits with local communities in the PONASI landscape. This support will include trainings for existing enterprises and at the community level, and support partnerships with the private sector.	Assessment and Management **ESIA, SESA, Gender Action Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan** and **ESMP** will be developed through a strong participatory approach and the main findings and concerns will be shared also with private sector actors. The **Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan** will support the mitigation of the identified risk. In the **ESMP** a specific focus will be on private sector involvement in the project.
Risk 14 Access to economic resources and natural resources facilitated through interventions create or **exacerbate conflicts** between groups or increase the risk of violence between project-affected communities and individuals. Principle: Human rights Questions: P.7 Accountability Questions: P.13, P.14 Project level Standards: 6 - Indigenous Peoples Questions: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.9	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	Here below the relevant Outcomes and/or Outputs that can lead to the identified risk: **Outcome 3.3** Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices are implemented by communities within the PONASI landscape to reduce threats to protected areas and increase food security, productivity and agricultural resilience through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable wood harvesting and biomass energy, forest restoration, assisted natural regeneration, and fire management **Output 3.2** The management of natural resources in forests and community pastoral areas is improved through the collaborative development of	Assessment: In order to assess this risk, the **ESIA** will include **Conflict analysis and assessment** and will have a focus on the current anthropological scenario, identifying the nature of the relations between different groups at all levels (national, regional and local) and the impact the project's outputs can have on these relations. Management: This risk will be managed through an **Indigenous Peoples Plan** and through the implementation of the **Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan**, integrating the findings of the conflict assessment/ESIA. A **Grievance Redress mechanism**, that will take into consideration the local grievance mechanism already in place, will be implemented during the project's implementation. Where necessary, inter-groups stakeholder consultations will be held to resolve "territorial" disputes relating to resource use.

			simplified zoning plans and their implementation, and the strengthening of the management of forests and pastoral areas **Output 3.3** Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established, providing livelihoods and generating sustained income, especially for women and vulnerable people. **Output 3.4** Strengthened capacities for better sharing of tourism benefits with local communities in the PONASI landscape. This support will include trainings for existing enterprises and at the community level, and support partnerships with the private sector.	An **ESMP** will be prepared and will include mitigation measures based on ESIA findings, including the ones identified through the conflict assessment.
Risk 15 Participation in project activities could pose a potential risk of increased exposure to COVID-19 and other occupational risks. Principles Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Question: P.11 Accountability Question: P14 Project Level Standards: 7 - Labour and Working Conditions Question: 7.6	I = 4 L= 2	Moderate	Here below the relevant Outcomes and/or Outputs that can lead to the identified risk: . **Outcome 3.3** Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices are implemented by communities within the PONASI landscape to reduce threats to protected areas and increase food security, productivity and agricultural resilience through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable wood harvesting and biomass energy, forest restoration, assisted natural regeneration, and fire management **Output 3.3** Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established, providing livelihoods and generating sustained income, especially for women and vulnerable people.	This risk will be managed on the basis of the national regulations from the Health Authority to combat the COVID 19. The design of the project interventions will take into account the specific measures necessary to mitigate any potential risk of exposure during implementation. Consistent with current health constraints associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, project preparation and implementation will employ videoconferencing equipment for virtual meetings and workshops, where necessary; adjust the work plan to allow some field or ongoing consultation-related activities to be conducted in virtual mode, as needed; and/or provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure to stakeholders and project participants.
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			

Low Risk		☐	
Moderate Risk		☐	
Substantial Risk		X	Overall, the risk rating for this project is Substantial (A total of 15 risks have been identified: 9 risks are rated as *Substantial,* 6 risks are rated as *Moderate)*. To meet the SES requirements the following have been prepared: (1) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), including an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF); (2) Stakeholder Engagement Plan; (3) Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan. To mitigate the identified risks: An **ESIA** (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) will be developed within the first 6 months of the project. Including a **Economic Displacement Risk Assessment** and a **Conflict Analysis and Assessment**, based on an **Environmental and Social Baseline Analysis** that will enhance the knowledge of the local context. The information collected through the baseline analysis will be included in the **Stakeholder Analysis**, as part of the **Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan**. Th Stakeholder analysis will be developed during the first 6 months of the project, starting from the Stakeholder List/Engagement Plan attached to the ProDoc. The policies and models management framework level will be assessed following the **SESA** process, that will be developed by the first 6 months of the project. The SESA will focus on the following outcomes and outputs: Outcome 3.3; Outputs 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2, 3.4, 4.2. A **Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan** will be developed by the first 6 months of the project, including the Stakeholder Analysis. An **ESMP** (Environmental and Social Management Plan) will be developed by the first year of project implementation, including the **Livelihood Action Plan**, if needed. An **Indigenous Peoples Plan** will be developed by the first year of the project, ensuring the involvement and engagement, including the FPIC process, of any indigenous peoples groups, tribes or ethnic minorities who can be consulted.

		A **Grievance Redress Mechanism** (GRM) will be developed by the first 3 months of the project. This mechanism will ensure stakeholder (including indigenous peoples and/or minorities) can have access to a feedback mechanism ensuring their meaningful participation to project activities. The SESA findings will be included in an **Action Matrix.**	
High Risk	☐		

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)			
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects			
Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	X		*Status? (completed, planned)*
		Targeted assessment(s)	
		ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Planned
		SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	Planned
		Gender Analysis	Completed
		Economic Displacement Risk Assessments	Planned
		Conflict Analysis and Assessment	Planned
		Stakeholder Analysis	Planned
Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	X		
If yes, indicate overall type		Targeted management plans:	
		Gender Action Plan	Completed
		Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Completed
		Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Planned
		Indigenous Peoples Plan	Planned
		Livelihood Action Plan	Planned
		Grievance Redress Mechanism	Planned

			Action Matrix	Planned

			X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan)	Planned
			X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework), including IPPF (Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework)	Completed
	Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?			**Comments (not required)**	
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	X			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X			
	Accountability	X			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	X			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	X			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☐			
	4. Cultural Heritage	X			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	X			
	6. Indigenous Peoples	X			
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	X			
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐			

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	*Date*	*Description*
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

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**	**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	N
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Y
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Y
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Y
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [16]	Y
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	Y
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Y
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	N
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	Y
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Y
P.11 limitations on 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? *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*	Y
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.*	N

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[16] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, 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 and transsexual people.

Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Y
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Y
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	N
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	Y
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) 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?	Y
1.3	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)	Y
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	Y
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	N
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	Y
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	Y
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Y
1.9	significant agricultural production?	Y
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	Y
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	N
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[17]	N
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[18]	Y
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	N
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		

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[17] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
[18] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severewinds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	N
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	Y
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	Y
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	N
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	N
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	N
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	N
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	N
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	N
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	N
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	N
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	N
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	Y
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	N
4.3	adverse impacts to 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)	Y
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	Y
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	Y
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	N

5.2	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)?	Y
5.3	risk of forced evictions?[19]	N
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Y
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Y
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Y
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to 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)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above. **	Y
6.4	the 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?	Y
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Y
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	Y
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	Y
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	Y
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	Y
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	Y
7.3	use of child labour?	Y
7.4	use of forced labour?	N
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	Y
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	Y

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[19] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

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* Note: revised February 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial to Moderate.

Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
8.1 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?	N
8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	N
8.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	N
8.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	N
8.5 the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	N
8.6 significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	N