# SECTION IV, PART VI: Social and Environmental Screening Template

*The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the* [*Social and Environmental Screening Procedure*](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/operations1/undp-social-and-environmental-screening-procedure.html) *for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.]*

**Project Information**

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| ***Project Information*** |  |
| 1. Project Title | Strengthening the protected area network for migratory bird conservation along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF) in China |
| 1. Project Number | PIMS 6110 |
| 1. Location (Global/Region/Country) | China |

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

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| **QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?** |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach*** |
| The project will support enhanced protection and management of important wetland sites. These sites provide important resources that support community livelihoods, along with harbouring substantial biodiversity including globally significant migratory bird species. The project will engage stakeholders including communities in improved management and use of these important wetland sites to ensure that the benefits of these resources to communities continue into the future. A human rights-based approach involves empowering people to know and claim their rights and increasing the ability and accountability of individuals and institutions who are responsible for respecting, protecting and fulfilling rights. The project will integrate human-rights based approaches through its main objective of establishing a robust, resilient and well-managed network of protected wetlands across the East Asian-Australasian Flyway in China. The project’s emphasis on biodiversity, sustainability, and environmental conservation for current and future generations, is by its nature a significant contribution to fundamental human rights.  The project will identify critical sites for migratory birds in a holistic manner, taking into account their significance for the flyway as a whole, as opposed to the current per-site basis. Selection of sites fully takes into account any current land use and/or foreseen impacts on local populations, with particular emphasis on the protection and sustainability of sustainable land use by the poorest sections of society and marginalized groups, while at the same time fulfilling GEF requirements for globally-significant sites for biodiversity conservation. Human-rights based approaches will be mainstreamed by ensuring transparent selection, planning and monitoring procedures for different PAs under the new framework, as well as ensuring a legal framework that provides for various forms of collaborative management of PAs and natural resources, with particular attention paid to ecosystem services used by, and identified by, local communities.  Operating at site-level in four provinces will, of necessity to both project effectiveness and sustainability, involve local communities in decision-making and project implementation. Output designs are predicated on the basis that effective wetland management measures will not succeed without the support of local communities, and that they do not negatively impact on their livelihoods. The aims of reductions in over-fishing, unsustainable agricultural practices and coastal erosion, and the building of local capacities to achieve these, are based solidly on human rights approaches. A Gender Plan is included to ensure that women benefit at least equally from all aspects of the project. In accordance with UNDP and GEF requirements. Free, prior and informed consultations with any affected Indigenous Peoples will be conducted in accordance with UNDP policies and GEF Minimum Standard 4. GEF policies on gender and FPIC are fully integrated into the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.  The requisite enabling conditions for sustaining the project results will be strengthened through targeted knowledge management, monitoring & evaluation, and gender mainstreaming and social inclusion. The project is also designed to strengthen the environmental management capacities of the provincial level conservation agencies, other provincial sectors, local governments, civil society, and community groups. Inclusive consultations during the project preparation phase with local communities, local governments, civil society, and provincial agencies have socialized the key stakeholders to the proposed interventions, and will continue to do so throughout. The project is well positioned to assist the governmental partners in implementing these envisaged actions according to human rights related standards and practices according to national and international laws, through participatory community consultations, demonstration of collaborative management arrangements that involve local communities, and development of sustainable alternative livelihood opportunities.  The project will include an integrated grievance redress mechanism which will enable project-affected people to raise concerns or grievances, consistent with the accountability and rule of law human rights principle. The grievance mechanism is available to all, and designed to ensure it is free, effective and fair. This is detailed in the ESMF. |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment*** |
| In accordance with UNDP procedure, a gender analysis has been conducted during the PPG phase to identify the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men regarding wetland conservation, management and resource use along the EAAF. Specific project activities are also proposed to support the engagement of women. The results of the gender analysis conducted during the PPG will be integrated into further project design to ensure that gender-based differences are built into project activities as appropriate, and gender-disaggregated targets will be developed as indicators of project’s success. Specific gender roles have been integrated into the project and programme level implementation arrangements, including but not limited to the following:   1. The Project Manager will appoint a gender focal point in the PMO who will implement and monitor the project level Gender Action Plan and support project focal points at PA Administration and site levels to mainstream gender into all project activities. 2. The four PA pilot sites will each designate a staff member as a gender focal point who will assist in the implementation of the gender mainstreaming plan and support the project-recruited gender experts. 3. A Project-recruited gender expert will support the project with gender training, monitoring & evaluation of site activities, and consultations with local communities. 4. Gender mainstreaming objectives for the project will be championed and monitored by the Gender Expert and the project gender focal points, with back-up from the UNDP country office.   During the project preparation phase, consultations were made with local communities, as well as representatives of provincial government agencies and civil society organizations. The project results framework contains measurable indicators related to gender equality and women’s empowerment. Gender and social inclusion training will be mandatory for project implementation staff and service providers. Knowledge products will be developed and disseminated, tailored to the literacy and cultural circumstances of the local project communities, to ensure equitable gender and social inclusion. |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability*** |
| There are various threats to China’s coastal wetlands that support migratory bird populations. The project will enhance the management of these areas by local communities, raising their awareness of the need to protect wetlands and the value of migratory birds as indicators of ecosystem health, promote sustainable management of their resources, and improve PA management, financing and management of sites as a network for migratory birds along the EAAF. These activities will support enhanced area of critical wetlands for globally significant migratory birds in the PA network and enhance management effectiveness and support the conservation of numerous significant bird species.  Environmental sustainability is inherent in this project objective and outcomes. Under Component 1, the project will endeavor to ensure sustainability of the project outcomes through supporting the national PA reform process backed by reform laws, regulations, and guidelines, and through expanding coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and increasing connectivity within the national PA system. Under Component 2, the establishment of demonstration sites of adaptive habitat management and rehabilitation will enhance key breeding, staging and wintering sites for globally significant migratory birds, with the goal of achieving mutually beneficial conservation and socioeconomic outcomes, respecting priorities of both conservation and sustainable development. Under Component 3 the requisite enabling conditions for sustaining the project results will be strengthened through targeted knowledge management, monitoring & evaluation, and gender mainstreaming and social inclusion. The project is also designed to strengthen the environmental management capacities of the provincial level conservation agencies, other provincial sectors, local governments, civil society, and community groups.  Consistent with the overarching C-PAR program, this project is closely aligned with the ecological conservation objectives outlined in the 13th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the People’s Republic of China (2016-2020), which further mainstreams the principle of eco-civilization into the socioeconomic development priorities for the country; the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for 2011-2030; the Aichi targets under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity; and the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for China, specifically Priority Area No. 2: “*Improved and Sustainable Environment*”, Outcome 2: “*More people enjoy a cleaner, healthier and safer environment as a result of improved environmental protection and sustainable green growth*”. The project also contributes towards achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals for China, specifically Goal 15: “*Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss*”. |

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

This SESP has been conducted for the broad scope of indicative project activities and outputs with respect to the four demonstration sites of Dashanbao, Liaohe, Yellow River Delta, and Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserves. Procedures required for further assessment and management of identified impacts, based on screening conducted at the demonstration sites, are contained in the project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

In addition to the specific risks identified during the screening of these sites, additional screening procedures will be required for:

* A further 18 new Protected Areas totaling 220,914 hectares, which are to be established as part of project activity under Output 1.1; and
* Detailed project outputs and activities, on a site-specific basis, which are not yet fully specified, to be implemented on both existing and yet-to-be-established PA sites, to ensure that all project activities are consistent with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.

The ESMF includes methodologies for the selection, screening, assessment and management of these additional sites. It also includes a framework for additional screening, assessment and management of environmental and social risks associated with currently unspecified project outputs and activities, across all sites, to be conducted as such proposed activities are formulated and specified during the course of the project.

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| **QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?**  *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).* | **QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?**  *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6* | | | **QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?** | |
| ***Risk Description*** | ***Impact and Probability (1-5)*** | ***Significance***  ***(Low, Moderate, High)*** | ***Comments*** | ***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.*** | |
| *Risk 1:* *Strengthening management of existing PAs could restrict access to and use of wetland resources by local communities, affecting livelihoods. This could include restriction of access/use by disadvantaged/vulnerable groups.*  Standards 1, 5  Principle 1 | I = 2  P = 3 | **Moderate** | The project will support strengthening the management of existing PAs.  There is that chance that such new management plans and rules could restrict/amend current use of resources by communities, including potentially disadvantaged/vulnerable people. (Note: this includes non-ethnic minority people in the Dashanbao project-affected area).  . | Additional assessment is required during the inception phase as proposed management-strengthening measures are further defined, in order to identify any proposed restrictions/alterations to access and use of wetland resources which may adversely affected some individuals, groups or communities. Such assessment will identify, through stakeholder consultation, which users/user groups might be affected, the magnitude and severity of any associated impacts, and measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate or manage such impacts will be developed and implemented. Changes to PA management identified as having potential to entail such restrictions to access to resources will not be commenced until suitable, agreed management measures are in place. | |
| *Risk 2: climate change impacts could degrade coastal wetland availability and quality and put at risk populations of migratory waterbirds, adversely impacting achievement of project objective.*  Standard 2 | I = 3  P = 2 | **Moderate** | There is a risk that climate change will degrade coastal wetlands and put at risk populations of important migratory waterbirds in the medium to long term, but its short term impacts are unlikely to impact the achievement of project objectives. | Project activities aim to establish new wetland PAs, improve the management effectiveness of existing PAs including climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation measures, enhance the sustainability of wetland resource use, and support wetland restoration. | |
| *Risk 3: Strengthening management of Dashanbao PA could restrict access to and use of wetland resource by Ethnic Minorities in the project-affected area. This could potentially result in project-driven involuntary relocation. This includes access to culturally important sites.*  Principle 1  Standards 4, 5, 6 | I = 3  P = 2 | **Moderate** | Currently, in view of the ongoing government-led poverty alleviation resettlement programme, it is not clear that any ethnic minority people of Dashanbao will be remaining in the project affected area at project inception, or that if there are, that they will be adversely affected by project activities. | Further assessment will be conducted at project inception to establish whether or not ethnic minorities remain at the Dashanbao project site. If this proves to be the case, additional assessment will establish whether or not they might be adversely affected by the project. If this demonstrates that specific proposed restrictions and/or activities may affect the rights and interests, lands, territories, resources, and traditional livelihoods, of ethnic minorities, preparation of an Ethnic Minority People’s Plan (also known as an Indigenous Peoples’ Plan) and the application of FPIC will be required. If it is the case that Ethnic Minority people remain, the risk rating, and consequently the overall project risk rating, must be altered to “High”.  In either scenario, the project should advocate for the ethnic groups to retain cultural rights over their ancestral domains, including continued rights to visit culturally significant areas such as graveyards or places of spiritual importance. Such rights should extend to ethnic minority people who have been relocated prior to project commencement, as well as any people who relocate away from the area in future.  If assessment demonstrates that project activities may result directly or indirectly in promoting resettlement of remaining ethnic minority people from the Dashanbao project area, an ESIA, specific to those activities will establish the extent and severity of any such impacts. Activities which would render untenable the continued residency of any ethnic minority people in the project affected will not be undertaken. GEF will not fund any activities which result in ethnic minorities being required to relocate, nor activities which render untenable their continued residency in the project area. The Ethnic Minority Peoples’ Plan for Dashanbao, and any required Plans for new PA sites, will include measures to ensure that project activities do not result in a risk of voluntary relocation. | |
| *Risk 4: not all key user groups of wetland resources at project sites are consulted in project design/implementation*  Principle 1 | I = 3  P = 2 | **Moderate** | The project will be enhancing management of existing PAs, and supporting sustainable management of resources in a range of wetland, coastal fringing and inshore marine/estuarine environments. These activities could affect current use of these wetland sites by a range of stakeholders, who will need to be consulted during project design. | Local communities and wetland users have been consulted during the PPG phase. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed and integrated into the ESMF, Annexed to the ProDoc **(Annex 7**), for further ongoing consultation. Appropriate stakeholder engagement will be conducted with all sectors of the community, including local authorities, community representatives, women and, if/where applicable, indigenous peoples. Stakeholder engagement will take place on an ongoing basis, throughout the project.  The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will assure the identification of all project stakeholders, with particular emphasis on poor and marginalized groups. These will include, where appropriate, informal wetland users and vulnerable households. Project monitoring will ensure that such groups are adequately consulted, are aware of the grievance mechanism, and that their needs are included in project design. | |
| *Risk 5: Enhanced management of PAs could restrict the use of wetland resources in a way that disproportionately disadvantages women.*  Principle 2. | I = 3  P = 2 | **Moderate** | There is the potential that enhanced management of PA restrictions could impact local community users in a way which could be felt disproportionately by women. | A gender analysis has been conducted during the PPG phase along with development of a gender mainstreaming plan to ensure roles and needs of women are considered in the project and that women effectively participate in project activities.  Existing wetland resources use by women has been identified, and the gender-specific roles and responsibilities described in Part A above will be integrated into the project ESMF. Ongoing stakeholder consultation during the project will include consultation with women, with the specific aim of identifying any potential disproportionate impacts on them, along with actions to avoid, mitigate and manage these impacts. Gender impacts will be monitored on an ongoing basis throughout the project. | |
| *Risk 6: Contaminated land, as a result of residue from former use as an oilfield, may pose risks to project workers*  Standard 3 | I = 3  P = 2 | **Moderate** | Liaohe NNR and Yellow River Delta NNR will include land situated on former working oilfields. Restoration of the land is due to take place before the land is included in the NNR. There is a potential for hazardous material to remain on site, posing a potential risk to PA workers. | An independent contamination assessment will be required from the oil company, certifying that the land has been restored and that no hazard is present, before the land is formally included in each PA. The assessment will be cleared by the PMU safeguards officer for SES compliance. | |
| *Risk 7: project activities could have adverse impacts on critical habitats for globally significant migratory bird habitats, challenging achievement of project objective.*  Standard 1  Principle 3 | I = 3  P = 1 | **Low** | The project is designed to support enhanced conservation, protection and management of these critical wetland sites. The probability that activities will be counter-productive and impact negatively on these sites is very low and has been reviewed with stakeholders and experts during the PPG phase. Even in the event that interventions were unsuccessful, any negative impact on the environment would be felt through failure to achieve enhanced conservation outcomes rather than adverse impacts *per se*. |  | |
| *Risk 8: there is a risk of the introduction of alien invasive species.*  Standard 1Principle 3 | I = 3  P = 1 | **Low** | Planting of non-native species of *Spartina*, or mangrove in an attempt to reduce erosion, is perceived as a low risk |  | |
| *Risk 9: project activities to control IAS could fail or be mis-applied, leading to increased spread of IAS in wetlands*  Standard 1  Principle 3 | I = 2  P = 1 | **Low** | The project will be developing stronger methods for control of high-risk IAS at coastal wetlands. There is the potential that if these are not well-designed or scientifically rigorous that they will fail – or be misapplied by land landholders – leading to increased spread of IAS.  PPG design of activities has taken into account existing experience on IAS control, and implementation will be closely coordinated with the UNDP-GEF C-SAP IAS project to ensure it replicates best practices. Training and capacity building will be provided to PA staff and community members. |  | |
| *Risk 10: sustainable fishing activities and certification could fail or lead to perverse incentives that put extra pressure on marine, coastal and wetland resources*  Standard 1  Principle 3 | I = 2  P = 1 | **Low** | The project will encourage the uptake of sustainable fishing, aquaculture and mariculture practices along the Eastern Coast of China. There is a chance that these could fail or be mis-applied leading to extra pressure on fish populations. The likelihood of this happening is very low. Project activities will be designed with specialist input, aware of local conditions and the extent of such risks. Training and capacity development will be provided to fishing communities and alternative livelihood support will be provided by the project where overall fishing pressure is too high. |  | |
| *Risk 11: Social and/or environmental risks from project outputs/activities proposed and implemented during the course of the project but not currently specified, may not be screened, assessed and managed sufficiently to ensure compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.*  Principles 1, 2, 3  Standards 1 – 6 | P = 2  I = 3 | **Moderate** |  | The ESMF includes detailed procedures for the screening, assessment and management of project activities, as they are proposed. | |
| *Risk 12: New PAs may be established without taking full account of environmental and social risks associated with the specific locations. Designation of sites as PAs may result in significant social and/or environmental impacts that raise significant concerns among potentially affected communities and individuals, or which involve significant impacts on physical, biological, socioeconomic or cultural resources.*  Principles 1, 2, 3  Standards 1 – 6 | P = 2  I = 3 | **Moderate** | A list of candidate sites for new PAs has been proposed by NFGA, totaling approximately 220,914 hectares. Before confirmation of each site’s inclusion in the project, they must be screened to ensure that their designation as PAs will not entail physical relocation, significant or unmanageable economic displacement, or adverse impacts on ethnic minority groups’ rights and interests, lands, territories, resources, and traditional livelihoods. | The ESMF includes detailed procedures for the screening of proposed new PA sites. In the event that sites do not meet these requirements, NFGA will replace them with appropriate alternative sites of international importance for EAAF migratory waterbird populations of equivalent area. | |
|  | **QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?** | | | | |
| **Select one (see** [**SESP**](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/operations1/undp-social-and-environmental-screening-procedure.html) **for guidance)** | | | **Comments** | |
| ***Low Risk*** | | | **☐** |  |
| ***Moderate Risk*** | | |  | Twelve potential risks are identified, eight as MODERATE and four as LOW. Further assessment of risks is required to confirm the UNDP SESP requirements that apply. Depending on further revision to assessments of risks, detailed assessments and management plans may be required. Further Screening will be required for additional PA sites, as well as currently unspecified project activities. An ESIA may be required if there are any indications of government-conducted project-driven resettlement, or significant economic displacement at project sites.Although risks 11 and 12 refer to sites and activities that are not currently defined or screened, triggering of Standard 7 is not expected. This is open to revision following the additional screening described in the ESMF. |
| ***High Risk*** | | | **☐** |  |
|  | **QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?** | | |  | |
| Check all that apply | | | **Comments** | |
| ***Principle 1: Human Rights*** | | |  | Risks 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 12 |
| ***Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*** | | |  | Risks 5, 11, 12 |
| ***Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability*** | | |  | Risks 6 – 12 |
| ***1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management*** | | |  | Risks 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 |
| ***2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*** | | |  | Risks 2, 11, 12 |
| ***3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions*** | | |  | Risks 6, 11, 12 |
| ***4. Cultural Heritage*** | | |  | Risks 3, 11, 12 |
| ***5. Displacement and Resettlement*** | | |  | Risks 1, 3, 11, 12 |
| ***6. Indigenous Peoples*** | | |  | Risks 3, 11, 12 |
| ***7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*** | | | **☐** |  |

**Final Sign Off**

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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** |  |
| **Principles 1: Human Rights** | **Answer  (Yes/No)** |
| 1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups? | N |
| 2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [[1]](#footnote-1) | N |
| 3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups? | Y |
| 4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them? | Y |
| 5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project? | N |
| 6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights? | N |
| 7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process? | N |
| 8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals? | N |
| **Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment** |  |
| 1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls? | N |
| 2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits? | N |
| 3. Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment? | N |
| 3. Would the Project potentially limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?  *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being* | Y |
| **Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:** Screeningquestions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below |  |
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| **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable** [**Natural**](#SustNatResManGlossary) **Resource Management** |  |
| 1.1 Would the Project potentially cause 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* | N |
| 1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities? | Y |
| 1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5) | Y |
| 1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species? | N |
| 1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species? | Y |
| 1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation? | N |
| 1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species? | Y |
| 1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?  *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction* | N |
| 1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) | N |
| 1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns? | N |
| 1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?  *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.* | N |
| **Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation** |  |
| 2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant[[2]](#footnote-2) greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change? | N |
| 2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change? | Y |
| 2.3 Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental [vulnerability to climate change](#CCVulnerabilityGlossary) now or in the future (also known as maladaptive 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* | N |
| **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions** |  |
| 3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities? | N |
| 3.2 Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)? | N |
| 3.3 Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)? | N |
| 3.4 Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure) | N |
| 3.5 Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions? | N |
| 3.6 Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)? | N |
| 3.7 Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning? | Y |
| 3.8 Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)? | N |
| 3.9 Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)? | N |
| **Standard 4: Cultural Heritage** |  |
| 4.1 Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts) | Y |
| 4.2 Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes? | N |
| **Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement** |  |
| 5.1 Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement? | Y |
| 5.2 Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)? | Y |
| 5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[[3]](#footnote-3) | N |
| 5.4 Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources? | N |
| **Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples** |  |
| 6.1 Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)? | Y |
| 6.2 Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | N |
| 6.3 Would the proposed Project potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)? | N |
| 6.4 Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned? | N |
| 6.4 Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | N |
| 6.5 Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? | Y |
| 6.6 Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them? | N |
| 6.7 Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples? | N |
| 6.8 Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? | N |
| **Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency** |  |
| 7.1 Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or [trans-boundary impacts](#TransboundaryImpactsGlossary)? | N |
| 7.2 Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)? | N |
| 7.3 Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?  *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol* | N |
| 7.4 Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health? | N |
| 7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water? | N |

1. Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. In regards to CO2, ‘significant emissions’ corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.] [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)