

# To UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Template (v. July 2022)

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

<b>Project Information</b>	
1. Project Title	Green and Inclusive Cities in Mongolia
2. Project Number (i.e. Quantum project ID, PIMS+)	PIMS 9605
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Mongolia
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	June 2025

## 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*

The GEF-8 Sustainable Cities Impact Program (SCIP) aims to support cities and local governments to undertake integrated urban planning, implement policies and invest in nature-positive, climate-resilient, and carbon-neutral urban development. The SCIP will be implemented through child projects in participating countries. The child projects will have strong emphasis on resolving key urban growth challenges and barriers to achieving the overall SCIP objectives.

The Project Preparation Grant (PPG) for UNDP child project concept “Green and inclusive cities in Mongolia” with target cities: capital city Ulaanbaatar, Darkhan and Erdene cities under GEF-8 SCIP has been recently approved by the 67<sup>th</sup> GEF Council meeting in June 2024.

The project mainstreams a human rights-based approach by ensuring the meaningful participation of diverse stakeholders, including local communities, women's groups, and NGO's, in all stages of the project lifecycle. This approach ensures recognizes and respects the rights of project-affected communities, and addresses the needs of vulnerable these groups, and promotes inclusive participation their active involvement in decision-making that affects them during the design, implementation, and monitoring of the project interventions.

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed to outline strategies and mechanisms for inclusive participation across the project, ensuring that the voices of marginalized and vulnerable groups are heard and considered. Furthermore, special measures will be taken to increase the participation of women and vulnerable groups, specifically households in ger areas throughout the project implementation. The project will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism as a vehicle for addressing any stakeholder concerns regarding potential impacts on human rights.

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

The project aligns with UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy and other global commitments to gender mainstreaming in climate and environmental initiatives, ensuring that effective and sustainable climate change adaptation positions women meaningfully as agents of change for resilient livelihood and business practices, and that women's needs and interests will be effectively addressed in awareness raising, development of participatory strategies for scaling up local adaptation investments, and mainstreaming climate adaptation into Green and inclusive cities development in Mongolia.

The project will conduct a **Gender analysis** during the project preparation phase to identify gender-specific needs and opportunities in relation to climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem-based adaptation practices in the project area. The results of this analysis will inform the development of a **Gender Action Plan**, which will include specific measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, such as targeted capacity building and opportunities for equal participation in decision-making processes.

The project will mainstream gender considerations throughout its design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation processes. By addressing gender dimensions, the project aims to promote gender equality and women's empowerment while enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of climate resilient livelihoods and ecosystem-based adaptation in the project area in Bangladesh. This approach will contribute to achieving environmental and social development goals, which align with the UNDP and GEF Policies on Gender Equality and global commitments to gender mainstreaming in climate and environmental initiatives.

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

The project mainstreams sustainability and resilience in the project area in Mongolia including 3 target cities by integrating climate change adaptive options into local development and spatial land planning, along with fostering knowledge among stakeholders about climate risks and nature based solutions, demonstrating effective adaptation techniques, and improving access to finance and technology. This will collectively enhance the resilience and sustainability of rural herder and farmers, communities and business owners. The anticipated outcomes include the strengthened integrated urban planning, institutional and policy framework, and improved financial mechanisms and procedures for integrated green urban development with enhanced stakeholder participation. This multifaceted approach aims to reduce vulnerability to climate change by addressing exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity aspects. During PPG preparation consultations were conducted with national and local stakeholders to ensure that the project responds to articulated local needs and baseline conditions. A comprehensive consultation process also undertaken during the PPG stage in order to ensure the project is locally relevant and well-supported, which will be critical for its long-term sustainability.

Socio-economic beneficiaries will include: (Direct beneficiaries: 60000 households)

- About 10650 citizen will have green and smart public transport systems and non-motorized mobility options promoted through integrated sustainable urban mobility initiatives
- About 10,000 households (including marginalized households) benefited from awareness-raising initiatives to improve waste segregation in target cities
- In addition, about 44355.8 ha Darkhan, 39300 ha Orkhon and 67246.9 ha Ulaanbaatar restored and 300,000 ha of land indirectly restored, and 300,000 ha of land under improved management improved through ecosystem and locally led adaptation, including the creation of water reservoirs, flood control and riparian ecosystem restoration, including 2,300 ha of reforestation, and enhanced and improved urban green spaces.
- About 8309 households, farmers benefited from improved sustainability of urban food system supply chain through promotion of local food production
- More than 6415 individuals (including youth and women) will be trained (Green City knowledge and partnership capacity across the full range of urban stakeholders for implementation and scaling of green city solutions)

The particular environmental and social risks associated with the project's activities analyzed based on baseline studies and stakeholder consultations and during the PPG phase SESP and ESF developed and documented.

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

The project promoted all aspects of accountability to stakeholders, during the PPG process: (i) enabling active, meaningful and culturally appropriate local community engagement and participation in project planning and decision-making, particularly targeted at those at risk of being left behind; (ii) ensuring transparency through provision of timely, accessible and functional information regarding supported activities, including on potential environmental and social risks and impacts and measures for their management; (iii) ensuring stakeholders can communicate their concerns and have access to a rights-compatible complaints-redress process; and (iv) ensuring effective results monitoring—and, where appropriate, participatory monitoring with stakeholders —and reporting on implementation of social and environmental safeguard risk management measures.

The project's key instruments for strengthening accountability, to be developed during PPG will include: a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (implementation-ready), Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (underpinned by the SESP, a Process Framework and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework). Further SES assessments and management plans will be developed during early implementation.

During implementation the Project Steering Committee will monitor the project's accountability measures at intervals during the lifespan of the project and will also report on project progress, at intervals, to project stakeholders. Stakeholders will also have access to UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, including a Stakeholder Response Mechanism (managed by the UNDP Country Office, to address complaints and concerns that cannot be effectively addressed through the project-level GRM) and Compliance Review (by UNDP's Social and Environmental Compliance Unit, in cases where non-compliance with UNDP's SES Policy is alleged). The safeguards screening report (SESP) and all associated safeguards frameworks and plans that are developed during the PPG will be posted for public disclosure through UNDP's Transparency Portal and other effective communications channels, in line with UNDP's SES Policy for Moderate projects.

The comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will build on the initial identification of stakeholders conducted during the PPG. Initial stakeholder consultations conducted during the field trips and included meetings with government and institutional partners from national to local level, research institutions, local NGOs and local communities. Based on a detailed stakeholder analysis, the main stakeholder groups, including vulnerable/marginalized groups and communities in the project's area will be identified early in the PPG, and appropriate engagement and consultation mechanisms, applying FPIC where applicable, will be integrated into the SEP.

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

<b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b> <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	<b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b> <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>			<b>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High</b>
<i>Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	<i>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i>	<i>Comments (optional)</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</i>
<p><b>Risk 1:</b> Possible risks of unequal impacts on marginalized groups if project activities on training, capacity development, and other support measures fail to adequately marginalized individuals or groups.</p> <p><b>Overarching Principle: One Leave No Behind (Human Rights):</b> P2</p> <p><b>Events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of capacity at the local government agencies across multiple sectors to develop and implement environment and green development policy framework in target cities in a sustainable and inclusive manner;</li> <li>Some stakeholders (including marginalized groups) are excluded from planning processes that affect them, or do not take their needs, interests and knowledge into full account, leading to grievances.</li> </ul> <p><b>Causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak stakeholder analysis and/or lack of targeted outreach and inclusive strategies to ensure the participation of all stakeholders, especially marginalized</li> </ul>	<p>I = 1 L = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Conducted a comprehensive stakeholder analysis</b> to identify all relevant stakeholder groups, their roles and responsibilities for project implementation;</li> <li><b>Developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)</b>, including an outline for a <b>Grievance Redress Mechanism</b> (and a strategy for how this will be communicated to stakeholders). Stakeholders will also have access to the <b>UNDP Accountability Mechanism</b> (GRM and compliance review);</li> <li>An <b>analysis to determine if there are any gaps between the national requirements</b> regarding access to land/resources and <b>requirements under UNDP’s SES Policy</b> (for example, for <b>Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment</b>); measures for <b>closing these gaps</b> have been identified and described in the project’s PPG-phase <b>Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)</b>;</li> <li>Inclusive and gender-responsive integrated spatial and land management plans updated for Darkhan-Uul and adopted for UB City and Erdenet to</li> </ul>	<p><b>This is a low significance risk and does not require specific mitigation measures.</b> To ensure inclusion the Project design includes gender-sensitive and socially inclusive <b>capacity development interventions</b> required for strengthened integrated urban planning.</p> <p>Additionally, the following <b>principles have been integrated into the project key activities to promote effective and meaningful stakeholder engagement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Education and Awareness:</b> Conduct educational campaigns to inform local communities about their rights and how to claim them, particularly focusing on marginalized groups;</li> <li><b>Community Empowerment:</b> Empower communities through participatory approaches in project planning and decision-making processes, ensuring their voices are heard and considered;</li> <li><b>Transparent Communication:</b> Maintain open and transparent communication with all stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle on all project outputs;</li> <li><b>Implementation of Gender Action Plan</b>, ensuring adequate engagement of women.</li> </ul>

<p>groups in the planning and implementation of all Outputs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exclusion of traditional knowledge, limited access to information, and a lack of culturally-appropriate ways of learning and engagement (<b>Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 3.1 and 3.5</b>);</li> <li>• Local strategy development and planning is not following a participatory approach. The processes are not inclusive of all stakeholders, or do not take their rights, needs, interests and knowledge into full account (due to weak stakeholder analysis and a lack of underlying social assessments).</li> <li>• Decision-makers and government officials lack specialized knowledge and resources to implement green development and policy frameworks in a socially-inclusive and rights-based manner.</li> </ul> <p><b>Impacts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adverse and/or inequitable or discriminatory social impacts, especially on vulnerable or marginalized sectors of society (which may include indigenous peoples);</li> <li>• Farmer organizations, and local communities (including vulnerable or marginalized groups) are unable to claim their rights (civil, economic, social, cultural, environmental);</li> <li>• Climate adaptation strategies, plans and practices are not implemented effectively and do not gain full stakeholder support, leading to human rights infringements and failure to deliver the intended socio-economic and environmental benefits.</li> <li>• Grievances or conflicts between different stakeholder groups and an erosion of trust</li> </ul>			<p>reflect sustainable resource management for Green Cities covering a total of 882,344.5 ha (total territories of target cities).</p> <p>Informed by the assessments specified above, the <b>design of activities</b> under Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 3.1, and 3.5 will include participatory and analytical methods consistent with <b>Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) approaches</b> to ensure that all potential adverse impacts on communities (including but not restricted to access to land and resources) are identified and that appropriate measures for mitigating these impacts.</p>	
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<p>between stakeholders and the project team/implementers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities (and especially marginalized groups) are unable to access information, knowledge and best practices, leading to ineffective land stewardship and failure of OECMS to protected biodiversity and ecosystems or deliver community benefits.</li> </ul> <p><b>Owner:</b> MECC, MoFALI and Local Governments</p>				
<p><b>Risk 2:</b> Possible risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders;</p> <p><b>Principle: Accountability: P.13</b></p> <p><b>Events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of cross-sectoral capacity at the local government agencies to develop and implement environmental and green development policy frameworks in target cities in a sustainable and inclusive manner;</li> <li>Some stakeholders (including marginalized groups) are excluded from planning processes that affect them, or these planning processes do not take their needs, interests and knowledge into full account, leading to grievances.</li> </ul> <p><b>Causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak stakeholder analysis and/or lack of targeted outreach and inclusive strategies to ensure the participation of all stakeholders, and especially marginalized groups in the planning and implementation of all Outputs.</li> <li>Exclusion of traditional knowledge, limited access to information, and a lack of culturally-appropriate ways of learning and</li> </ul>	<p>I = 1 L = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Conducted a comprehensive stakeholder analysis</b> to identify all relevant stakeholder groups, their roles and responsibilities for project implementation;</li> <li><b>Developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)</b>, including an outline for a <b>Grievance Redress Mechanism</b> (and a strategy for how this will be communicated to stakeholders). Stakeholders will also have access to the <b>UNDP Accountability Mechanism</b> (GRM and compliance review).</li> </ul> <p>Informed by the assessments specified above, the <b>design of activities</b> under Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 3.1, and 3.5 will include participatory and analytical methods consistent with <b>Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) approaches</b> to ensure that all potential adverse impacts on communities (including but not restricted to access to land and resources) are identified and that appropriate measures for mitigating these impacts are taken.</p>	<p><b>This is a low significance risk and does not require specific mitigation measures.</b> To ensure inclusion the project design includes gender-sensitive and socially inclusive <b>capacity development interventions</b> required for strengthened integrated urban planning.</p> <p>Additionally, the following <b>principles have been integrated into the project key activities to promote effective and meaningful stakeholder engagement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Education and Awareness:</b> Conduct educational campaigns to inform local communities about their rights and how to claim them, particularly focusing on marginalized groups;</li> <li><b>Community Empowerment:</b> Empower communities through participatory approaches in project planning and decision-making processes, ensuring their voices are heard and considered;</li> <li><b>Transparent Communication:</b> Maintain open and transparent communication with all stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle on all project outputs.</li> <li><b>Implementation of Gender Action Plan</b>, ensuring adequate engagement of women.</li> </ul>

<p>engagement (<b>Output 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 3.1 and 3.5</b>);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local strategy development and planning is not following a participatory approach. The processes are not inclusive of all stakeholders, or do not take their rights, needs, interests and knowledge into full account (due to weak stakeholder analysis and a lack of underlying social assessments);</li> <li>Decision-makers and government officials lack specialized knowledge and resources to implement green development and policy frameworks in a socially-inclusive and rights-based manner.</li> </ul> <p><b>Impacts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adverse and/or inequitable or discriminatory social impacts, especially on vulnerable or marginalized sectors of society (which may include indigenous peoples);</li> <li>Farmer organizations and local communities (including vulnerable or marginalized groups) are unable to claim their rights (civil, economic, social, cultural, environmental);</li> <li>Climate adaptation strategies, plans and practices are not implemented effectively and do not gain full stakeholder support, leading to human rights infringements and failure to deliver the intended socio-economic and environmental benefits;</li> <li>Grievances or conflicts between different stakeholder groups and an erosion of trust between stakeholders and the project team/implementers;</li> <li>Communities ( especially marginalized groups) are unable to access information, knowledge and best practices, leading to</li> </ul>				
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<p>ineffective land stewardship and failure of OECMs to protect biodiversity and ecosystems or deliver community benefits. <b>Owner:</b> MECC, MoFALI and Local Governments</p>				
<p><b>Risk 3:</b> Possible risks of grievances <b>Principle: Accountability: P 14</b> <b>Events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of cross-sectoral capacity at the local government agencies to develop and implement environmental and green development policy frameworks in target cities in a sustainable and inclusive manner;</li> <li>Some stakeholders (including marginalized groups) are excluded from planning processes that affect them, or do not take their needs, interests and knowledge into full account, leading to grievances.</li> </ul> <p><b>Causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak stakeholder analysis and/or lack of targeted outreach and inclusive strategies to ensure the participation of all stakeholders, especially marginalized groups in the planning and implementation of all Outputs;</li> <li>Exclusion of traditional knowledge, limited access to information, and a lack of culturally-appropriate ways of learning and engagement (<b>Output 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 3.1 and 3.5</b>);</li> <li>Local strategy development and planning is not following a participatory approach. The processes are not inclusive of all stakeholders, or do not take their rights, needs, interests and knowledge into full account (due to weak stakeholder analysis</li> </ul>	<p>I = 1 L = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Conducted a comprehensive stakeholder analysis</b> to identify all relevant stakeholder groups, their roles and responsibilities for project implementation;</li> <li><b>Developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)</b>, including an outline for a <b>Grievance Redress Mechanism</b> (and a strategy for how this will be communicated to stakeholders). Stakeholders will also have access to the <b>UNDP Accountability Mechanism</b> (GRM and compliance review).</li> </ul> <p>Informed by the assessments specified above, the <b>design of activities</b> under Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 3.1, and 3.5 will include participatory and analytical methods consistent with <b>Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) approaches</b> to ensure that all potential adverse impacts on communities (including but not restricted to access to land and resources) are identified and that appropriate measures for mitigating these impacts.</p>	<p><b>This is a low significance risk and does not require specific mitigation measures.</b> To ensure inclusion the Project design includes gender-sensitive and socially inclusive <b>capacity development interventions</b> required for strengthened integrated urban planning.</p> <p>Additionally, the following <b>principles have been integrated into the project key activities to promote effective and meaningful stakeholder engagement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Education and Awareness:</b> Conduct educational campaigns to inform local communities about their rights and how to claim them, particularly focusing on marginalized groups;</li> <li><b>Community Empowerment:</b> Empower communities through participatory approaches in project planning and decision-making processes, ensuring their voices are heard and considered;</li> <li><b>Transparent Communication:</b> Maintain open and transparent communication with all stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle on all project outputs;</li> <li><b>Implementation of Gender Action Plan</b>, ensuring adequate engagement of women.</li> </ul>

<p>and a lack of underlying social assessments);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decision-makers and government officials lack specialized knowledge and resources to implement green development and policy frameworks in a socially-inclusive and rights-based manner.</li> </ul> <p><b>Impacts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adverse and/or inequitable or discriminatory social impacts, especially on vulnerable or marginalized sectors of society (which may include indigenous peoples);</li> <li>Farmer organizations and local communities (including vulnerable or marginalized groups) are unable to claim their rights (civil, economic, social, cultural, environmental);</li> <li>Climate adaptation strategies, plans and practices are not implemented effectively and do not gain full stakeholder support, leading to human rights infringements and failure to deliver the intended socio-economic and environmental benefits;</li> <li>Grievances or conflicts between different stakeholder groups and an erosion of trust between stakeholders and the project team/implementers;</li> <li>Communities ( especially marginalized groups) are unable to access information, knowledge and best practices, leading to ineffective land stewardship and failure of OECMs to protect biodiversity and ecosystems or deliver community benefits.</li> </ul> <p><b>Owner:</b> MECC, MoFALI and Local Governments</p>				
<p><b>Risk 4:</b> Risks of discrimination against women; risks of limiting women’s ability to use,</p>	<p>I =2 L= 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>This is a low significance risk and does not require specific mitigation measures.</p>	<p>To support Gender Equality, a <b>Gender Analysis</b> was conducted, and a <b>Gender Action Plan</b> was developed during the design phase. The project proposed to</p>

<p>develop and protect natural resources as well as unequal impacts on women if project activities on training, capacity development, and other support measures fail to adequately engage women.</p> <p><b>Principle: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment: P9 and P11</b></p> <p><b>Event:</b> Women could face legal, institutional, and socio-cultural barriers that restrict their involvement in developing integrated urban planning, institutional and policy frameworks and improved financial mechanisms and procedures for integrated green urban development with enhanced stakeholder participation.</p> <p><b>Causes:</b> Under Outputs <b>1.1, 1.2, 1.4 &amp; 1.6</b>, gender issues and appropriate gender mainstreaming actions (reflecting the role of women).</p> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A general worsening of the situation of women and girls;</li> <li>• Reduced access for women to critical natural resources, with livelihoods displacement and associated social impacts related to food security and other aspects of family well-being and social cohesion;</li> <li>• Inequitable access for women to climate-adaptive livelihood and financing resources provided or enabled by the project, denying them</li> </ul>				<p>enhance gender equality and empower women in target cities. <b>Planned interventions under Gender Action Plan will address gender issues at the community level and foster a gender-sensitive policy planning and programming approach in target cities</b>, along with capacity-building events. In addition, <b>special interventions will be taken to ensure women and vulnerable groups benefit equally from the project.</b> Under Output 1.1, 1.2, 1.4 and 1.6 the project will develop a participatory and gender-inclusive <b>M&amp;E system</b>, which will include measures for assessing improvements in women’s ability to access cross-sectoral coordination and monitoring mechanisms and inclusive stakeholder engagement mechanisms for green city planning and development.</p> <p>The project’s <b>Grievance Redress Mechanism</b> will be gender-sensitive.</p> <p>There will be early and ongoing consultation with women during implementation following <b>gender-sensitive approaches</b>, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Inclusive Consultations:</b> Ensure active participation of women’s groups and leaders in all stakeholder consultations;</li> <li>• <b>Empowerment Programs:</b> Implement programs aimed at empowering women to participate in project design and implementation;</li> <li>• <b>Gender-Sensitive Training:</b> Provide training programs that are specifically designed to address and promote gender equality;</li> <li>• <b>Implementation of Gender Action Plan</b>, ensuring adequate engagement of women.</li> </ul> <p>The PMU will include a staff member/support consultant/advisor with gender mainstreaming experience.</p>
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<p>opportunities for economic upliftment and impacting social cohesion.</p> <p><b>Risk Owner:</b> Local governments and local women's NGO</p>				
<p><b>Risk 5:</b> Risks for ecosystems and their services; risks associated with land-use or ecosystem changes; risk of introduction of invasive species.</p> <p><b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management: S 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.7 and 1.8</b></p> <p><b>Event:</b> Adverse impacts on natural habitats, ecosystems and ecosystem services, including in critical habitats, sensitive areas and habitats occupied by globally significant species, triggered by possible use of pesticides by project partners such as forest management staff or local communities in restoration areas, including reforested or agroforestry areas.</p> <p>Additionally, community livelihoods activities supporting the increase of green spaces or urban and peri-urban areas through both public park and household landscaping as well as berry tree planting may use invasive alien species.</p> <p><b>Causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for maladaptive actions and misalignment between the practicalities of implementing adaptive livelihood projects and biodiversity conservation goals during project delivery;</li> <li>• Inadequate ecological planning or assessment of environmental impacts of</li> </ul>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p><b>Baseline situation analysis and landscape descriptions (PPG)</b> included <b>mapping of all ecologically sensitive habitats</b>, flagging those which may not be suitable for tree planting, restoration of pastureland, improvement of ecosystem services in river riparian zones and restoration of crop land and improvement of flood risk management system and restorations.</p> <p>There is a possible risk of unintended consequences on sensitive habitats and soil due to potentially increased technology transfer for water management efficiency; Includes unintended consequences on legally protected areas.</p> <p><b>Outputs: 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 and 2.10</b></p>	<p><b>During implementation, detailed mapping will take place under the land restoration and sustainable land management Outputs (2.4), and flood control and riparian ecosystem restoration including 2,300 ha of reforestation Outputs (2.5)</b> with sensitive habitats and globally significant species conservation needs mainstreamed into both climate adaptation plans and other sectoral plans.</p> <p><b>General principles to apply:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Technical design</b> (avoid use of non-native or known invasive species);</li> <li>▪ <b>Site adjustment</b> (Sites should avoid critical or sensitive habitats);</li> <li>▪ <b>Avoid or minimize interventions in undisturbed natural and semi-natural habitats</b> and those that would result in the fragmentation of habitats and loss of ecological connectivity;</li> <li>▪ <b>Zone productive activities that will negatively impact biodiversity in areas that have low existing value for biodiversity and ecosystem services</b> and low sensitivity to the anticipated impacts;</li> <li>▪ <b>Determine which activities may require GEIA/DEIA under national law</b> and ensure adequate resources (technical expertise and budget) are provided;</li> <li>▪ <b>Biodiversity Action Plans</b> may be required for threatened species that may be impacted by project activities – to be determined through <b>targeted assessments (biodiversity surveys or species assessments)</b> to inform location and design of impacting activities;</li> <li>▪ <b>Monitoring Programs will be built into the design of the intervention or stand-alone management plans, as appropriate:</b> Establish continuous monitoring programs to assess the health of habitats and</li> </ul>

<p>adaptive livelihood activities, including aquaculture, agriculture, fisheries, water resource management and tourism;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of invasive alien species (in agriculture, aquaculture and restoration activities).</li> </ul> <p><b>Impacts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitat modification or fragmentation that reduces biodiversity and disrupts ecosystem functions and services;</li> <li>• Degradation of natural habitats along river riparian zones, potentially leading to the loss of key species and disruption of ecological balance;</li> <li>• Increased disturbances to wildlife populations (e.g. through farming activities) leading to increased human-wildlife conflict and reduction in habitat usage (e.g. by rare and endangered species).</li> <li>• Biological invasions could be triggered if invasive alien species escape from cultivation (through agriculture and/or water management).</li> </ul> <p><b>Risk Owner:</b> MECC, Local Communities</p>				<p>ecosystems during and after project activities on restoration;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Community Involvement:</b> Engage local communities in planning and implementing restoration activities to ensure local ecological knowledge is incorporated in local practices to minimize disruptions of restored ecosystems.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Risk 6:</b> Project-supported flood control and restoration activities may be vulnerable to climate extremes if site selection, engineering design, or restoration approaches do not adequately consider future climate scenarios.</p> <p><b>Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks: S 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3</b></p>	<p>I = 4 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p><b>Outputs: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.5.</b></p>	<p><b>Climate Risk Assessment, applying at least the GEF-STAP Guidance on Climate Risk Assessment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Elaborate climate change trends and scenarios</b> based on available evidence, determining relevance for the project area to the maximum extent;</li> <li>• <b>Assess risk exposure</b> of proposed activities/outputs;</li> <li>• <b>Identify and evaluate community exposure and vulnerability</b> to climate change impacts;</li> <li>• <b>Identify measures</b> that the project can take to avoid, adapt to or reduce/mitigate external project impacts;</li> </ul>

<p><b>Event:</b> The project’s outputs are affected by extreme impacts of climate change and disasters such as goals relating to supporting flood control and riparian ecosystem restoration, including 2,300 ha of reforestation targets.</p> <p><b>Causes:</b> Extreme weather conditions such as floods, major river floods and seasonal droughts in the project area and/or its large upstream water catchment area, whose frequency and severity is exacerbated by climate change may cause significant impacts in the project area.</p> <p><b>Impacts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant river floods could destroy crops and livestock, cause loss of aquaculture cropland, damage infrastructure such as embankments, roads, power generating facilities and water supply, and lead to loss of life and disease outbreaks;</li> <li>• Seasonal droughts could result in losses of crops and livestock and negatively impact irrigation and sanitation.</li> <li>• Increased vulnerability of livelihood projects to climate change, potentially leading to economic losses for local communities.</li> <li>• Disruption of ecosystem services, such as water regulation, water purification, pollination, waste distribution and mitigation of soil pollution, which could undermine the success and sustainability of adaptive livelihoods.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risk Owner:</b> MECC, MoFALI and Local Governments and Local Communities</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Identify climate risk information</b> to be included in awareness raising (Output 3.1 and 3.5), training programmes, knowledge sharing platforms and digital tools for public engagement and planning;</li> <li>▪ <b>Technical design</b> (avoid use of non-native or known invasive species);</li> <li>▪ <b>Site adjustment</b> (Sites should avoid critical or sensitive habitats);</li> <li>▪ <b>Avoid or minimize interventions in undisturbed natural and semi-natural habitats</b> and those that would result in the fragmentation of habitats and loss of ecological connectivity;</li> <li>▪ <b>Determine which activities may require EIA under national law</b> and ensure adequate resources (technical expertise and budget) are provided during project implementation;</li> <li>▪ <b>Biodiversity Action Plans</b> may be required for threatened species that may be impacted by adaptive livelihoods activities – to be determined through <b>targeted assessments (biodiversity surveys or species assessments)</b> to inform location and design of impacting activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Climate risk management</b> should be integrated into the design of the project’s climate adaptation strategies.</p>
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<p><b>Risk 7:</b> <i>Green-focused waste management solutions may create or elevate exposure to pollutants or safety hazards.</i></p> <p><b>Standard 3 Community Health, Safety and Security: S 3.2 and 3.6</b></p> <p><b>Event:</b> Risks associated with Green-focused waste management solutions that are introduced and tested under the project's outputs.</p> <p><b>Causes:</b> Inadequate siting, design, or operational controls may lead to increased community exposure to pollutants or safety hazards, thereby elevating health and safety risks.</p> <p><b>Impacts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased risks to human health and burden on healthcare facilities;</li> <li>• Adverse effects on community health and safety during construction/operational phase of small-sized incinerators.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risk owner:</b> MECC, MoH and Local Governments</p>	<p>I = 3 L=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>		<p>Impacts associated with this risk will be managed through design. For example, feasibility studies will be undertaken in support of operationalization of small-sized incinerators in Erdenet city with co-financing modality.</p> <p><b>Risks cannot be fully identified at this stage.</b></p> <p>For Moderate risks, <b>manage first through technical design, based on targeted assessments (e.g. occupational health and risk assessment and construction related risks)</b>, in line with relevant national regulatory requirements and international best practices.</p> <p>Chemicals subject to international phase-outs (e.g. under the Montreal Protocol, Stockholm Convention, etc.) will be avoided.</p>
<p><b>Risk 8:</b> Generation of waste from project activities.</p> <p><b>Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency: S8.2</b></p> <p><b>Event:</b> Through the process of improving sustainability of the urban food system supply chain, promoted and implemented local food production practices may use agro-chemicals that lead to polluting effects.</p> <p><b>Causes:</b> Agricultural practices (mainly berry tree planting and 4 season green houses) and lack of knowledge on green house planting</p>	<p>I = 2 L = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>		<p><b>Targeted management plans</b> required (e.g. <b>waste management and agro-chemicals management plans</b>) in line with applicable national regulatory requirements and international standards.</p> <p>Chemicals subject to international phase-out (e.g. under the Montreal Protocol, Stockholm Convention, etc.) will be avoided.</p>

<p>and its operation and maintenance, as well as enhancement of adaptive livelihood options (e.g., household agriculture, berry tree nursing, etc.).</p> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contamination of soil and water resources, leading to the degradation of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity;</li> <li>• Potential harm to human health, particularly for those who handle or are exposed to agro-chemicals, as well as for communities consuming contaminated food or water;</li> <li>• Undermining of the project's sustainability objectives, as environmental and health risks could increase.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risk Owner:</b> MECC, MoH, MoFALI and Local Governments</p>				
<p><b>Risk 9:</b> Possible risks to community health and safety during the piloting of methane capture and biogas technologies.</p> <p><b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security: S3.2 and S3.6</b></p> <p><b>Event:</b> Adverse impacts on community health and safety arising from site-level activities under the pilot biogas generation from green waste and landfill methane harvesting.</p> <p><b>Causes:</b> Inadequate technical design, siting or permitting of biogas infrastructure and landfill gas recovery systems, insufficient assessment and mitigation of air emissions, flammable gas handling, or health and safety protocols and gaps in stakeholder engagement and disclosure</p> <p><b>Impacts:</b></p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>		<p>All biogas-related activities proposed under Output 2.1.4 will be subject to <b>environmental and social screening</b> in accordance with Mongolia's Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (2012, amended 2021) and UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES). In accordance with national requirements, a <b>General Environmental Impact Assessment (GEIA)</b> will be conducted as a minimum. Should the screening identify higher-risk elements, a <b>Detailed EIA (DEIA)</b> will be triggered.</p> <p><b>Key safeguards requirements include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Screening and classification in line with national thresholds for GEIA or DEIA, as determined by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism;</li> <li>• Preparation of the GEIA report and submission to relevant authorities for review and decision;</li> <li>• If a DEIA is required, integration of site-specific mitigation plans within the EIA, including but not limited to:</li> <li>• Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Plan</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exposure to hazardous air pollutants or methane leaks.</li> <li>Localised safety hazards for community members.</li> <li>Elevated risk of accidents or operational failure without proper O&amp;M capacity.</li> <li>Reputational risk for the project if safety issues are not adequately managed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risk Owner:</b> MECC, MoH and Local Governments</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Health and Safety Management Plan</li> <li>Operations and Maintenance (O&amp;M) Plan</li> <li>Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan</li> <li>Adherence to UNDP SES guidance on ESIA preparation, ensuring disclosure, stakeholder engagement, and risk-informed planning;</li> <li>Finalisation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to ensure integration of E&amp;S measures prior to implementation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Risk 10:</b> Possible risks of occupational and community safety hazards linked to rooftop water harvesting systems.</p> <p><b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security – S3.2</b></p> <p><b>Event:</b> Structural or operational risks associated with rooftop water harvesting infrastructure installed on public and residential buildings.</p> <p><b>Causes:</b> Variability in structural integrity of buildings selected for installations or inadequate site-specific screening for rooftop load-bearing capacity.</p> <p><b>Impacts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk of structural failure or injury during or after installation.</li> <li>Potential water contamination risks due to poor maintenance or design.</li> <li>Reputational impacts if infrastructure causes damage or injury to community members.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risk Owner:</b> Local Governments and Implementing Partners</p>	<p>I = 2 L = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>		<p>The rooftop rainwater harvesting systems supported under Output 2.3.5 are considered low-risk interventions. Buildings will be selected based on structural suitability and safety considerations, and systems will be designed to ensure safe installation and operation. All installations will follow applicable national building codes and technical guidelines. Where required, standard safety and maintenance measures will be incorporated into site-level implementation plans to ensure sustainability and avoid risks to building users.</p>

<p><b>Risk 11:</b> Potential community safety risks associated with water retention infrastructure and flood protection measures.</p> <p><b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security – S 3.3, 3.4 and S3.6</b></p> <p><b>Event:</b> Community-level health and safety risks arising from the installation and use of water retention, flood protection and harvesting infrastructure supported under Activity 2.9.3.</p> <p><b>Causes:</b> Inadequate siting, fencing, signage or public awareness around water infrastructure or gaps in operations and maintenance (O&amp;M) planning post-project.</p> <p><b>Impacts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk of drowning or injury for children or vulnerable persons.</li> <li>• Localised flooding or infrastructure damage during storm events.</li> <li>• Overall risk due to safety incidents.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risk Owner:</b> MECC, MoFALI, Local Governments</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>		<p>During implementation, a <b>site-specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b> will be undertaken for the water retention and associated infrastructure proposed under Output 2.9.3. This process will be conducted in full compliance with Mongolia’s Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (2012, amended 2021) and in line with UNDP’s Guidance Note on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. The EIA will serve to identify and mitigate potential environmental and community health and safety risks associated with the siting, design, and construction of the infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Key considerations include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Screening of the site to determine whether a General or Detailed EIA is required under national legislation;</li> <li>• Assessment of risks to local communities from potential overflow, seepage, or structural failure of retention infrastructure;</li> <li>• Integration of appropriate safety measures into the technical design, including spillways, erosion control, and warning systems;</li> <li>• Incorporation of a long-term Operations and Maintenance (O&amp;M) plan into the infrastructure design, with roles and responsibilities clearly defined;</li> <li>• Compliance with all relevant permitting and clearance procedures prior to commencement of construction;</li> </ul> <p>Documentation of the findings and mitigation commitments in an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), to be reviewed and cleared prior to implementation.</p>						
<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?</b>										
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: right;"><i>Low Risk</i></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Moderate Risk</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Overall, the project risk is assessed as <b>Moderate</b>. <b>Eleven</b> potential risks have been identified for the activities of this project of which <b>six</b> assessed as <b>low risk</b> and <b>five</b> assessed as <b>moderate risk</b>. Thus, the overall risk of the project is rated</td> </tr> </table>					<i>Low Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Overall, the project risk is assessed as <b>Moderate</b> . <b>Eleven</b> potential risks have been identified for the activities of this project of which <b>six</b> assessed as <b>low risk</b> and <b>five</b> assessed as <b>moderate risk</b> . Thus, the overall risk of the project is rated
<i>Low Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>									
<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Overall, the project risk is assessed as <b>Moderate</b> . <b>Eleven</b> potential risks have been identified for the activities of this project of which <b>six</b> assessed as <b>low risk</b> and <b>five</b> assessed as <b>moderate risk</b> . Thus, the overall risk of the project is rated								

			as <b>MODERATE</b> risk according to UNDP Guidance Note UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES): <i>Social and Environmental Screening Procedure</i> . The following plans have been developed and updated in compliance to the UNDP SES:	
	<b>Substantial Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<b>High Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)</b>				
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
	<b><i>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</i></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Yes, planned
	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Targeted assessment(s)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)
	<b><i>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</i></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan)
				Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, labor management
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)
				Planned for during the implementation
				Completed

<i>Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project- level Standards triggered?</i>		<b>Comments (not required)</b>
<b><i>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</i></b>		
<b><i>Human Rights</i></b>	<b>X</b>	
<b><i>Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment</i></b>	<b>X</b>	
<b><i>Accountability</i></b>	<b>X</b>	
<b><i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i></b>	<b>X</b>	
<b><i>2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks</i></b>	<b>X</b>	
<b><i>3. Community Health, Safety and Security</i></b>	<b>X</b>	
<b><i>4. Cultural Heritage</i></b>		
<b><i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i></b>		
<b><i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i></b>		
<b><i>7. Labour and Working Conditions</i></b>	<b>X</b>	
<b><i>8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i></b>	<b>X</b>	

## Final Sign Off

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

<b><i>Signature</i></b>	<b><i>Date</i></b>	<b><i>Description</i></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

<b>Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks</b>		
<b>INSTRUCTIONS:</b> 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 <a href="#">SES toolkit</a> for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
<b>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</b> <b>Human Rights</b>		<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
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)?	<b>NO</b>
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?	<b>YES</b>
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	<b>YES</b>
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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?	<b>YES</b>
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? <sup>16</sup>	<b>YES</b>
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?	<b>NO</b>
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	<b>NO</b>
<b>Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment</b>		
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)?	<b>NO</b>
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	<b>YES</b>
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	<b>NO</b>
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?  <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	<b>YES</b>
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence?  <i>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.</i>	<b>NO</b>

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<b>Sustainability and Resilience:</b> Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
<b>Accountability</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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?	<b>YES</b>
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	<b>YES</b>
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?	<b>NO</b>
<b>Project-Level Standards</b>		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	<b>YES</b>
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?	<b>YES</b>
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)	<b>YES</b>
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	<b>NO</b>
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	<b>NO</b>
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	<b>YES</b>
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	<b>YES</b>
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	<b>YES</b>
1.9	significant agricultural production?	<b>NO</b>
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	<b>NO</b>
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	<b>NO</b>
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? <sup>17</sup>	<b>NO</b>
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) <sup>18</sup>	<b>NO</b>
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	<b>NO</b>
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

<sup>17</sup> See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

<sup>18</sup> 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, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	YES
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	YES
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)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	YES
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	NO
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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)	NO
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	YES
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	YES
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	NO
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)?	NO
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	YES
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	NO
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	NO
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	NO
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	NO
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)	NO
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	NO
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	NO

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)?	NO
5.3	risk of forced evictions? <sup>19</sup>	NO
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	NO
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
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)?  <i>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. *</i>	NO
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?	NO
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
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?  <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	NO
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?  <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	NO
<b>Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	YES
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	NO
7.3	use of child labour?	NO
7.4	use of forced labour?	NO
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	NO
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	NO

<sup>19</sup> 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.

\* Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

<b>Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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?	<b>NO</b>
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	<b>YES</b>
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	<b>NO</b>
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the <a href="#">Montreal Protocol</a>, <a href="#">Minamata Convention</a>, <a href="#">Basel Convention</a>, <a href="#">Rotterdam Convention</a>, <a href="#">Stockholm Convention</a></i>	<b>NO</b>
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	<b>NO</b>
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	<b>NO</b>