# Social and Environmental Screening Template (2021 SESP Template, Version 1)

*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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| ***Project Information***  |  |
| 1. Project Title
 | Expanding the Coverage and Strengthening the Management of Wetland Protected Areas in Sichuan Province, China |
| 1. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)
 | 6669 |
| 1. Location (Global/Region/Country)
 | Sichuan Province, China |
| 1. Project stage (Design or Implementation)
 | Design |
| 1. Date
 | February 2022 |

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

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| **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 strengthening of a Human Rights based approach to sustainable forest management is an integral part of the project strategy, which focuses on respecting and supporting the human rights of those residing in and near the targeted wetland ecosystems and are affected by its use. To attain the project objective, it will take a multi-level governance cooperation, wetland protection and management at a landscape level and enhanced capacity on sustainable management practices. The project will uphold human rights principles, by ensuring inclusiveness and equitable distribution of development opportunities and benefits to women, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups. Specifically, the project will ensure the mainstreaming of women and ethnic minorities into the project trainings and various livelihood schemes. In another example, the project will support communities’ implementation of target conservation actions to conserve biodiversity and wetland ecosystems through an incentive mechanism to local residents around the wetland parks. The project will also implement provincial-wide environmental education programs to raise public awareness on issues related to wetland conservation and sustainable use in Sichuan. At local level, PA management entities will play a key role in the capacity building. Various livelihood and financial schemes will provide for inclusive economic benefits to local communities. The project’s conservation efforts will provide increased environmental and socio-economic benefits for local communities further enhancing their livelihoods. The project will have a functioning grievance mechanism in form of the existing national and UNDP modalities so that citizens issuing grievances are served through a management system. Where any aspects of project activities may impact the rights and interests, lands, territories, resources, and traditional livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples, (in China generally known as “ethnic minorities”), the project will utilize Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) guidelines. Within the specific approaches of the project, the principles of human rights are also fully integrated through meaningful stakeholder participation and inclusion (including local communities, marginalized/vulnerable groups, women, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities and youth) in the implementation of the project activities. Multi-stakeholder dialogue and participation is a prerequisite throughout the project and will include measures to assist the government to realize, respect, protect and fulfil human rights under international Law.Respect for national and international human rights laws and conventions.The project will work in line with international and national legislation with China having ratified several of the International Human Rights Treaties, including but not limited to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1969, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1976, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1981. China is also signature to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007 (UNDRIP). Where international or national legislation is not present the project will follow international best practice. |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment*** |
| A Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) has been developed during the PPG phase of the project. The aim of the GMP will be to identify needs and opportunities to mitigate potentially adverse effects of the project on men and women, as well as promote gender equity as an aspect of the project. The GMP will include an assessment of gender roles, responsibilities, uses, and needs relating to the environment/natural resources on which the project will be based (e.g., patterns, participation in management, etc.), as well as both short-term and long-term costs and benefits of the project to men and women. It will also include potential roles, benefits, impacts, and risks for women and men of different ages, ethnicities, social structure, and status. Specific actions and activities will be identified to ensure that gender-related adverse impacts of this project are appropriately avoided, minimized, and/or mitigated. The GMP will explicitly describe the actions and processes to be put in place during the PPG and implementation phases in order to ensure that women and men: 1) receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits, 2) do not suffer adverse effects during the development process, 3) receive full respect for their dignity and human rights, 4) adequate training for Project staff and PA Management team on gender issues, 5) provide equal project information to both men and women and ensure both have fair opportunities to express their concerns and, 6) targeted training for women teaching how to efficiently spend time on tourism business. This would address 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. Finally, the GMP will provide specific indicators for monitoring and evaluating progress towards gender equity within the project. The GMP will ensure that gender equity is sought in all project components, including all of the outcomes, targets, products and in general to all actions carried out where equity should and will besought. Data will be disaggregated for gender throughout the life of the project and in all project reports. Actions planned for integrating gender criteria in project planning, implementation and evaluation include:* All project activities, such as consultations, meetings, training courses and workshops, coordinating physical meetings, working groups, generation of baseline information, will be developed with an emphasis on gender integration, with the goal of having equitable participation of men and women as well as youth and other vulnerable groups.
* Number of men and women that received benefits including employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles from the project.
* Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations. Target is 7.
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| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience*** |
| Many provinces in China are establishing wetland parks. However, there are no systematic guidelines for construction and management. There is no sustainable financing mechanism for wetland parks. More specifically, the globally important ecological system in Sichuan Province is extremely fragile, and its fauna and flora are facing increasing threats. With the rapid increase of population and the development of society and the economy, as well as the influence of global climate change, the sustainable utilization of wetlands is threatened. The Project aims at improving the institutional management capability of the Sichuan Province at the provincial level in mainstreaming wetland biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of wetland resources; and improving the protection and management capacity and effectiveness of wetland parks, especially the staff. This project will create models of sustainable management of wetland parks, which will provide demonstration sites and replicable models for other wetland PAs in Sichuan, and form a foundation for policy issuance. This project will integrate the wetland conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resource, especially to these wetlands locates near human settlements with a density of population, such as cities and towns. The project will explore a model for managing the wetland parks in an effective and sustainable way. Through establishing different types of wetland parks to expand areas under protection is one of the focuses of the Sichuan government on wetland conservation. The project will support the Sichuan government to form relevant standards, guidelines, and policies. The project will support Sichuan government to take a holistic approach to include surrounding watershed under protection, and explore long-term sustainable financial mechanism on wetland park management. The formulation of policies and regulations on management for wetland protected areas will ensure the sustainability of the project results. the conservation of wetland areas in Sichuan will also be ensured through improvements on the capacity of staffs for wetland park and local government and the creation of new wetland parks. The project will support development of business plans for sustainable wetland productive schemes and community livelihoods development. The implementation of sustainable wetland agriculture production/livelihood systems -pollution-free, green-labelling, organic products –via conservation agreements with local communities and relevant government agencies will support the financial sustainability of the wetland parks. This project will provide a replicable model in other provinces that have similar issues and wetland types like Sichuan. |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders*** |
| The stakeholder engagement plan describes how the project will avoid 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. The project has developed an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan) so that local communities and other stakeholders may raise a grievance at all times to the Executing Agencies, affected communities will be informed about this mechanism and contact information of the respective organizations at relevant levels will be made available publicly. Also, a wetland park management software application (WeChat application) will be used for local residents to enable them freely to express their opinions. Through this two-way communication platform, local residents will better understand wetland protection policies and management activities and can report problems in the wetland parks and identify possible solutions. This two-way communication will enable the management measures of wetland parks to be more targeted and effective. The WeChat application would support the grievance mechanism for the project.The project will support the establishment of participatory management frameworks and guidelines for the two new wetland parks. Community conservation agreements will be signed and communities will be supported to provide management oversight through training of local communities on participatory management and encourage their participation in PA management. A stakeholder workshop or focus group discussions will be conducted to fully involve stakeholders during the inception phase. During implementation, the PMO will convene annual stakeholder workshops to review progress, updated assessment of assumptions in the project Theory of Change, development of the annual work plan for the subsequent year, and discussion and dissemination of lessons learned, including those related to management of social and environmental risks. |

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

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| **QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?** *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.* | **QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?***Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5* | **QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**  |
| ***Risk Description******(broken down by event, cause, impact)*** | ***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*** | ***Significance*** ***(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*** | ***Comments (optional)*** | ***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***  |
| **Risk 1:** The project may have impact to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of ethnic minorities**Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind:****Human Rights** (Question P.2, P.6. P.13)**Accountability** (Question P.13, P.14)**Project-Level Standards:** **Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples** (Questions 6.1, 6.3) | I = 4L = 2 | **Substantial****N**ote: Impact and Likelihood scores determines the risk significance as “Moderate” but due to the Questions 6.1 and 6.3 responses, as indicated in SESP, this risk is considered a ”Substantial”  | The risk is rated as Substantial in line with the requirement to rate as minimum of “substantial” all risks referring to question 6.3. Nonetheless, there is a low likelihood that the project will negatively affect ethnic minorities and the risk would eventually be site-specific, limited in scale, and with a high degree of manageability, reversibility and community involvement. The project will develop Community conservation agreements based on a ‘win-win’ model to mitigate conflict between conservation actions and indigenous people’s livelihoods. As outlined in the Indigenous people planning Framework, conservation agreements will be aligned with Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles, which will exclude that unintended adverse impacts occur to ethnic minorities.  | **Assessment**: There is one ethnic minority group located in the pilot wetland parks, namely the Yi people in near the Qionghai National Wetland Park in Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture. Around 80% people of the communities around Qionghai Wetland are Yi ethnic people. There are about 30,000 – 40,000 Yi People living in the 4 mountainous townships around Xichang-Qionghai Wetland. Ethnic minority groups are generally well represented in the village and township councils in China, and in many cases whole villages and townships are from one minority group.According to official statistics, Yi people have a lower annual income compared to other farmers living in around wetland. The project strategy includes formulation and implementation of innovative conservation agreements between the protected areas and local communities for sustainable utilization of wetland resources and genuine community involvement in the conservation of wetland biodiversity and ecosystems. Alternative livelihood ventures will include sustainable wetland business, eco-friendly utilization of wetland resources and ecotourism.As per Standard 6 requirement, mapping and stakeholder engagement with village representative of potentially affected ethnic minorities was undertaken during early project preparation[[1]](#footnote-1) to understand their preferences, views and concerns. Expected risks and impacts are limited in scale, can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty, and can be addressed through application of standard good practice and targeted assessments such as the Indigenous People Planning Framework (IPPF). **Management**: This project is taking a participatory approach for communities’ involvement. Community conservation agreements will be signed and stakeholders will be supported through trainings on participatory management. The objective of conservation agreements is to conserve biodiversity and wetland ecosystem through an incentive mechanism to local residents around the wetland parks. The conservation agreement will explore a ‘win-win’ model to mitigate conflict between conservation actions and indigenous people’s livelihoods. This project will promote the model of community conservation agreement and community participatory management framework to the provincial level and wetland parks in the province. As part of the community conservation agreement process, the affected Yi people will provide views and obtain their Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for project activities affecting them. The process is outlined in the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) which describes measures to avoid adverse impacts and enhance culturally appropriate benefits in the project. The whole process will be documented and monitored. In compliance with Standard 6 (section 3.3. determining the safeguard instrument required to ensure compliance) since expected risks and impacts are limited in scale, CPAR -5 could be considered a straightforward Moderate Risk project and the Scoped ESMF/ESIA is not deemed necessary. |
| **Risk 2:** The Project entails activities within or adjacent to sensitive areas, including legally protected areas, areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources. These sensitive areas are currently affected by the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local impacts. **Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind:****Human Rights** (Question P.11)**Project-Level Standards:** **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable** [**Natural**](#SustNatResManGlossary) **Resource Management** (Questions 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, 1.13)**Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security**(Questions **3.1, 3.2, 3.4,** 3.6) **Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency** (Question: 8.1) | I = 4L = 2 | **Moderate** | The project will not exacerbate current environmental conditions, the sensitivity of the intervention area combined with current unsustainable practices require attention to avoid unintended damages.  | **Assessment:** Sichuan Province has not yet formulated specific guidelines for practical wetland park management, which hinders the protection of wetlands and the sustainable use of wetland resources. Industrial, agricultural and urban household sewage have resulted in environmental pollution; road construction, water utilization facilities and other infrastructure leads to the deterioration and loss of habitats; overgrazing results in the degradation of wetlands, and chaotic wetland tourism development has a tremendous negative impact on biodiversity. In many cases, no effective measures are taken to avoid and mitigate the negative impact on biodiversity and ecosystems. And due to the lack of local residents’ intervention, wetlands are rapidly occupied by invasive alien species. Finally, there is a very limited risk that the purpose to sustainably improving livelihood condition through conservation agreements may be misinterpreted, leading to negative environmental impacts to wetland resources.**Management:**Technical guidelines will be developed to support ecological impact assessments of wetland infrastructure construction projects. The project will help local communities to develop eco-friendly agricultural practices. The agricultural part will be built as a diversified system with a natural food chain to control pests. Besides physical methods to control pests like light traps of insects, indigenous vegetal pesticides, and other potential eco-friendly management methods will be used.As a result of considerable work to reduce pesticides and contribute on the removal of alien and invasive species (AIS), a specific guidelines for the use of chemical products and an action plan for the removal of AIS was developed during PPG phase and included in the ProDoc.Conservation agreements will be screened against SESP procedures in order to ensure that proposed wetland business, and the eco-friendly utilization of wetland resources does not lead to any negative impacts on the targeted area (see ProDoc, Activity 2.2.3.3). |
| **Risk 3:** The project area is subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions**Project-Level Standards:** **Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks**(Questions 2.1, 2.2, 2.3) | I = 3 L = 2 | **Moderate** |  | **Assessment**:There is a high level of uncertainty and unpredictability regarding the nature and magnitude of climate change impacts, nonetheless, the severity of the impacts of climate change may destroy the protection efforts of the project through changes in biodiversity distribution and the intensity of community resources utilization.Liangshan Yi County[[2]](#footnote-2), where the Quonghai wetland is located, is subjected to a high risk of urban flood, earthquake, landslide and wildfire. The Chengu county[[3]](#footnote-3), where the Baihetan wetland is located, has a high risk of Wildfire and earthquake. **Management:** The project will provide technical assistance for the development of a climate-response PA planning and biodiversity monitoring guidelines, which will be implemented at a demonstration scale at one or more of the pilot wetland parks. The project will also increase awareness of decision makers and local communities to strengthen the resilience of the Sichuan wetland PA system. The project will develop master plans and management plans of the two pilot wetland parks which will also take impacts of climate change into account. Through scientific, predictive planning, adaptive management strategies, and systematic post-management and assessment, the impact of climate change will be mitigated as far as possible. Meanwhile, the parks will conduct regular monitoring of flora and fauna of wetlands and the data will be used for wetland management. As the impacts of climate change may be aggravated over a long period of time, the project will conduct assessment on direct and indirect threats to wetland protected areas and develop a consolidation plan for wetland protected areas in Sichuan, which includes the likely impacts and proposes countermeasures to enhance the resilience of ecosystems. |
| **Risk 4**: Local community members involved in project activities may be at a heightened risk of COVID-19 virus exposure, e.g., stakeholder meetings, workshops and trade fairs, community field work, etc.**Project-Level Standard:****Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security** (Question 3.4) | I = 3L = 4 | **Moderate** | The participatory approach promoted on the project is predicated through multi-stakeholder meetings, trainings, learning exchanges, seminars, etc. | **Assessment:**A COVID-19 Analysis was undertaken during the PPG phase and is annexed to the Project document.**Management:**Adaptive management measures will be implemented to reduce the risk of virus exposure during a potential prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic, or similar crisis. A COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework has been prepared and is annexed to the Project Document. Mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc. Virtual meetings will be held where feasible.The project Knowledge Management Plan, to be completed during project implementation, will include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be important to remain abreast of the situation during project implementation and regularly review the risk and update mitigation measures as needed.The project’s COVID-19 Action Framework also includes measures that address opportunities, including promoting sustainable forest management approaches that safeguard critical ecosystems and reduce human-wildlife interactions, facilitating strengthened and broadened partnerships for ensuring stable supply chains for non-timber forest products and other resources produced through the sustainable livelihood interventions on the project, etc. |
| **Risk 5.** Project activities may lead to 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)**Project-Level Standards:** **Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement**(Questions 5.2) | I = 3L = 1 | **Low** | Due to the establishment of the two wetland parks, relocation with compensation and/or restrictions on local residents' traditional utilization of wetland resources occurred prior to this project (in 2014 and 2017). | **Assessment**: The government forbids involuntary resettlement. The government-led Voluntary Resettlement took place prior to the start of the design of this project. Residents received compensation from the government and the park boundary was adjusted to accommodate the 4 remaining households. There are no plans by the government to conduct further resettlement. The project will develop conservation agreement as a ‘win-win’ model to mitigate conflict between conservation actions and people’s livelihoods.The objective of conservation agreement is to conserve biodiversity and the wetland ecosystem through an incentive mechanism to local residents around the wetland parks. **Management**: The project will design a plan to identify community-based alternative livelihood and will leverage government funds and technical support. Knowledge and skills training will be carried out to enable the local residents to transform as soon as possible and to adapt to new market changes and needs. It is expected that local residents will increase their income through alternative livelihoods. The project will actively explore and promote the development of sustainable alternative livelihoods for local residents, including the development of wetland products, industries and ecotourism, thus raising the income of local community residents in line with the principle of full coordination and co-existence of protection and development. With the common goal of ensuring local ecological environment quality, community development and the living standards of residents, local communities are actively involved in wetland protection and management.  |
| [add additional rows as needed] |  |  |  |  |
|  | **QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?**  |
|  |
| ***Low Risk*** | **☐** |  |
| ***Moderate Risk*** | **☐** |  |
| ***Substantial Risk*** |  **X** | The Project has been rated “substantial” in line with UNDP requirements for positive responses to Q.6.3. on impact to Indigenous people. Nonetheless, as the projectAmong the other five (4) project risks identified through the SESP, one was rated substantial, three (3) have been assessed as Moderate and one (1) risk was rated as Low.  |
| ***High Risk*** | **☐** |  |
|  | **QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)** |
| Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects  |
| ***Is assessment required? (check if “yes”)*** | **☐** |  |  | ***Status? (completed, planned)*** |
| *if yes, indicate overall type and status* |  | **X** | Targeted assessment(s): Gender Analysis  | Completed |
|  | **☐** | ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) |  |
|  | **☐** | SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)  |  |
| ***Are management plans required? (check if “yes)*** | **X** |  |  |
| *If yes, indicate overall type* |  | **X** | Targeted management plans* Indigenous people planning Framework
* Gender Action Plan
* Stakeholder Engagement Plan
* COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework
 | Completed |
|  | **☐** | ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans) |  |
|  | **☐** | ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework) |  |
| ***Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?*** |  | **Comments (not required)** |
| ***Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind***  |  |  |
| ***Human Rights*** | **X** |  |
| ***Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*** | **X** |  |
| ***Accountability*** | **X** |  |
| ***1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management*** | **X** |  |
| ***2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks*** | **X** |  |
| ***3. Community Health, Safety and Security*** | **X** |  |
| ***4. Cultural Heritage*** | **☐** |  |
| ***5. Displacement and Resettlement*** | **X** |  |
| ***6. Indigenous Peoples*** | **X** |  |
| ***7. Labour and Working Conditions*** | **☐** |  |
| ***8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*** | **X** |  |

**Final Sign Off**

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

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

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

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| **Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks** |  |
| INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the [SES toolkit](https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/Pages/Homepage.aspx) for further guidance on addressing screening questions. |  |
| **Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind****Human Rights** | **Answer (Yes/No)** |
| P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)? | *No* |
| 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? | *Yes* |
| P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights? | *No* |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups? | *No* |
| 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? [[4]](#footnote-4)  | *No* |
| 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? | *Yes* |
| P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals? | *No* |
| **Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment** |  |
| P.8 Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)? | *No* |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?  | *No* |
| P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits? | *No* |
| P.11 limitations on women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being* | Yes |
| P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*. | *No* |
| **Sustainability and Resilience:** Screeningquestions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below |  |
| **Accountability**  |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| P.13 exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them? | *Yes* |
| P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders? | *Yes* |
| 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? | No |
| **Project-Level Standards** |  |
| **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable** [**Natural**](#SustNatResManGlossary) **Resource Management** |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| 1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes* | *Yes* |
| 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? | Yes |
| 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) | *No* |
| 1.4 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)? | *yes* |
| 1.5 exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade? | *No* |
| 1.6 introduction of invasive alien species?  | *No* |
| 1.7 adverse impacts on soils? | *No* |
| 1.8 harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation? | *Yes* |
| 1.9 significant agricultural production?  | *No* |
| 1.10 animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species? | *No* |
| 1.11 significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction* | *No* |
| 1.12 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[[5]](#footnote-5) | *No* |
| 1.13 utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[[6]](#footnote-6)  | *Yes* |
| 1.14 adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns? | *No* |
| **Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks** |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| 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?  *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes* | Yes |
| 2.3 increases in [vulnerability to climate change](#CCVulnerabilityGlossary) impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)?*For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population’s vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding* | yes |
| 2.4 increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change? | No |
| **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security** |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| 3.1 construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams) | *Yes* |
| 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)? | *No* |
| 3.4 risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health? | *Yes* |
| 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* |
| **Standard 4: Cultural Heritage** |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| 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* |
| **Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement** |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| 5.1 temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)? | *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)?  | Yes |
| 5.3 risk of forced evictions?[[7]](#footnote-7) | 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* |
| **Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples** |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:*  |  |
| 6.1 areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)? | Yes |
| 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)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is “yes”, then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk* | Yes |
| 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? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above* | 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?*Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.* | No |
| **Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions**  |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)* |  |
| 7.1 working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments? | *No* |
| 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* |
| **Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency** |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| 8.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or [transboundary impacts](#TransboundaryImpactsGlossary)?  | *Yes* |
| 8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)? | *No* |
| 8.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?  | *No* |
| 8.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the* [*Montreal Protocol*](https://ozone.unep.org/treaties/montreal-protocol?q=treaties&q=treaties/montreal-protocol)*,* [*Minamata Convention*](http://www.mercuryconvention.org/)*,* [*Basel Convention*](http://www.basel.int/)*,* [*Rotterdam Convention*](http://www.pic.int/)*,* [*Stockholm Convention*](http://chm.pops.int/) | *No* |
| 8.5 the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health? | *No* |
| 8.6 significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?  | *No* |

1. Representatives of 11 villages around Xichang-Qionghai Wetland, representatives of 1 village around Xinjin-Baihetan Wetland, representatives of migrants for Xinjin-Baihetan Wetland Park construction, altogether about 170 people visited. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/13272-china-sichuan-sheng-liangshan-yi> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/13255-china-sichuan-sheng-chengdu> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](https://www.cbd.int/) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](https://bch.cbd.int/protocol). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](https://www.cbd.int/) and its [Nagoya Protocol](https://www.cbd.int/abs/) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)