

## Annex [#]. 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 and Toolkit for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

### Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management (SLM) into development planning: Making Environmental Land Use Planning (ELUP) Operational in Argentina
2. Project Number	5791
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Argentina

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

**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*

This project will provide technical support and resources to the Government of Argentina (GoA) to reduce biodiversity loss and land degradation in Argentina by mainstreaming biodiversity (BD) conservation and sustainable land management (SLM) approaches into the production practices of the main sectors driving these processes, namely the agriculture and livestock sector and the emerging threats from mining and infrastructure expansion in peri-urban areas. The approach to achieve this mainstreaming will be through spatial planning, specifically, Environmental Land Use Planning-ELUP. This is recognised within the General Law of the Environment (Law 25675, 2002), through Article 10, that sets up ELUP as an environmental management policy and instrument to guide the use of natural resources. One that allows a maximum production in each ecosystems whilst guaranteeing the minimum level of degradation and promoting social participation in decisions that are necessary for sustainable development. ELUP has to respect the interest and nature of the communities, applying public participation as a key mechanism during the ELUP decision making process.

The core of the project is to strengthen the governance and zoning to guard against the expansion of production practices that may undermine ecosystem health and the loss of goods and services. Protecting these ecosystem services and goods in turn will maintain current and future development options of communities and indigenous peoples. In doing so the project upholds the generic concept of the centrality of human rights to sustainable development and is

committed to supporting “universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.” The project seeks to enhance or maintain the livelihoods of communities, preserve habitats and the value of ecosystems. The proposed changes regarding the use of the land must ensure the integrity of the ecosystems, the habitats and the preservation of the livelihoods of the communities and indigenous peoples.

Specifically it will uphold the following principles as described below:

Participation and inclusion: At the local and provincial levels, the project will engage multiple and diverse governmental institutions, organizations and stakeholder groups. A stakeholder mapping was undertaken during the PPG and the key stakeholders identified along with their roles in project implementation and participation in project components (see Annex F Stakeholder Engagement Plan of the UNDP/GEF Project Document). Project Component 2 will undertake interventions in three pilot provinces (Buenos Aires, Jujuy and Mendoza). Target landscapes have been selected in each province and interventions will be undertaken in rural areas of these sites. In Jujuy two target landscapes have been selected, which are inhabited by 16,586 people (2010 Population Census), the majority of which are Omaguaca, Kolla and Atacama indigenous peoples (36 communities in total), with the remainder being non-indigenous small producers. Four target landscapes in Mendoza are inhabited by 82,660 people (2010 Census) mainly small, medium and large-scale producers, including 150 families (600 individuals) of the Mapuche indigenous peoples living in one of the selected sites. In Mendoza, consultations were held with the “Werken” or spokesman, on behalf of the communities and the organization of the Mapuche communities of Mendoza. In Jujuy, the PPG team worked with provincial authorities and the Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples, which is responsible for the promotion and protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples in the province, and in particular to guarantee the right to Prior Consultation and FPIC. In both cases oral and general agreements to the project were obtained as well as their agreement to jointly develop during project implementation specific consultations before elaborating specific ELUP related interventions in the target landscapes. Project interventions will be addressed within a human rights and livelihoods protection approach, particularly for Indigenous Peoples. and addressing the improvement and sustainability of their livelihoods. In this regard the decisions will be taken under appropriate consultation processes to obtain consent, and where appropriate Free, Prior and Informed Consent. In Buenos Aires the selected target landscapes cover rural areas with wetland and riverine areas with low population density, and agricultural areas occupied by small, medium and large-scale producers (1,500 farms). According to information gathered during the PPG, there are Mapuche communities living in urban areas of one of the target landscapes of Buenos Aires; however, since project interventions will be undertaken in rural areas they are not likely to be affected.

The PPG undertook an assessment of substantive indigenous rights and consultation and information requirements as per the relevant national and international legislation to foster full respect for indigenous peoples’ human rights including but not limited to their rights to self-determination, their lands, resources and territories, traditional livelihoods and cultures. Project activities are in line with the national legal framework that supports participation with regard to this project including the General Law of the Environment, the Native Forest Law (Nº26331), the Environmental Policy Law (Nº 25675) and the Law for Access to Public Information (Nº27275). At provincial level, participation is guaranteed through the Land Use Planning Law (Nº5961) in Mendoza; the General Law of the Environment (Nº 5063) and the Law for Adaptive Land Use Planning of Forest Areas (Nº5676) in Jujuy, and in Buenos Aires the Environment Law (Nº11723) and the Land Use Planning Law (Nº8912). Furthermore, the legal framework regarding Indigenous Peoples participation include the National Constitution, Law Nº24071 ratifying the ILO Convention 169, Law Nº23302 in support of indigenous communities and Law Nº26160 on indigenous territories. The assessment is included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. This legal framework has a wide approach to participation and will be complementary to the UNDP SESP, which will provide specific guidance to project implementation.

Active participation in project activities will be voluntary and provisions have been made to increase understanding and buy-in as this is crucial to increase the feasibility, effectiveness and social sustainability of the actions proposed. Participation will be fostered through several components and mechanisms that have

been identified to ensure full, effective and meaningful stakeholder participation and avoid negative human rights impacts. These are: a) communication and capacity development for informed participation; b) dialogue mechanisms taking advantage of existing spaces and structures for consultation, deliberation, decision making and inter-institutional coordination; and c) conflict prevention and management (spaces for negotiation, mediation, information requests and grievance). With regard to the participation of indigenous peoples in pilot provinces, the province of Mendoza has over 20 years of experience in undertaking participatory processes in land use planning. In particular, the Mapuche communities in the Mendoza target landscape have participatory structures such as the Community Assembly and the Council of Authorities in each community, and are organized in the Malalweche Mapuche Territorial Organization. A protocol for prior consultation has been developed and proven and there is experience in prior consultation processes with government and non-government stakeholders. Jujuy has also developed wide experience in participatory processes. The Kolla, Omaguaca and Atacama peoples have very similar decision-making structures in each community such as the Community Council, the Council of Elders and the Assembly. The communities in the target landscapes do not have specific protocols (as do other communities throughout the province) but have a high degree of coordination with the Indigenous Peoples Secretariat of the province, which provides technical backstopping for designing and undertaking consultation processes in the communities and facilitating dialogue with public and private institutions. The Secretariat has a specific unit to provide support to the communities in implementing consultation processes. The communities regularly undertake dialogues with public authorities and private sector on subjects of their interest. The project will make use of these existing structures, protocols and processes to ensure participation of indigenous peoples in planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions in the target landscapes. In addition, during the first year of project implementation the project will develop a detailed Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). Based on this IPP the project and provincial authorities will initiate the processes for prior consultations and FPIC (as per ILO 169) to obtain consent in those cases where potential activities are identified as framed in the cases pointed out by the international framework and UNDP guidelines (e.g extraction of natural resources such as felling or mining or agricultural developments in their lands or territories; a decision that could affect the status or rights of people to their lands/territories, resources or livelihoods; access to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices; commercial use of natural and/or cultural resources in lands subject to traditional ownership or under traditional use by Indigenous Peoples; decisions in regards to benefit sharing when such benefits derive from their lands, territories or resources).

The principle of accountability and rule of law will also be upheld by following all standard UNDP policies on monitoring, evaluation, audits, and transparency in project implementation. The legal context of the project is defined by the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP and which includes reference to "ensure the inclusion of a sustainable development approach... promotion of sustainable livelihoods, conservation, equitable and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems...". All CPAP provisions apply to this document. In addition, UNDP has established accountability mechanisms with two main components: 1) A Compliance Review to respond to any potential claims that UNDP is not in compliance with applicable environmental and social policies; and 2) A Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) that ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes.

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

Women and men play important but differentiated roles in biodiversity and natural resource management, use, and conservation while satisfying their various livelihood requirements that are highly dependent on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Women often take the lead in the selection and improvement of local production and in more remote areas they are also the primary collectors of wild foods in forests and they possess extensive knowledge of their location and characteristics. The project recognizes that roles for women and men in natural resource management are different. The project also appreciates the importance of participation of and consideration of gender issues in project design and implementation. In this regard the project will mainstream gender into all activities based on a detailed gender analysis carried out during the PPG. Additionally, gender balance will be taken into account in engaging the project team, the Steering Committee and multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder committees.

### **Gender and ethnic analysis carried out during the PPG (main findings).**

1. In Argentina the causes of gender inequality and discrimination are mainly explained by the prevalence of traditional patriarchal structures and norms and gender roles, particularly in remote, rural and agricultural areas.
2. Young, poor, rural and indigenous women represent around 40% of the agricultural labor force. Although there are no legal instruments that prevent women from owning property, such as land, in Argentina 80% of men have such ownership (FAO, 2010). Men are the ones who mostly make decisions related to access, use and management of ecosystem resources; therefore, most women cannot enjoy the benefits of profitable land, access credit and/or productive resources derived from land. While women are not as active as men in agricultural labor force, women take on major roles in sustainable forest management. As caregivers they are highly dependent on forests and are the primary users of forest products. However, they are often excluded from forestry-related decision-making. This bears the risk/concern that women's valuable knowledge remains underutilized.
3. In Argentina, there are more women (52%) than men (48%). The number of women 46 years and older is higher, while the ratio is reversed in younger ages (from 0 to 35 years), with the exception of the age bracket 14 to 15 years. This distribution of the population by sex and age groups is conserved without statistically significant differences in the three prioritized areas (52.0% women and 48.0% men in Buenos Aires; 51.5% women and 48.5% men in Jujuy and 52.2% women and 47.8% men in Mendoza (INDEC, 2017).
4. 91% of the Argentine population lives in urban areas and the remaining 9% in rural areas. Mendoza is the province with the largest number of inhabitants in rural areas (19.1%), followed by Jujuy (12.5%) and then Buenos Aires (3%). The distribution of rural population disaggregated by sex in the province of Jujuy is 51.7% men and 48.3% women (DIPEC, 2012). So far, information disaggregated by sex in rural areas has not been available in Mendoza or Buenos Aires.
5. The proportion of indigenous peoples with respect to the total population of each jurisdiction is variable: 2.38% at the national level, 1.92% in Buenos Aires; 2.4% in Mendoza and 7.8% in Jujuy with respect to provincial totals. Jujuy has the largest indigenous population in relative terms (8%). The distribution of the indigenous population according to sex presents a fairly homogeneous behavior within each jurisdiction and in the country as a whole (50% men and 50% women). The proportion of the Afro-descendant population is less than 1% in the three prioritized areas.
6. Regarding the heads of household, of every 10 people who claim to be head of the household at the national level, 4 are women and 6 are men (41.2% and 58.8%, respectively). This proportion is consistent in each priority area. In relation to the age of women heads of household both at the country level and in the priority areas, 6 out of 10 women heads of household are 50 years old and over, and they are more affected by the double burden of domestic and paid work that falls on them alone. Note: A head of household is "the person, either a man or a woman, or both, recognized as such by the other members of the household". Source: Situation and Social Evolution (Synthesis N° 4); INDEC.
7. Regarding socio-economic indicators, at the country level, approximately 40% of women up to 29 years old participate in the labor market against almost 60% of men in the same age group. Only in Jujuy is there a marked decrease in the proportion of men who participate in the economy (38.8%) compared to the national percentage, although the rate of men in the labor market still exceeds that of women in the labor market in that province (29.2%). In Mendoza, the male activity rate is also lower than the national rate for that same age group (52.0%) and also exceeds that of women (39.1%). The employment rate is higher for men than for women (65.7% and 43.5%, respectively), a trend that, although there are nuances, is reproduced inside the prioritized areas. Men earn 26% more than women (WEF, 2017).
8. The unemployment rates follow an inverse pattern, registering a higher percentage of unemployed women at the country level than men in the same situation (8.7% and 6.1%, respectively). In Jujuy and Mendoza, the percentage variations are smaller. Within the age group up to 29 years, there is a marked gap between the unemployment of men and women. The difference at the national level is 7.4 percentage points, to the detriment of women, a trend that is exacerbated in Mendoza and Buenos Aires, with 7.55 and 11.1 percentage points, respectively. The trend softens in the case of Jujuy, where the difference is only 1.8 percentage points.

9. According to the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index (WEF, 2017), Argentina stands out in terms of access to education for men and women, obtaining a score of 0.998 out of 1, which indicates parity between men and women. This proportion holds true in each priority area.

10. Regarding the level of poverty and indigence, in the second half of 2017 the percentage of households below the poverty line was 17.9%; these comprise 25.7% of people. In the three prioritized areas, the differences are not statistically significant, except for Buenos Aires where the percentage of households and people below the poverty line exceeds the national average (21.3% and 29.5%, respectively) and the same situation is observed in terms of the indigence analysis, where the values exceed the percentage at the country level (4.6% of households that comprise 6.2% of the population in this prioritized area).

11. The amount of average weekly hours that women devote to unpaid work is much higher than that of men, and as the age of children increases, women's participation in the labor market increases, too. This is unlike what happens with men, whose participation remains stable. In the country as a whole, women spend, on average, 76.4% of their time on unpaid domestic work, while men spend, on average, only 23.6% of their time on the same activity (EAHU, 2013). That is, women spend 3.3 times more of their time on unpaid domestic work than men. This proportion is evident in each priority area.

#### **Main strategies to mainstream gender and ethnicity in the project**

1. Gender balance will be taken into account in engaging the project team, the Project Board and multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder dialogue spaces. For this sake, a consultant will be hired or contracted during project implementation to work on gender mainstreaming aspects.

2. Including gender and ethnicity disaggregated social and economic data collected from official sources in the development of policy, economic, financial and technical instruments and governance mechanisms for ELLUP. If the latter are scarce, specific instruments (e.g. survey) should be created by the project to gather sensible and evidence-based gender and ethnicity disaggregated data to examine gender dimensions in the use of BD and ecosystem resources management.

3. Development of a capacity building program aimed at public officials and/or technical teams to raise awareness on the importance of engaging both women and men in decision-making processes and addressing gender issues.

4. Gender and ethnicity mainstreaming in the promotion of dialogue mechanisms, making the most of existing spaces and structures for consultation, deliberation, decision-making and inter-institutional coordination at the national, provincial and pilot levels, by fostering equal participation of women and men and indigenous populations in agenda-setting, decision-making and/or policy-making processes.

5. Development of a capacity building program aimed at women beneficiaries (indigenous and non-indigenous) in the three prioritized areas and pilot sites to: i) promote gender equality in the management, use and conservation of biodiversity; ii) ensure that both women and men's needs are addressed through the project interventions; iii) engaging men and women equally in order to ensure their participation in multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder dialogue spaces (dialogue platforms and/or mechanisms in the three prioritized areas). For this purpose, the project will articulate with the gender machinery at the national level (National Institute of Women – INAM, the Federal Council of Women and the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs) and with the three provincial gender and indigenous affairs institutions (Buenos Aires: the Provincial Council of Women under the Secretariat for Gender and Sexual Diversity of the Secretariat for Human Rights of the Province of Buenos Aires and the Provincial Council for Indigenous Affairs (CPAI), a co-decision body of the Human Rights Secretariat of the Province of Buenos Aires; Mendoza: the Directorate of Women, Gender and Diversity under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Rights and in Jujuy, the Gender Parity Secretariat under the Ministry of Human Development and the Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples). Each of these entities will enhance collaboration with civil society organizations in the three prioritized areas.

6. Enhance project knowledge management by systematizing, assessing, replicating and/or scaling up lessons learned, case studies, and promising and/or best practices on gender mainstreaming and multicultural approach in BD/SLM and ELUP and on women's participation in dialogue platforms and/or mechanisms in the three prioritized areas. This strategy is based on the assumption that beneficiaries are aware of the need to adopt sustainable and environmentally friendly best practices and their advantages to help improve production, productivity and livelihoods, engage and adopt best practices.

7. Gender-disaggregated indicators have been included in the Project Results Framework and financial and human resources have been set aside for gender mainstreaming and monitoring the effectiveness of doing so. A consultant will be hired or contracted during project implementation to work on gender

mainstreaming aspects.

**Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability**

The project will provide support to make this ELUP operational and will be based on criteria such as valuation of ecosystem goods and services and trade off scenario analysis to determine changes or modifications needed in production practices to reduce impact in priority areas in the landscape. It will support ELUP in three provinces (Buenos Aires, Jujuy and Mendoza), test sustainable production practices for different zones and model a mix of instruments to implement restrictions in priority landscapes as needed. These include command and control mechanisms, such as fines, fiscal approaches and incentives (e.g., preferential credit, market-based). This will deliver direct benefits to nine ecoregions with globally significant biodiversity or top priorities for combatting land degradation (Pampas, Delta and Islands of the Parana River, Espinal, Puna, Yungas Forest, High Monte, Low Monte, High Andes and Patagonian Steppe). In parallel the project will strengthen Federal public policy for ELUP including setting the minimum standards for the application of these approaches in Provinces across the nation and will incorporate the ELUP mechanisms into sector planning and finance frameworks. In doing so it will trigger changes in the use of public finance flows on the scale necessary to address threats to priority areas and develop the policy reforms needed to mitigate the key sectoral drivers of biodiversity loss and land degradation and encourage sustainable development through the better management of biodiversity and natural capital.

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

<p><b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b>  <i>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.</i></p>	<p><b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b>  <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>	<p><b>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)?</b></p>
<p><b>Risk Description</b></p>	<p><b>Impact and Probability (1-5)</b></p>	<p><b>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</b></p>
<p><b>Risk 1</b> The project activities will take place within and adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas and indigenous people’s lands. The risk is that unless proposed land uses take into account ecosystem structure and function limitations, it may adversely affect</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>The focus of the project is precisely on maintaining areas that are identified as being priorities for their high biodiversity conservation value; or that are identified as vulnerable to land degradation, and in turn,</p>

<p>conservation values of these areas. (Standard 1, questions 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3)</p>		<p>loss of ecosystem goods and services that are important for livelihoods and production sectors.</p> <p>The project will foster land use planning, governance and management that harmonize national, provincial and local priorities that will guide land use to those activities and practices that do not harm ecosystem goods and services.</p>	
<p>Risk 2: Through Output 2.1 the project will support land use planning and regulation in sensitive areas where economic activity could potentially impact the ecosystem. This may result in economic displacement (e.g., loss of access to resources due to land use restrictions) and could have an opportunity cost to small-scale producers although there will be no loss of access to land or physical relocation.</p> <p>(Standard 5, question 5.2) (Principle 1, question 3) (Standard 6, question 6.6)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Even though the risk is moderate the project strategy has been designed to compensate any potential opportunity costs in the short term by testing a range of incentives and compensation mechanisms. In parallel it will work through sectoral programmes and facilitate access to markets or credit to increase financial flows in the medium term to transition to new production or provide continued support for private conservation. Potential pressure of future land use changes in response to changes in economic and trade contexts (for instance, changes in commodity prices) would also be offset based on: a) use of multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms/sustainable</p>	

<p>Risk 3: Indigenous peoples are present in the selected pilot sites of the provinces of Mendoza and Jujuy. Some of the environmentally sensitive areas may be located in their lands and unless the culturally appropriate consultations are carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC, the land use planning in these areas may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned.</p> <p>(Standard 6, questions 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4)</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>commodities platform to coordinate new production interests and demands; b) testing of economic and financial instruments to maintain sustainable and compatibles uses. The main focus of the project strategy is to promote sustainable uses that guarantee the preservation and improvement of the ecosystems and their services as well as livelihoods, particularly of Indigenous Peoples. Decisions regarding the territories inhabited by Indigenous Peoples will be taken in accordance with the regulatory framework on Indigenous Peoples' Human Rights, undertaking prior consultation in all cases and FPIC when appropriate to ensure the lowest risk possible to Indigenous Peoples.</p>	
			<p>Argentina ratified 169 ILO Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, which recognizes indigenous rights and mandatory consultations and FPIC on specific cases. Moreover, the national and provincial legal framework related to this project provides for stakeholder participation including indigenous peoples and have been assessed during</p>	<p>Environmental Land Use Planning is essentially a participatory tool, and this principle will prevail during project implementation. To this effect a project Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a draft IPP have been developed that include several participatory mechanisms and specific provisions and measures. This draft IPP will be developed in detail during project year 1. At target landscape level the action lines outlined in the Project Document will be defined in detail during project implementation. For this the project will apply prior consultations at all times and FPIC will be ensured on any matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories, namely extraction of natural resources such as felling, mining or agricultural activities in their lands or territories; a decision affecting the status of people's</p>



<p>Risk 4: The project could potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account the different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services</p> <p>(Principle 2, question 4)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>The project mainstreams gender and multi-cultural issues, based on the premise that besides ensuring participation of both women and men (and their organizations) in the spaces, dialogue platforms and</p>	<p>rights to their land/territories, resources or means of support; access to traditional knowledge and practices; commercial use of natural and / or cultural resources in plots of land subject to traditional ownership rights and / or traditional use by indigenous peoples; decisions regarding benefit sharing arrangements, where the benefits are derived from their land, territories or resources (eg., management of natural resources or extractive industries).</p> <p>The project will take advantage of the existing institutional experience in consultation processes in Mendoza and Jujuy, as well as the existing community structures and organizations, and protocols and processes that have already proven successful with the indigenous communities that will participate in project interventions.</p> <p>In addition, at provincial level participation of indigenous peoples will fostered in two spaces. One of them will be the multi-stakeholder dialogue spaces (Output 2.2) which will engage stakeholders with different levels of power and use of resources in participatory land use planning. Another space will be a Provincial Project Working Group, which will include key stakeholders involved in project implementation and will be in charge of providing strategic guidance in each pilot province.</p> <p>Furthermore, these mechanisms will be strengthened through communication and capacity building for informed consent that will be implemented at provincial level within the dialogue platforms (Output 2.2) and at pilot site level within the consultation processes for planning and implementing field interventions (Output 2.4).</p> <p>A Consultation and Conflict Management System (project-level grievance redress mechanism) will be put in place to prevent potential conflicts, manage conflicts that may arise and to serve as a grievance mechanism.</p> <p>More detailed information is included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Annex F of the Project Document.</p> <p>A gender analysis was undertaken during the PPG. The findings were used to develop a Gender Analysis and Action Plan which will be implemented throughout the project. (see Annex G of the Project Document). Key strategies include: 1) All data, reports and inputs for the development of the policy, economic, financial and technical instruments and governance mechanisms for ELUP will be looked at through a gender and intercultural view. 2) The project will develop a capacity building program aimed at public</p>
<p>the PPG to ensure project alignment.</p> <p>During the PPG consultations were undertaken with provincial authorities and representatives of indigenous peoples to identify the strategies to best ensure their participation and inclusion in project planning, implementation and monitoring.</p> <p>In both Mendoza and Jujuy provinces oral and general agreements to the project were obtained as well as the agreement to jointly develop during project implementation specific consultations before elaborating the detailed ELUP related interventions in the target landscapes</p>			

<p>Risk 5: Land use suitability could change due to climate change, making potential outcomes of the project sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change  (Standard 2, question 2.2)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Climate scenarios described in Argentina's Third National Communication indicate in general increases in high temperature and rainfall extremes in most of the country. Given the extension and climatic diversity of Argentina, climate change will affect different regions differently.</p>	<p>mechanisms generated by the project, it will contribute to their effective empowerment as social actors by ensuring that both women and men's needs are addressed through the project interventions. The gaps identified in the analysis and which are considered in the strategy include: i) lack of parity in decision-making spaces; ii) differences between men and women in access to improved incomes and livelihoods; iii) differences in use of time; and iv) differences in access to, and control of resources between men and women.</p>	<p>officials and/or technical teams to raise awareness on the importance of engaging both women and men in decision-making processes and addressing gender issues, such as how the different roles and positions of women and men affect the use, development and protection of environmental goods and services. 3) Gender and ethnicity will be mainstreamed in the dialogue mechanisms by fostering equal participation of women and men and indigenous populations in agenda-setting, decision-making and/or policy-making processes. 4) The project will develop a capacity building program aimed at women beneficiaries (Indigenous and non-indigenous) in the three prioritized areas and target landscapes to: i) promote gender equality in the management, use and conservation of biodiversity; ii) ensure that both women and men's needs are addressed through the project interventions; iii) engaging men and women equally in order to ensure their participation in multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder dialogue spaces. 5) The project will enhance knowledge management by systematizing, assessing, replicating and/or scaling up lessons learned, case studies, and promising and/or best practices on gender mainstreaming and the multicultural approach in BD/SLM and ELUP. More detailed information is included in the Gender Analysis and Action Plan, Annex G of the Project. In addition, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex F of the UNDP Project Document) foresees the participation of women through several mechanisms that include dialogue, communication and information, and capacity building.</p>
			<p>The PPG team assessed the risk and management measures have been integrated into the Project Document. These include: 1) coordination with projects that share intervention areas to exchange experiences and lessons on climate change issues; 2) the project will participate in the roundtables of the National Climate Change Cabinet and in turn the institutions that comprise this cabinet will be invited to participate in the dialogue spaces for participatory ELUP to mainstream climate change considerations (Outcome 1); 3) Discussions on climate change and its potential impacts will also be a part of the participatory dialogue spaces at provincial level (Outcome 2); 4) environmentally friendly and sustainable practices (Outcome 2) taking into account the vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change and adaptation needs; 5) development of economic and financial incentives (Outcomes 1 and 2) will incorporate CC considerations; 6) assessment of experiences and lessons (Outcome 3) will also take</p>		

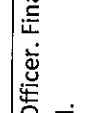
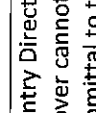
			<p>into account knowledge in regards to climate change; 7) awareness raising and training of landowners and communities for a better understanding of vulnerability and climate change impacts.</p>
<p><b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</b></p>			
<p>Select one (see <u>SESP</u> for guidance)</p>			<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><i>Low Risk</i></p>			<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Moderate Risk</i></p>			<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
			<p>Given that the project has an explicit focus on biodiversity conservation and Sustainable Land Management through best practice land-use planning and setting up the framework for its implementation, the risk of adversely affecting conservation values is limited. However, because communities and indigenous peoples are present in several target landscapes covering globally important ecoregions where the project will work, measures are needed to ensure risks are managed. The design of the project takes into account measures, which will be further developed during project implementation. Full and meaningful participation and inclusion of indigenous peoples at all levels will be guaranteed. At target landscape level the action lines outlined in the Project Document will be defined in detail during project implementation. For this the project will apply prior consultations at all times and FPIC will be ensured on any matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories. Agreement will be sought in all cases where project activities that may adversely affect the existence, value, use or enjoyment of indigenous lands, resources or territories.</p> <p>Interventions addressing indigenous communities will follow and respect their organizational ways and cultural patterns; will ensure that stakeholders show respect for their dignity and human rights and will be carried out with a multi-cultural approach, respecting their collective and individual rights protected by international and national regulations and including safeguards to ensure actions do not negatively affect the livelihoods of indigenous communities. Participation will be ensured through: a) accumulated institutional experience in consultation processes in Jujuy and Mendoza; b) existing community structures and organizations, and c) proven participation protocols and processes; d) capacity building and awareness raising for participation; and e) communication and</p>

		information.
	<b>High Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?</b>		
Check all that apply		
<b>Principle 1: Human Rights</b>		<b>Comments</b>
	X	With the support to Environmental Land Use Planning, there may be restrictions on potential production activities that may incur opportunity costs. These restrictions will be negotiated during land use planning with different levels of government and communities. Additionally, as noted above the project design includes testing economic and financial incentives and selecting and promoting those best feasible to compensate for potential opportunity costs. The project is committed to supporting "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all" through: a) implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan that has been designed to ensure buy-in and full and meaningful participation and inclusion of all concerned stakeholders at all levels; b) a conflict prevention and management system, including a grievance mechanism; and c) a gender mainstreaming strategy.
<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		As outlined above (Question 1 and Question 2/Risk 4) the gender analysis identified several gaps including: parity in decision-making spaces; women's incomes and livelihoods; use of time; and access to, and control of resources. The project has developed a strategy that links the most important gaps identified in relation to its outcomes, the proposed interventions, and the country's policies and commitments toward gender equality. See Annex G of the UNDP Project Document for further details). In addition, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex F of the UNDP Project Document) foresees the participation of women through several mechanisms that include dialogue, communication and information, and capacity building.
<b>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>	X	Argentina's Third National Communication identifies the climate scenarios for the different regions of the country as well as vulnerabilities and impacts. These include forecasts for the project's three pilot provinces (Buenos Aires, Jujuy and

			<p>Mendoza), which will be taken into account during project implementation to promote an Environmental Land Use Planning management model that is flexible and adjustable to increase resilience to climate change. Adaptation to climate change will be incorporated in capacity building activities, in the design of economic and financial incentives and in testing and validating environmentally friendly and sustainable best practices.</p> <p>As described above (Question 1 and Question 2/Risk 3) the Jujuy and Mendoza pilot sites involve indigenous communities. In Mendoza and Jujuy consultations were held with the “Werken” authority and the Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples respectively. In both cases oral and general agreements for the project have been obtained as well as the agreement to jointly develop during project implementation specific consultations before elaborating detailed ELUP related interventions in the target landscapes.</p> <p>A project Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a draft IPP have been developed that include several participatory mechanisms and specific provisions and measures. The draft IPP will be developed in detail in project year 1. At target landscape level the action lines outlined in the Project Document will be defined in detail during project implementation. For this the project will apply prior consultations at all times and FPIC will be ensured on any matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources and territories.</p> <p>The project will respect the ethno-cultural characteristics of the indigenous communities to be involved (Omaguaca, Kolla, Atacama and Mapuche) in the design of interventions. The project will work with the existing organizational structures and decision-making processes of each group and will take advantage of the dialogue and work spaces already developed between provincial governments and communities. Representatives of indigenous communities/organizations will be invited to participate in project planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Participatory dialogue and coordination will be established with communities to report, motivate, engage and to receive feedback with regard to the</p>
	<p><b>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<p><b>4. Cultural Heritage</b></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<p><b>5. Displacement and Resettlement</b></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<p><b>6. Indigenous Peoples</b></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

	<input type="checkbox"/>	project. See Annex F of the UNDP Project Document.
<b>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		

**Final Sign Off**

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

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

<b>Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks</b>		
<b>Principles 1: Human Rights</b>		<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
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?	No
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? <sup>1</sup>	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
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?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		
1.	Is there likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
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?	No
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?	No
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? <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>	Yes
<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:</b> Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	Yes

<sup>1</sup> 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.

	<i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	
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?	Yes
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)	Yes
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
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? <i>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.</i>	No
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant <sup>2</sup> greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive 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>	No
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
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)?	No

<sup>2</sup> In regards to CO<sub>2</sub>, '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.]



3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
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)?	No
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?	No
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)?	No
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)?	No
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
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)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
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)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? <sup>3</sup>	No
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?	No
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
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)?  <i>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.</i>	Yes

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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?	Yes
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
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?	Yes
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
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?	No
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
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?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
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? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No