## **ANNEX E. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE - (submitted separately)**

*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) *and* [*Toolkit*](https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/DI/SES_Toolkit) *for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.*

**Project Information**

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| ***Project Information***  |  |
| 1. Project Title
 | *Fostering multi-sector cooperation over conjunctive surface and groundwater management in the Bug and Neman Transboundary River Basins and the underlying Aquifer Systems*  |
| 1. Project Number
 | 5876 |
| 1. Location (Global/Region/Country)
 | Ukraine, Belarus |

**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***  |
| Not applicable  |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment*** |
| * The **TDA-SAP approach** and methodology will be expanded to include an **assessment of the conditions regarding gender roles and equality in water resources management**, in order to systematically include gender responsive results frameworks and foster women’s empowerment. The consideration of gender perspectives will inform all activities and products of the proposed project, in particular through fostering women’s participation to all working groups, dialogues, consultations, and awareness-raising activities.
* Under Project Component 1 (*Improve and harmonize countries’ knowledge on the transboundary water resources, and of the expected impacts of increased variability and change*) a **gender analysis in both basins** will take place.
* The project overall will foster **compliance with SDG 5** (on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls) target 5: *Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life.*
* **Comparable national data on gender-sensitive water indicators**: The project will conduct national training courses to familiarize stakeholders in all project countries on gender analysis and indicators and on sex disaggregated data collection, in order to enable countries to achieve a more robust gender-integrated national policy regime.
* IW:LEARN has promoted the **indicator-based methodology for collection and analysis of key sex-disaggregated water data** developed by UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme, with the purpose of creating a baseline knowledge related to water, from which gender progress can later be evaluated. The project will use and leverage this methodology.
* A major objective of the project will be the development of supportive **policy and frameworks, and of monitoring protocols harmonized across beneficiary countries**. These efforts will also be aimed at ensuring that the gender perspective is successfully incorporated into all activities. It is expected that this objective will be achieved by:
	+ Identifying gaps in equality and developing strategies and policies to close those gaps (TDAs);
	+ Considering gender issues in the mapping and analysis of water uses (TDAs);
	+ Promoting women’s participation in awareness raising and training activities, while raising gender awareness and contributing to ‘male sensitization’ to these issues (Output 5.1.2 );
	+ Supporting educational activities, on topics such as the environment, energy, and decision-making in general (output (5.1.2 );
	+ Involving women’s organizations: while the responsibility for implementing a gender approach does not rest solely with women’s organizations, they are natural vehicles for promoting gender equality at the local as well as the national level (TDAs, SAPs).
* **Balanced gender participation in project execution activities** will be ensured, including in working groups, the Project Coordinating Unit, text drafting teams, etc. Gender consideration will be mainstreamed in all documents produced by the project, and particular attention will be paid to gender balance in monitoring and reporting activities. The project will also work to ensure a balanced participation among men and women in the overall stakeholder involvement strategy and in consultation workshops and training programmes, and will support both women and men contribution individually, rather than assuming that both groups will benefit equally from gender-neutral development interventions.
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| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability*** |
| In order to improve water security and the sustainability of ecosystem services, balance competing water uses, and mitigate the expected impacts of climate change variability and change, the project will adopt a double approach, based on **conjunctive surface and groundwater management**, and on the application of the **principles and methodologies of ecohydrology and nature-based solutions**. * The conjunctive management of surface and groundwater is one of the strategies of water supply management best suited to optimize the water resources development, management and conservation within a basin.
* Ecohydrology/NBS provides a sound scientific basis for adopting a watershed (and in some cases the “groundwatershed”, when the underling aquifers play a significant role in the hydrological system) as the basic planning unit. By incorporating the concept of improved ecosystem resilience as a management tool, ecohydrology strengthens the rationale for adopting a preventive and holistic approach to the watershed.
* NBS/ the principles and methods of ecohydrology will in particular play a central role in the context of the pilot projects to be implemented under project Component 3 and will also be considered and developed under component 1 (identification and adoption of NBS through the application of the principles and methods of ecohydrology, as part of the TDA process).
* In implementing the pilot projects only modern resource and energy saving technologies will be applied.

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

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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). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.* | **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: Under Standard 1, demonstration projects (which have yet to be finalized and selected) could involve reforestation and/or the construction of small reservoirs. If not properly supervised, project activities in this area could affect natural resources. | I = 3P = 2 | Moderate |  | The project will mitigate this measure by monitoring the selection, design, and implementation of the demonstration projects using a suitably-qualified Safeguards consultant. All demonstration projects will be conducted in accordance with local legislation and regulations, and all necessary permits will be obtained for any proposed interventions that affect the natural or built environment of the communities in which they take place. |
| Risk 2: Under Standard 1Pilot project on restore water-related ecosystems, including forested wetlands, wetlands, river and lake banks, aquifer recharge areas, and protect aquifer recharge zones can have potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats)  | I = 3P = 2 | Low |  | This potential impact will be positive predominantly.Risk assessment and its mitigation measures will be developed on the inception phase of the project when pilot projects will be designed in detail. |
| Risk 3: Under Standard 1, project activities such as reforestation and demonstration projects may be conducted on the territory of protected territories (National Park "Belovezhskaya Pushcha", biosphere reserve "Pribuzhskoye Polesie", reserve "Zvanets" in the Bug river basin and National Park "Narochansky" in the Neman river basin). | I = 3P = 3 | Moderate |  | The project will mitigate this measure by adhering to the applicable UNDP SES guidance for Standard 1, and the Safeguards Expert and the Project Manager will ensure that all guidance related to activities in protected areas is followed by acting in a manner consistent with existing area management plans and involving all relevant stakeholders. Demonstration projects that would compromise any aspect of the National parks will not be considered. |
| Risk 4: Under Standard 1 Project activities will involve proposals for optimization of water use and water management including engineering measures (i.e. construction of dams, reservoirs etc.)  | I = 2P = 1 | Low |  | The project will mitigate this measure by monitoring the selection, design, and implementation of the demonstration projects using a suitably-qualified Safeguards consultant. All demonstration projects will be conducted in accordance with local legislation and regulations, and all necessary permits will be obtained for any proposed interventions that affect the natural or built environment of the communities in which they take place. |
| Risk 5: Under Standard 1 Project activities may involve proposal of flood protection measures including water infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings). .  | I = 3P = 2 | Moderate |  | The project will mitigate this measure by monitoring the selection, design, and implementation of the demonstration projects using a suitably-qualified Safeguards consultant. All demonstration projects will be conducted in accordance with local legislation and regulations, and all necessary permits will be obtained for any proposed interventions that affect the natural or built environment of the communities in which they take place. |
| Risk 6: Under Standard 1 Implementation of some pilots with project support may cause pollution of surface and ground waters with chemicals and organic matters with moderate risk. The pollution may adversely affect the respective freshwater ecosystems. It may also penetrate into shallow water wells used by rural local population for drinking water supply.  | I = 3P = 2 | Moderate |  | In designing and implementing pilots, only modern resource, energy saving and environment friendly technologies will be considered. All respective permits will be obtained prior any actual construction works. Detailed design documentation will be prepared and duly approved by the authorities, including environmental authorities. The national robust and well-established environmental assessment procedure will be followed when required and appropriate. Intensive consultation will be conducted with local authorities, CSOs, population and other stakeholders, including |
| Risk 7: Under Standard 3, demonstration projects that involve community-level construction projects could theoretically be at risk for infrastructure safety threats. | I = 2P = 1 | Low |  | Any and all structural elements within the demonstration projects will be designed and constructed by competent professionals and certified or approved by competent authorities or professionals. The Safeguards Expert will monitor the permitting and site supervision process to ensure compliance with local national regulations and the overarching objective of community safety. Large dams will not be allowed as demonstration projects. |
| Risk 8: Under Standard 6 Indigenous peoples, more likely local communities are present in the Project area (including Project area of influence). Project potentially may affect on lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples with moderate risk due to proposed flood protection and its mitigation measures in the frame of related pilot project but this affect forecasted as positive.  | I = 2P = 2 | Low -Moderate |  | During PPG phase no “Indigenous” people in generic term were identified in the project areas, there may be some local long leaving communities in the area, but the effect of the project on them is considered to be positive not negative, The project will not support demonstration projects that affect the lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of local communities. During the inception stage the Safeguards Expert will screen all potential demonstration sites for the presence of indigenous people as defined by the UNDP SES and will take appropriate identification, engagement, monitoring and protective measures as necessary. |
| Risk 9: Under Standard 7, certain demonstration projects could produce construction waste (e.g. in the case of reservoir construction). | I = 1P = 2 | Low |  | The project will mitigate this measure by monitoring the selection, design, and implementation of the demonstration projects using a suitably-qualified Safeguards consultant. The consultant will identify potential sources of waste and will suggest a waste management/disposal plan for these projects. All construction or earthworks undertaken in the demonstration projects will be compliant with local legislation and regulations. Large dams are excluded from use under the project. |
|  | **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*** | **⌧** | The project does not propose any high-risk activities, but the project is categorized as “moderate risk” because demonstration projects and their siting have not been finalized. Therefore, it will be necessary to ensure that their implementation is in accordance with all local legislation regarding reforestation, construction, waste management and disposal. This responsibility will be carried out by the Safeguards Consultant, who will report directly to the Project Manager.When the demonstration projects under Component 4 have been selected, they will be screened for compliance with the environmental and social principles of the UNDP, and UNESCO in order to ensure that any potential unwanted impacts of these activities are anticipated, avoided, reduced, or mitigated. Activities will be rated by risk category (low, medium, high), which will determine what further action is required, and high-risk projects will not be undertaken. Potential risks, whether social or environmental, will also be assessed at the community level. Any identified risks will be subject to monitoring and follow-up to ensure that planned mitigation measures are implemented and effective. All demonstration projects that require further assessment, permitting, etc., will be closely supervised to ensure that they obtain the necessary approvals. Demonstration projects that would be classified as high risk will not be permitted under the project.***COVID-19:*** The project design has taken steps to minimize the risks related to the COVID-19 global pandemic in the area of community health (SES 3). While the project will not directly generate risks related to construction or hazardous materials as noted in the screening checklist for SES 3, there is a risk that travel to or from areas where COVID-19 is prevalent could pose a risk to project staff, consultants/contractors, and beneficiaries. The project design includes active steps to mitigate this risk, including training on pandemic-related guidance for project staff and stakeholders during the inception phase, and the expansion of the standard tasks of the NC / Safeguards Specialist to monitor project operations and ensure that they are in conformity with UNDP agency policies regarding travel, risk reduction, and other areas regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. The NC / Safeguards Specialist will report to the Project Manager, who will report on compliance to the Project Board and take any necessary steps to protect the health of staff, consultants/contractors, and beneficiaries required by the situation. |
| ***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*** | **☐** |  |
| ***Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*** | **☐** |  |
| ***1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management*** | **⌧** | In circumstances where some project activities are located within an internationally recognized area, the project will ensure that the following requirements will apply: (i) act in a manner consistent with any existing protected area management plans; (ii) consult protected area sponsors and managers, local communities, and other key stakeholders on the proposed activities; (iii) implement additional programmes, as appropriate, to promote and enhance the conservation aims and effective management of the area.For activities that affect water resources, the project will promote an integrated water resources management approach that seeks the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize the economic and social welfare in an equitable manner and without compromising the sustainability of ecosystems. The project will avoid significantly altering flow regimes in ways that prevent water resources from fulfilling their functions for upstream and downstream ecosystems and their services to local communities. Environmental flow analysis and management shall be carried out to the extent feasible in the context of river basin planning. |
| ***2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*** | **☐** |  |
| ***3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions*** | **⌧** | Infrastructure safety: Structural elements of demonstration projects will be designed and constructed by competent professionals and certified or approved by competent authorities or professionals. |
| ***4. Cultural Heritage*** | **☐** |  |
| ***5. Displacement and Resettlement*** | **☐** |  |
| ***6. Indigenous Peoples*** | **⌧** | Please note that during PPG phase no “Indigenous” people in generic term were identified in the project areas, there may be some local long leaving communities in the area, but the effect of the project on them is considered to be positive not negative,All demonstration projects shall recognize and foster full respect for indigenous peoples’ (local communities) human rights as recognized under Applicable Law, including but not limited to their rights to self-determination, their lands, resources and territories, traditional livelihoods and cultures.Any and all relevant demonstration projects will guarantee the meaningful, effective and informed participation of indigenous peoples on all matters. Culturally appropriate consultation will be carried out with the objective of achieving agreement and free, prior, and informed consent will be ensured on any matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories (whether titled or untitled to the people in question) and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned. |
| ***7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*** | **⌧** | The project will avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from Project activities. The project approach and activities will promote more sustainable use of resources, including energy, land and water.Where waste generation from activities related to construction, equipment installation, and / or earthworks cannot be avoided, the project will reduce the generation of waste, and recover and reuse waste in a manner that is safe for human health and the environment. Where waste cannot be recovered or reused, it will be treated, destroyed, or disposed of in an environmentally sound manner that includes the appropriate control of emissions and residues resulting from the handling and processing of the waste material.  |

**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? | N |
| 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? | N |
| 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 |
| 4. 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* | N |
| **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* | Y |
| 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?  | N |
| 1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation? | Y |
| 1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species? | N |
| 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* | Y |
| 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.* | Y |
| **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?  | N |
| 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)? | Y |
| 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) | N |
| 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? | N |
| 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)?  | N |
| 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? | Y |
| 6.3 Would the proposed Project potentially affect 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 the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.* | Y |
| 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 |
| 6.5 Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | N |
| 6.6 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? | N |
| 6.7 Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them? | N |
| 6.8 Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples? | N |
| 6.9 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 [transboundary impacts](#TransboundaryImpactsGlossary)?  | Y |
| 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 nand 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)