

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 at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Coastal Resilience to Climate Change in Cuba through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – “MI COSTA”.
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	Project ID: 95204 Output ID: 99212
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Republic of Cuba
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	June 2019

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach

The project mainstreams a human rights based approach by designing the intervention around the communities in Cuba most vulnerable to climate. By pegging the project design to the national strategy for Climate Change Adaptation (Tarea Vida) with a focus on the elements of the plan, which prioritizes the health, safety, security, and livelihoods of Cuba's most vulnerable coastal populations, the project strives to fulfill the economic and social rights of beneficiaries. An integral part of the Ecosystem-Based Adaptation approach is enhancing resilience from the bottom-up, including the resources (water, land, shelter) on which people depend, as well as creating a participatory approach to climate change resilience rooted in community-based adaptation. The project design and implementation depends on close collaboration with Cuba's vulnerable coastal communities to foster adaptation and resilience through local capacity building and enhancing knowledge on climate change and ecosystems, ensuring the procedural rights of a human-rights based approach. Furthermore, the community-driven adaptation will prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable within those communities, including female-headed households, the elderly, the disabled and children. The use of participatory methods ensures that interventions are aligned with community priorities and promote equitable engagement opportunities and benefit sharing, especially among those most vulnerable to climate change (Activity 2.1.). At the institutional level, integrating EBA into existing coastal protection plans, adaptation management projects, and Capacity Building Centers will also encourage the prioritization of vulnerable populations in public policies and action at the local to national levels (Activities 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3). Taken together, these activities will also foster the generation of additional socio-economic co-benefits, such as improved food and livelihood security, enhanced fresh water access and sanitation, as well as cultural co-benefits, such as improved recreational spaces.

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

The project is aligned with the high level of gender equality in participation and benefits that is characteristic of the Cuban national socio-political context, while accounting for gendered differences in adaptation and resilience that have been identified through the gender assessment, to further enhance Cuba's gender equality goals. A Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) has been prepared, including gender-specific consultations, which helped to identify ways to make participatory interventions, such as capacity building, sensitive to the needs to women, girls, men and boys. Strategies to ensure that women will benefit from coastal ecosystem rehabilitation and community capacity building by addressing the gender-specific barriers to participation and benefit-access, as well as women's unique vulnerabilities to climate change, and constraints in accessing trainings and community planning activities will be implemented. Fostering gender equitable knowledge of climate change risks and ecosystem services (Activities 2.1 and 2.2) will encourage the empowerment of women by promoting their livelihood agency, their engagement in ecosystem management, and their capacity to adapt to/cope with climate change.

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

Using an ecosystem-based approach, this adaptation project mainstreams environmental sustainability through the integrated management, conservation and restoration of ecosystem services in a manner that is coherent with the ecosystem's inherent connectivity and complexity. Drawing on EBA to inform the rehabilitation, maintenance and monitoring of Cuba's coastal "green infrastructure" (mangroves, swamp grasslands, coastal forests, coral reefs, etc.), the design and implementation of project activities

will explicitly work with, rather than against, natural ecosystem functions, structure and cross-scale dynamics for coastal management, thereby avoiding the (unintentional) feedbacks that frequently emerge from interventions that narrowly prioritize a single ecosystem service, often at the expense of others. In doing so, this project will enhance the resilience of Cuba's complex coastal ecosystems and reduce vulnerability of coastal communities to climate change impacts (saline intrusion, flooding, etc.) by addressing mangrove health, coastal erosion, salinization of fresh water aquifers and coastal soil. Moreover, the project will generate significant multiple environmental co-benefits such as increased terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity, habitat restoration, and carbon sequestration, in some of the Caribbean's most critical habitats. By rehabilitating coastal ecosystems, habitats essential for the breeding of variety of fish, turtles, crabs, and birds, many of which are threatened, will also be protected. To further bolster the sustainability of activities and outcomes, the project engages with actors across multiple sectors as well as local communities to build ecosystem stewardship and strengthen local ecosystem management capacities. The project will also reinforce existing regulatory measures for the protection of the environment, including monitoring of mangroves and coral reefs, as well as better waste management in coastal areas (through co-finance).

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

The project strengthens accountability to stakeholders through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which include three tier, as following:

- a) Project-level mechanism (first tier).
- b) Grievance committee at the provincial level (second tier).
- c) Third tier: All stakeholders and local communities should also be informed about options to access mechanisms beyond the project and at Provincial and Municipal levels. At the third tier, complaints may go through existing nationally legislated frameworks and/or through UNDP's Accountability Mechanism.

In addition, all stakeholders and local communities should also be informed about national frameworks for grievances, should they decide to redress their complaints at this level. The Constitution of the Republic of Cuba establishes in its Article 63 that: "Every citizen has the right to direct complaints and petitions to the authorities and to receive relevant and timely attention or responses, in accordance with the law."

Furthermore, complainants also have the option to access UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, with both compliance and grievance functions. This Accountability Mechanism includes: (i) Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) and (ii) Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU).

An ESAR and a GAAP for the project has also been drafted and will be shared with stakeholders and published within UNDP Cuba's website. These documents present the project actions, intervention sites and responsibilities across activities. Annual reports will also be published and made public via GCF websites.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	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
<p>Risk 1: Rehabilitation of ecosystems may introduce non-native organisms/invasive species.</p>	I: 2 L: 3	Moderate	The project will rely on a combination of natural regeneration and artificial regeneration (planting) to achieve the recovery of structure, function and EBA services. Rehabilitation of mangroves and swamp wetlands and forests will involve enrichment planting, and reintroducing species to rehabilitate coastal protection ecosystem services. Invasive species (either planted or already existent in the ecosystem) may proliferate and colonize areas more quickly than native species, especially during the initial stages of rehabilitation activities or in frequently disturbed areas.	<p>Natural regeneration will be the preferred option wherever possible. When enrichment planting and vegetation restoration is carried, only native species that are adapted to the hydrological and soil conditions of these ecosystems will be used. Species will also be selected in accordance with their ability to successfully thrive in degraded conditions (with the exception of invasive species), resist projected climate extremes, and restore needed ecosystem services. This could include, pioneering species, flood resistant species, or species with deep root networks to restore soils.</p> <p>The project activities also include evaluating survival rates and growth of ecosystem rehabilitation through a comprehensive monitoring program. This will be complemented by management plans to monitor and control invasive species, such as <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>, <i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> and <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>. The selected control mechanisms (primarily manual) will be designed to mitigate adverse effects on the ecosystem or human health. Pesticide use will be prohibited, in other to protect sensitive environments and human settlements from any possible exposure. For manual or mechanical control, measures will be taken to avoid damage to sites that are critical for the thriving of native biodiversity (e.g., breeding sites, nesting sites, etc.).</p>
<p>Risk 2: Project activities, including restoring hydrological flows to mangroves and coastal wetlands may cause adverse impacts to habitats (including critical habitats) and project activities are proposed</p>	I: 3 P: 3	Moderate	Sedimentation movement and water contamination during rehabilitation activities (associated with nurseries, replanting, natural regeneration management	Protocols and management measures will be put in place to ensure that all activities mitigate any possible harm to ecosystems (and sensitive receptors). This will include guidelines for the use of machines to transport materials and remove any grey infrastructure as per the Environmental and Social Assessment Report (ESAR).




<p>within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas.</p>			<p>activities, and the clearing and creation of existing and new drainage canals) may affect sensitive environments including threatened species and their natural habitats.</p> <p>The rehabilitation of mangroves and wetlands will require the clearing of existing canals, as well as removal of some existing hard infrastructure to restore hydrology (i.e. fresh water flows to these areas). This may generate waste and lead to local erosion. Removal of exiting concrete structures (low cement walls that were built in the past and are crumbling/eroded), may lead to localized erosion, disruption to sensitive environments.</p>	<p>Emergency procedures for dealing with possible spills or accidents that could impact soils, waters, and native species will be included.</p> <p>Additionally, management plans for all revegetation activities will be developed, (included limited use of fertilizers, and a prohibition on the use of pesticides) as will procedures for managing the impact of replanting activities on natural habitats.</p> <p>The methodologies and measures will be tailored to each ecosystem component and for each of the three intervention sites. Consideration will be given to the topographic, hydrogeological, and climate conditions for each site, as well as existing infrastructure (state of degradation, types of materials), so as to avoid contamination and disturbance of the ecosystem (e.g., leaching of metals in salt water conditions) that could harm sensitive aquatic biota).</p> <p>This will be carried out with the participation of relevant state actors (e.g., Forestry Agency) and/or with projects and organizations already working with these issues (e.g., The Sabana Camagüey Project).</p> <p>Finally any construction and clearing activities will avoid environmentally sensitive areas (breeding grounds) and will proceed as per the ESAR, to manage impacts on flora and fauna.</p>
<p>Risk 3: Risk that climate change will impact rehabilitation interventions and environmental monitoring systems.</p>	<p>I: 3 P: 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Particularly in the early stages of rehabilitation, the mangroves, swamp wetlands and forests, and coral reefs will be vulnerable to extreme events and sea temperature variations.</p> <p>Monitoring equipment may be susceptible to extreme weather events and there may be a risk of damage, malfunction or faulty measurements.</p>	<p>Measures will be taken to use climate resilient species for rehabilitation whenever possible. Protective measures and on-going monitoring will occur to mitigate hydraulic pressures (i.e., waves, rapid flooding) on swampland, forest, and mangrove areas that will be susceptible to climate events, especially in the early stages of rehabilitation.</p> <p>Monitoring equipment will be selected and calibrated to account for the full range of possible hydro-climatic events, taking into consideration extreme scenarios.</p> <p>A budget has also been provided to account for statistical failure rates of the green infrastructure rehabilitation protocols, as well as to equipment replace lost or damaged in extreme weather.</p>

<p>Risk 4: Risk that project activities, including mangrove and wetland rehabilitation, infrastructure removal activities, as well as monitoring of coral reefs may have an adverse effect on community or workers health and safety.</p>	<p>I: 2 P: 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Activities involving the removal and transportation of materials may generate noise, dust, and other disturbances that impact the health and well-being of local communities or workers. Similarly, chemicals used in nurseries or planting (fertilizers,) could impact community health. Finally, working in mangroves and swamps implies increased exposure to vector borne diseases such as dengue fever, prevalent in Cuba. Finally, monitoring of coral reefs involves diving, which is an inherently risky activity.</p>	<p>Protocols and management measures will be put in place to mitigate damages and disruptions due to noise, vibration and air quality impacts associated with removal. This will include guidelines for the use of machines and transportation that ensure worker and community safety. Emergency procedures for dealing with possible spills or accidents will be put in place. In instances where fertilizers are used, the methodologies will include proper management and limited application. Health and safety training will be given to all employees of the project (including subcontractors) and will include avoidance measures for vector borne disease exposure, as well as dive safety training as required.</p>																				
QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?																								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: right;">Low Risk</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Moderate Risk</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>This project has been deemed of moderate risks because project activities are take place in environmentally sensitive areas of high biodiversity value, and in/ and near protected areas.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Substantial Risk</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">High Risk</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					Low Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Moderate Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This project has been deemed of moderate risks because project activities are take place in environmentally sensitive areas of high biodiversity value, and in/ and near protected areas.	Substantial Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>		High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>									
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QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)																								
<p>Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects</p>																								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 55%;"><u>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</u></td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Status? (completed, planned)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td>Targeted assessment(s)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td>ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)</td> <td>Completed ESAR has been reviewed by donor</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td>SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					<u>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Status? (completed, planned)	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Targeted assessment(s)			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Completed ESAR has been reviewed by donor		<input type="checkbox"/>		SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
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	Are management plans required? (check if "yes")	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	Completed Stakeholder and GAAP. Both have been reviewed by donor
		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed ESAR has been reviewed by donor
	Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)	
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind			
	Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Accountability	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project activities occur in sensitive terrestrial and marine environments.	
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project interventions may be sensitive to climate change and/or extreme weather.	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Implementation of project activities involve exposure of workers to vector-borne disease (dengue) and diving risk (coral reef monitoring).	
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project activities may lead to temporary, localized release of suspended sediment	

Final Sign Off

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

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor Gricel Acosta Programme Officer Environment and Energy 	Friday, 14th, June 2019	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 Soledad Bauza Deputy Country Director 	Wednesday, 18th, June 2019	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 Edith Felipe Programme Coordinator 	Thursday, 19th, June 2019	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental 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 for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		Answer (Yes/No)
Human Rights		
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?	N
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	N
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		N
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?	N
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? ¹	N
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?	N
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	N
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	N
<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?	N
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	N
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>	N
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>	N
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		

¹ 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.

Accountability		
<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?	N
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	N
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	N
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
<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?	Y
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>	N
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ²	N
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ³	N
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	N
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Y
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters?	Y

² See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

³ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

	<i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	
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>	N
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	N
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<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)	N
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
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	Y
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	N
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	N
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	N
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	N
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
<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)?	N

5.3	risk of forced evictions? ⁴	
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
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		N
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	N
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 the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i>	N
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?	N
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?	N
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
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<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?	N
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
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

⁴ 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.

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)?	N
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	N
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</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