

## 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

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1. Project Title	Strengthening the Climatic Resilience of Djibouti's Agro-pastoral Sector through Integrated Water Resources Management
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	5951
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Djibouti
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	July 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*

Agro-pastoral communities in rural Djibouti are under constant threat of climate risks, mainly the flash floods and drought, with implications for their safety and livelihoods. Prolonged dry periods and gradual deterioration of the existing limited number of water infrastructure has increased the climate vulnerability of rural communities within the country's five rural regions, namely Obock, Tadjourah, Arta, Dikhil and Ali Sabieh<sup>1</sup>. Access to safe drinking water and the right to a safe, healthy and sustainable environment is recognized as a fundamental human right by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through the proposed intervention of supporting the Government of Djibouti (GoD) to use a catchment-based integrated water management approach, the proposed project will help build the organizational, institutional and community-based mechanisms to reduce climate vulnerabilities of these communities. More specifically the project will (1) strengthen capacities of key stakeholders at national, regional, and local levels to better manage future crises and disasters resulting from the projected impacts of climate change; (2) improve access of agro-pastoralists to water supplies that are resilient to increasingly intense floods and dry periods to achieve climate resilient livelihoods; and (3) reduce the downstream impacts of floods through improved disasters management. The proposed project will increase the climate resiliency of vulnerable rural populations in Djibouti and enhance their access to human rights to food, water and livelihood security. The proposed project will follow social and environmental safeguard principles, use a participatory approach and conduct stakeholder consultations throughout project design and implementation to prioritize human rights.

The PPG team collected feedback from stakeholders and the perceived impacts of the project have been taken into consideration for developing the project proposal, including the safeguards documents. During stakeholders' consultations, different groups and individuals have been engaged, and the consultations have been done in French and in local language, to ensure the integration of the point of views of all the stakeholders. The project will ensure that community members, including vulnerable groups or marginalized groups, benefit equitably from project activities. All the findings of consultations process have been incorporated, in order to build the sustainability of the project on participatory processes.

<sup>1</sup> This includes the 15 communities targeted by the proposed project, namely: i) Assassan, Fanteherou and Dallay AF in Obock; ii) Otoy, Day and Randa in Tadjourah; iii) Chabelley, Hilbaley (PK38) and Omar Jaggah in Arta; iv) Goubetto, Hindi (Holl Holl) and Assamo in AliSabieh; and v) Gourrabous, Abaytou and As Eyla in Dikhil.

The project will apply a human rights-based approach and actively engage stakeholders at all levels through targeted outreach and consultation efforts, including a Grievance Redress Mechanism.

The project will ensure that all the groups and individuals involved or interested in the activities will be consulted and informed all along the project implementation. The project will also include in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan a specific focus on ensuring the inclusion of all the groups and individuals involved, to ensure the equal opportunities for access to project activities also of people originals from other geographical areas, and to avoid conflicts among groups with different origins. The project will take into consideration the dynamics between sedentary and nomadic groups, who use different practices to access to natural resources, and especially water. Local communities will be involved in decision-making processes relevant to their rights and livelihoods such as on access to natural resources, especially water. The project will provide capacity enhancement, regular meetings, and ensure involvement in each stage of the process. The above dynamics are important elements underpinning a human rights-based approach, which will be mainstreamed and well-integrated in all the project's components.

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

The participation of women and youth will be actively sought in all phases of project development to ensure gender equality as well as women and youth empowerment. The proposed project proposes several concrete actions to ensure gender empowerment:

- Development of a gender-sensitive national private sector engagement and investment strategy including options to facilitate access to finance. To reach this result, the project will ensure that the strategy incorporates measures that promote the involvement of women-led businesses in the private sector.
- Establishment of a gender-sensitive regional incubator for climate-resilient agro-pastoral innovation. The project will ensure that women can equally access equipments and resources and that at least 150 MSMEs trained and supported are led by women. This activity will also ensure that at least 50 women benefit from mentorship to facilitate their integration into the agricultural private sector network.
- Formalise and train associations and cooperatives for improved climate-resilient value chains for agro-pastoral products (80% being women's associations and women-led cooperatives).
- Increased capacity on agro-pastoral product diversification, agricultural livelihoods and equipment (including solar units).
- Increased women representation in decision-making and planning: Training programmes, workshops, the Water User Associations and the Agro-Pastoral Cooperatives will have at least 30% women to empower women and increase their presence in national and community-based decision making.
- Integration of women in climate change adaptation planning: Training for the government agency officials will include integration of recommendations provided by the Ministry of Women and Youth, the UNFD and local Women's Associations

To ensure that project activities are both gender responsive and designed in a gender-sensitive manner, a preliminary **Gender Analysis and Action Plan** has been prepared during the Funding Proposal development stage, documenting the different roles between men and women in livelihoods activities in the project area and the existing gender dynamics. In addition, a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism will be developed and implemented during the project formulation, along with a Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The Gender Action Plan and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be used to refine the project activities further and develop gender-sensitive indicators and targets. In addition, national experts in gender will be included in stakeholder consultations and form part of the project management unit — including a Gender and Safeguard Expert — to ensure that context-specific gender considerations are mainstreamed throughout the project. GCF policies, standards and guidelines on gender will be applied throughout development and implementation of the proposed project.

Risks of negative discrimination of women will be actively addressed through the project under its safeguards work. The project will contribute to gender equality in the following results areas: closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources, including water; improving women's participation and decision-making; and generating socio-economic benefits or services for women, including improved value chain livelihoods and access to finance. To measure these results areas, the project's logical framework includes gender-sensitive indicators, while specific indicators and targets are also included within the Gender Analysis and Action Plan. The project is assigned the gender marker GEN-2, indicating that gender equality is incorporated as a 'significant objective' during project design and implementation. The Funding Proposal provides a detailed plan to ensure that men and women have equal opportunities for participation in project implementation and M&E. Specific activities have been incorporated into the Funding Proposal to help the project deliver a gender-transformative approach. The gender sensitive approach is strongly integrated in all project components.

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Ensuring sustainability is one of the seven criteria for selecting the project sites, which reads as follows:

**Sustainability** — *all stakeholders fully accept the intervention and understand their role in the sustainability (maintenance and operation) of the infrastructure, the local community/beneficiaries are willing to actively assist implementation and maintain the infrastructure.*

The proposed project has the following interventions to mainstream sustainability and resilience:

First, by empowering the national and regional governments to mainstream climate risk information, climate-resilient agriculture and IWRM principles into designs for infrastructure development through the introduced national strategy for climate-resilient agro-pastoralism and regional guidance notes, adaptation options for climate-proofed infrastructure will be prioritized across sectors and funds will be able to be coherently mobilized to upscale interventions. In addition, the infrastructure to be introduced through the project will be designed specifically to have increased protection from and resilience to climate hazards such as flooding, thereby reducing degradation over time and increasing their life-spans. Secondly, through concrete measures such as the reinforcement of Water User Associations and Agro-pastoral Cooperatives, local communities will be given the technical and operational capacities to plan, maintain and operate water infrastructure and fodder production sites. Similarly, CBOs and Women-based Organizations will become empowered to replicate nursery development. By supporting community groups to plan, implement and monitor adaptation activities, they will be more easily sustained in the future. During full proposal development, agreements will be signed with the communities through Water User Associations and cooperatives on O&M responsibilities for small scale infrastructure. Capacity building on tariff setting, budgeting, financial management and planning will also be provided to the Water User Associations, cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprise owners. Moreover, increased engagement with the private sector through the development of a National Private Sector Engagement and Investment Strategy, the establishment of a regional incubator in Arta, training and resource provision for agro-pastoralists and agricultural MSMEs for agricultural value chain livelihoods and increased access to saving and loan opportunities will assist in injecting finance into communities and cooperatives to assist in the long-term maintenance of introduced infrastructure.

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

Referring to one of the seven criteria of site selection, the project formulation process engaged with several types of stakeholders at the local, regional, and national level. The proposed project has been designed using a highly inclusive and participatory process with extensive engagement in all 5 regions with 3 site selection field missions since August 2017. The overall goal of stakeholder consultations has been to identify relevant agencies involved with supporting rural community adaptation and disaster risk preparedness, particularly those who will be responsible for continuing project activities in the long-term. Consultations have ensured the proposed project is grounded in local realities whilst being aligned with national policies and able to support the most vulnerable agro-pastoralists.

Numerous stakeholders have been consulted during the initial preparatory stages for the GCF project. National experts from a variety of governmental and civil society institutions have been heavily involved from the outset in the development and in the design of the proposed project.

To ensure local ownership of the Project, stakeholder committees will be assembled in each of the implementation sites to inform and respond to project activities. Members of the stakeholder committees will be state representatives of key institutions including the Ministries of Agriculture, Husbandry, Water Resources and Land Planning and Transport as well as local NGOs/CBOs, the Agro-Pastoral Cooperatives and Water User Associations. Cross-visits for the stakeholder committee members will take place in order to promote sharing of lessons learned.

A **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** has been developed to ensure that stakeholder inputs are considered throughout the rest of the project implementation in an ongoing manner. Engagement will include community surveys, regular meetings, gender-responsive focus group discussions, and training and validation workshops. In addition to incorporating stakeholder inputs, project implementation will include a grievance redress mechanism for stakeholders to hold project implementors accountable for any questions, concerns or complaints regarding project activities.

## 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>
<b>Risk Description</b> <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	<b>Impact and Likelihood</b> <i>(1-5)</i>	<b>Significance</b> <i>(Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i>	<b>Comments (optional)</b>	<b>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</b>
<p><b>Risk 1.</b> In the development of strategies and guidance notes, capacity building, coordination groups and provision of equipment to support national and regional public institutions in improving planning and budgeting for IWRM and climate-resilient agro-pastoralism under Output 1.1, particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups or specific resource-users' groups, such as nomadic pastoralists, may not have the <b>capacity to claim their rights</b> or effectively participate in the project, which may lead to their discrimination and exclusion from project benefits and decisions..</p> <p>Principle: Human Rights (P.3, P.4, P.5, P.6)</p> <p>Accountability (P.13, P.14)</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Considering the local context, where differences have been highlighted among social groups in terms of access to information and involvement in project development, there is a risk of lack of access to opportunities offered by the project and to information and participation in project implementation.</p>	<p><u>Assessment:</u> At implementation, an analysis will be carried out to determine if there are any gaps between the national requirements related to the new strategies and guidance documents to be developed by the project and the requirements under UNDP's SES Policy, and if so, measures for closing these gaps will be identified. Based on this analysis, the planning tools will be developed according to UNDP's SES and the principles of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) process. This includes a stakeholder analysis that maps the actors most affected by the proposed strategies/guidance notes, with attention to obstacles to stakeholder engagement and representation.</p> <p>Stakeholder identification and prioritization will be updated at the project inception phase, ensuring that a consultation process is in place throughout the project's implementation.</p> <p><u>Management:</u> During the Funding Proposal development phase, a comprehensive <b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)</b> was developed. This SEP will be updated with further stakeholder analysis done in the targeted regions at the inception of project implementation. The updated SEP will pay particular attention to the engagement and capacity needs of vulnerable/marginalized groups, to ensure their concerns and interests are integrated into the strategic processes developed by the project. This project-level SEP will identify the particularities in terms of stakeholder groups and appropriate engagement mechanisms for the project's target areas.</p>

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				<p>The updated SEP will ensure that the project will engage all communities at project sites and provide culturally sensitive training that considers traditional practices and natural resource uses while promoting sustainable natural resources management mechanisms.</p> <p>A <b>Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)</b> has been developed and included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to ensure local communities and vulnerable people can communicate their complaints and have access to a feedback mechanism ensuring their meaningful participation in project's activities.</p> <p>The <b>GRM</b> will be further developed during implementation taking into consideration the local grievance mechanism already in place.</p> <p>Where necessary, inter-groups stakeholder consultations will be held to resolve "territorial" disputes relating to resource use.</p>
<p><b>Risk 2.</b> While developing strategies/guidance notes (Output 1.1) and enhancing adaptive capacity of agro-pastoral communities (Outcome 2), duty-bearers may not have the <b>capacity to meet their obligations</b> in safeguards implementation and the respect of the rights of affected populations, particularly marginalized groups, to access information, to be consulted about and involved in project activities, and in ensuring that safeguards are implemented in project activities.</p> <p>Principles: Human Rights (P.2)</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>		<p><u>Assessment:</u> During project implementation the capacities in terms of environmental and social governance at local, regional and central level will be assessed, to ensure the capacity required for implementing safeguards is available to the project.</p> <p>The PMU and the Gender and Safeguards Expert will work closely with the MEDD and other institutional partners to identify the safeguards capacity needs and the most appropriate training and capacity enhancing mechanisms.</p> <p><u>Management:</u> A <b>Safeguards Capacity Training Plan</b>, targeting implementing partners with safeguards responsibilities, will be developed at the beginning of the project's implementation.</p>
<p><b>Risk 3.</b> The enhanced adaptive capacity of agro-pastoral communities (Outcome 2) may</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 4</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Recognising the presence of several sub-groups within the country that</p>	<p><u>Assessment:</u> At the initiation of the project, a <b>scoped ESIA</b> will be</p>

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<p>lead to changes in the use of and access to resources for local communities, with potential <b>adverse effects on the traditional livelihoods of marginalized/vulnerable local communities</b>, especially nomadic people, impacting on their overall living conditions and their development priorities.</p> <p>Project level Standards 6 – Indigenous Peoples (6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.7)</p>			<p>meet the criteria for IPs as defined by the GCF's Indigenous Peoples Policy and UNDP's SES Standard 6 on IPs, the project will ensure their inclusion.</p>	<p>conducted within the first year for the target regions. This assessment will identify specific impacts of project activities, including construction, resource use, and access for local communities, with particular attention to IPs, including nomadic and pastoralists groups, and their traditional practices.</p> <p><u>Management:</u> Based on the ESIA findings, an ESMP will be developed for each region. Additionally, a <b>Local Communities/Social Inclusion Plan (SIPF)</b> will be established early in the project to ensure the active participation and equitable access of Ips and other vulnerable groups to project benefits. This plan will be managed in accordance with SES Standard 6 and will focus on addressing the impacts on Indigenous groups, other marginalized communities and different resource-users (for example, nomadic pastoralists), as well as fostering positive dynamics among these groups.</p> <p>The <b>Local Communities/Social Inclusion Plan</b> will be developed at the regional level, integrating the findings of the scoped ESIA, and specifically the impacts on the different vulnerable/marginalized groups who are present in the project areas and on the dynamics between them. This plan will include appropriate consultation and engagement mechanisms following the FPIC protocol.</p>
<p><b>Risk 4.</b> Project activities related to livelihood opportunities and development of value chains (i.e., the implementation of climate-resilient value chains in targeted areas for the conservation, transformation and commercialization of agro-pastoral products, as activity 2.1.5) may lead to the increase of gender imbalance and of <b>gender-based violence (GBV) and domestic violence</b>, due to the inherent risks identified by stakeholder during consultations. Women might also be</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>		<p><u>Assessment:</u> A <b>Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP)</b> has been developed during the PPG phase, highlighting the main components related to the gender balance in the project areas. Project interventions have been designed to target the needs of women and other marginalised groups and increase involvement in resource access, capacity building and decision-making</p> <p>The scoped <b>ESIA</b> will include the identification of the impacts of project activities on gender equality for each region,</p>

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<p>excluded from decisions regarding the access and use of land and natural resources (Outcome 2), leading to <b>women not benefitting equally</b> from the project.</p> <p>Principles Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (P.8, P.9, P.10, P.11, P.12)</p>				<p>considering women’s involvement (and their roles) in the sectors targeted by the project.</p> <p><u>Management:</u> The <b>GAAP</b> developed during the PPG phase will be updated at the beginning of the project’s implementation, based on specific gender-related information and baseline for each of the regions, to ensure that the approach for avoiding the risk is adapted to the local context and the local dynamics between women and men.</p> <p>The <b>ESMPs</b>, developed by integrating the findings of the ESIA, will ensure the link with the Gender Action Plan.</p>
<p><b>Risk 5.</b> The project activities planned to achieve Outcome 2, expected to catalyze more sustainable natural resource which might conflict with traditional practices, may affect the <b>tangible and intangible cultural heritage</b> (traditional knowledge, value systems, wealth management) or <b>natural features with cultural significance</b> of local communities.</p> <p>Cultural Heritage (4.3, 4.4, 4.5)</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>		<p><u>Assessment:</u> Project development has included comprehensive engagement with local communities at the target sites, which will be continued throughout implementation. These engagements allowed community members to highlight their specific challenges and needs, which have been incorporated into the project’s design. The project aims to primarily strengthen the resilience of existing livelihoods, although certain interventions (such as rangeland restoration) may temporarily restrict access of pastoralists to certain areas.</p> <p>The <b>scoped ESIA</b> for Outcome 2 will include an assessment of potential risks to intangible and tangible cultural heritage.</p> <p>A <b>community mapping</b> will be included in the ESIA’s, to ensure the communities’ perception of the landscape and of the natural resources is taken into consideration.</p> <p><u>Management</u> The following are the management measures to mitigate this risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement</b> will</li> </ul>

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				include consultations with stakeholders involved in the management of natural features with cultural significance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An <b>ESMP</b> for each region will be developed within the first year of project implementation, based on the ESIA findings.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Risk 6.</b> Optimizing agro-pastoral production and enhancing the livelihoods of rural communities (Output 2.1) are activities vulnerable to the effects of <b>climate change</b>. If poorly designed or implemented, these activities could adversely impact the livelihoods and resource base of local communities (2.3).</p> <p>Project level Standards: 2 - Climate Change and Disaster Risks (2.1, 2.2, 2.3)</p>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	The project could potentially increase vulnerability to climate change impacts. If new practices are poorly evaluated and/or implemented, the project could reduce income.	<p><u>Assessment:</u> Climate risks will be assessed as part of the scoped ESIA. Interventions under Output 2.1 have been designed through assessments during project development based on national and regional best practices for enhancing agro-pastoral livelihoods. Specific business plans and capacity building during implementation will additionally enhance the design of these livelihoods to ensure they are site specific. Moreover, interventions under Output 2.2. have been included to support introduced livelihoods through enhanced water access and ecosystem restoration, which are both important elements to ensuring the sustainability of livelihood interventions.</p> <p><u>Management:</u> The final design and location of interventions under Outcome 2, to be done in a participatory way, will include recommendations and mitigation measures to avoid the impacts of climate change and ensure the long-term sustainability of these solutions. Proposed mitigations will be included in the <b>ESMP</b>.</p>
<p><b>Risk 7.</b> Access to economic resources and natural resources facilitated through interventions enhancing livelihood opportunities for rural communities (Outcome 2; notably under Activity 2.2.2 that involves the construction and/or boreholes, shallow wells, <i>haffirs</i> and cisterns) may induce new settlements around the water</p>	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial		<p><u>Assessment:</u> Stakeholder identification and analysis will be updated at the beginning of the project's implementation, focusing on the analysis of existing or potential drivers and factors for conflict analysis.</p> <p>Conflict analysis will also be part of the analysis of potential risks in the scoped <b>ESIA</b> for Outcome 2. The analysis will have a</p>

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<p>access points and other socio-economic changes that might create or <b>exacerbate conflicts</b> between groups or increase the risk of violence between project-affected communities and individuals.</p> <p>Principles Human rights (P.7)</p>				<p>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.</p> <p><u>Management:</u> The <b>Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b> developed during PPG will be updated and monitored during the implementation phase, based on further stakeholder analysis. The SEP will include a focus on including all the groups and individuals, especially marginalized/vulnerable groups, in the project intervention areas. Where necessary, inter-groups stakeholder consultations will be held to resolve “territorial” disputes relating to resource use.</p> <p>Based on the outcomes and findings of the scoped ESIA, recommendations for preventing and mitigating conflicts amongst stakeholder groups will be integrated into the strategies/guidance notes outputs under Output 1.1 and the <b>ESMP</b> developed as the main output of the <b>ESIA</b>.</p> <p>Additionally, a <b>Grievance Redress mechanism</b>, that will take into consideration the local grievance mechanism already in place, will be implemented. Where necessary, inter-groups stakeholder consultations will be held to resolve “territorial” disputes relating to resource use.</p>
<p><b>Risk 8.</b> The construction/upgrading of groundwater and surface water infrastructure (Activity 2.2.2) at the project sites could lead to negative impacts on <b>surrounding habitats and over-extraction of water resources</b>. Additionally, the implementation of ecosystem-based-adaptation (EbA) measures (Activity 2.2.4), such as revegetation, could also lead to <b>adverse effects on habitats and biodiversity</b> if not designed and implemented properly.</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Interventions under Activity 2.2.2 will consist of: i) water storage and distribution infrastructure; ii) groundwater source infrastructure; iii) stormwater management and harvesting infrastructure; and iv) water access infrastructure and equipment.</p> <p>EbA interventions under Activity</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u> The scoped ESIA for Outcome 2 will include an assessment of potential risks to local habitats and biodiversity values. Groundwater recharge rates were assessed during project design to ensure long-term sustainable use</p> <p><u>Management</u> The risk will be managed through the ESMP that will be developed considering the ESIA findings.</p>

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Project level Standards: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management (1.1, 1.2, 1.8, 1.11)			2.2.4 will involve the removal of invasive species, fencing around rehabilitation sites	
<b>Risk 9.</b> The construction/upgrading of groundwater and surface water infrastructure (Activity 2.2.2) at the project sites could lead to negative impacts on community health and safety, if the works are not implemented following appropriate safety procedures.  Project level standards: Community Health, Safety and Security (3.1, 3.2, 3.6)	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate		<b>Assessment and Management:</b> Health and safety risks for communities will be assessed as part of the scoped <b>ESIA</b> . Project activities including construction/upgrading of infrastructure will be planned to follow a feasibility study, where safety measures will be included. The activities will be implemented under the framework of the project <b>Safety and Security Plan</b> .
<b>Risk 10.</b> The implementation of EbA measures, such as revegetation, as part of Activity 2.2.4 may potentially lead to temporary restrictions to access to natural resources and, therefore, to <b>economic displacement</b> .  Project level Standards: 5 - Displacement and Resettlement (5.2)	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Rehabilitation sites will be fenced off to prevent livestock damage to vegetation under regeneration.	<b>Assessment and Management:</b> The scoped ESIA will include an analysis of natural resources-dependent livelihoods in the target areas, and it will assess if project activities could lead to impacts on the use of natural resources (and livelihoods) of local communities or certain resource users' groups, especially pastoralists. A <b>Livelihood Action Plan</b> will be developed during project implementation to identify the procedures to be followed in case any economic displacement will be caused by the project activities. The risk will be mitigated also through the <b>Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b> , ensuring that stakeholders will be informed, consulted and engaged in any processes leading to possible economic displacement, and through the <b>ESMPs</b> (one for each region).

<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>
<b>Risk Description</b> <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	<b>Impact and Likelihood</b> <i>(1-5)</i>	<b>Significance</b> <i>(Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i>	<b>Comments (optional)</b>	<b>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</b>
<b>Risk 11.</b> Construction/renewal activities related to groundwater and surface water infrastructure (Activity 2.2.2) and the implementation of EbA interventions (Activity 2.2.4) could expose workers to occupational hazards leading to injuries and/or other health-related risks. Additionally, work conditions and contract terms might not follow Djibouti's standards and/or international commitments, potentially leading to adverse economic and/or social effects on the workers engaged by the project. Project level Standards: 7 - Labour and Working Conditions (7.1, 7.6)	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate		<u>Assessment and Management:</u> Occupational, health and safety risks as well as working conditions of workers engaged in the project's activities will be assessed as part of the <b>scoped ESIA</b> .  Based on the results of the ESIA, appropriate <b>Labour Management Procedures</b> will be integrated into the region-specific <b>ESMP</b> outlining the key measures that need to be undertaken to ensure compliance with national requirements and the requirements of S7.
<b>Risk 12.</b> Construction/renewal activities related to groundwater and surface water infrastructure (Activity 2.2.2) might generate wastes and the accidental release of pollutants to the soil and water due to the earthworks and typical construction activities.  Project level Standards: 8 - Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency (8.1, 8.2)	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate		<u>Assessment and Management:</u> As part of the <b>scoped ESIA</b> , pollution and waste generation (and disposal) risks will be assessed for the on-the-ground interventions planned in each region.  Based on the results of the ESIA, appropriate mitigation measures including pollution prevention, waste reduction and environmentally sound disposal will be integrated into the region-specific <b>ESMP</b> based on the specific hazards associated with the project activities.
	<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?</b>			
	<b>Low Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<b>Moderate Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<b>Substantial Risk</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Overall, the risk rating for this project is Substantial (a total of	

<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>
<b>Risk Description</b> <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	<b>Impact and Likelihood</b> <i>(1-5)</i>	<b>Significance</b> <i>(Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i>	<b>Comments (optional)</b>	<b>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</b>
				<p>10 risks have been identified: 4 risks are rated as Substantial, and 6 risks are rated as Moderate).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scoped <b>Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA)</b> to be conducted for on-the-ground activities under Outcome 2 and to be implemented in the regions targeted by the project. This scoped ESIA will address the risks identified in the SESP, and it will also conform to the national regulatory requirements in terms of environmental and social impact assessment.</li> <li>• The main output of the ESIA will be an <b>Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)</b> for each intervention region. These ESMPs will include all the required management plans, such as the Livelihood Action Plan and the Local Communities/Social Inclusion Plan.</li> <li>• An effective, transparent, free-to-access project-level <b>Grievance Redress Mechanism</b> will be put in place to ensure that all issues and concerns will be reported, discussed and addressed.</li> <li>• The <b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)</b> and the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) will need to be updated at the beginning of the project's implementation with additional baseline data and further stakeholder analysis/consultations from the target regions.</li> <li>• A <b>Livelihood Action Plan</b> will be developed during project implementation to identify the procedures to be followed in case any economic displacement will be caused by the project activities.</li> <li>• The <b>Safety and Security Plan</b> will apply to all the activities where construction works are planned.</li> </ul>
	<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>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>		
<b>Risk Description</b> <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	<b>Impact and Likelihood</b> <i>(1-5)</i>	<b>Significance</b> <i>(Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i>	<b>Comments (optional)</b>	<b>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</b>		
			<b><i>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</i></b>	X		<b><i>Status?</i></b> <b><i>(completed, planned)</i></b>
			<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>	X	Targeted assessment(s)  Economic Displacement Risk Assessments  Conflict Analysis and Assessment  Gender Analysis	Planned  Planned  Completed
				X	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) – one for each region	Planned
			<b><i>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</i></b>	X		
			<i>if yes, indicate overall type</i>	X	Targeted management plans:  Gender Action Plan  Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan  Livelihood Action Plan  Local Communities/Social Inclusion Plan  Full design, operationalization and dissemination of project Grievance Redress Mechanism  Safety and Security Plan	Completed  Completed  Planned  Planned  Planned  Planned

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

## Final Sign Off

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

<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

## SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

<b>Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks</b>		
<p><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.</p>		
<p><b>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</b></p> <p><b>Human Rights</b></p>		<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)?	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
<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?	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? <sup>16</sup>	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
<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)?	Y
<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?	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? <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>	Y
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>	Y

<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?	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
<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>	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)	N
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	N
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	N
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	N
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	N
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Y
1.9	significant agricultural production?	N
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	N
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>	Y
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? <sup>17</sup>	N
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) <sup>18</sup>	N
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	N
<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, severewinds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Y
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>	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)? <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>	Y
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	N
<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)	Y
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	Y
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)?	Y
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
<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?	N
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
<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)?	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? <sup>19</sup>	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?	N
<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)?	Y
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N
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>	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?	N
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>	N
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?  <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	N
<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?	Y
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	N
7.3	use of child labour?	N
7.4	use of forced labour?	N
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	N
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

<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?	Y
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Y
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? <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>	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