

Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening

UNDP ESSP Checklist

Question 1: Has a combined environmental and social assessment/review that covers the proposed project already been completed by implementing partners or donor(s)?

Select answer below and follow instructions:

NO → Continue to Question 2 (do not fill out Table 1.1)

YES → No further environmental and social review is required if the existing documentation meets UNDP’s quality assurance standards, and environmental and social management recommendations are integrated into the project. Therefore, you should undertake the following steps to complete the screening process:

1. Use Table 1.1 below to assess existing documentation. (It is recommended that this assessment be undertaken jointly by the Project Developer and other relevant Focal Points in the office or Bureau).
2. Ensure that the Project Document incorporates the recommendations made in the implementing partner’s environmental and social review.
3. Summarize the relevant information contained in the implementing partner’s environmental and social review in Annex A.2 of this Screening Template, selecting Category 1.
4. Submit Annex A to the PAC, along with other relevant documentation.

TABLE 1.1: CHECKLIST FOR APPRAISING QUALITY ASSURANCE OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT	Yes/No
1. Does the assessment/review meet its terms of reference, both procedurally and substantively?	n/a
2. Does the assessment/review provide a satisfactory assessment of the proposed project?	n/a
3. Does the assessment/review contain the information required for decision-making?	n/a
4. Does the assessment/review describe specific environmental and social management measures (e.g. mitigation, monitoring, advocacy, and capacity development measures)?	n/a
5. Does the assessment/review identify capacity needs of the institutions responsible for implementing environmental and social management issues?	n/a
6. Was the assessment/review developed through a consultative process with strong stakeholder engagement, including the view of men and women?	n/a
7. Does the assessment/review assess the adequacy of the cost of and financing arrangements for environmental and social management issues?	n/a

Table 1.1 (continued) For any “no” answers, describe below how the issue has been or will be resolved (e.g. amendments made or supplemental review conducted).

Question 2: Do all outputs and activities described in the PIF or Project Document fall within the following categories?

- Procurement (in which case UNDP’s Procurement Ethics and Environmental Procurement Guide need to be complied with)
- Report preparation
- Training
- Event/workshop/meeting/conference (refer to Green Meeting Guide)
- Communication and dissemination of results

Select answer below and follow instructions:

NO → Continue to Question 3

YES → No further environmental and social review required. Complete Annex A.2, selecting Category 1, and submit the completed template (Annex A) to the PAC.

Question 3: Does the proposed project include activities and outputs that support *upstream* planning processes that potentially pose environmental and social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental and social change (refer to Table 3.1 for examples)? (Note that *upstream* planning processes can occur at global, regional, national, local and sectoral levels)

Select the appropriate answer and follow instructions:

NO → Continue to Question 4.

YES → Conduct the following steps to complete the screening process:

1. Adjust the project design as needed to incorporate UNDP support to the country(ies), to ensure that environmental and social issues are appropriately considered during the upstream planning process. Refer to Section 7 of this Guidance for elaboration

- of environmental and social mainstreaming services, tools, guidance and approaches that may be used.
- Summarize environmental and social mainstreaming support in Annex A.2, Section C of the Screening Template and select "Category 2".
 - If the proposed project ONLY includes upstream planning processes then screening is complete, and you should submit the completed Environmental and Social Screening Template (Annex A) to the PAC. If downstream implementation activities are also included in the project then continue to Question 4.

TABLE 3.1	EXAMPLES OF UPSTREAM PLANNING PROCESSES WITH POTENTIAL DOWNSTREAM ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	Check appropriate box(es) below
1.	Support for the elaboration or revision of global-level strategies, policies, plans, and programmes. <i>For example, capacity development and support related to international negotiations and agreements. Other examples might include a global water governance project or a global MDG project.</i>	No
2.	Support for the elaboration or revision of regional-level strategies, policies and plans, and programmes. <i>For example, capacity development and support related to transboundary programmes and planning (river basin management, migration, international waters, energy development and access, climate change adaptation etc.).</i>	No
3.	Support for the elaboration or revision of national-level strategies, policies, plans and programmes. <i>For example, capacity development and support related to national development policies, plans, strategies and budgets, MDG-based plans and strategies (e.g. PRS/PRSPs, NAMAs), sector plans.</i>	Yes
4.	Support for the elaboration or revision of sub-national/local-level strategies, policies, plans and programmes. <i>For example, capacity development and support for district and local level development plans and regulatory frameworks, urban plans, land use development plans, sector plans, provincial development plans, provision of services, investment funds, technical guidelines and methods, stakeholder engagement.</i>	No

Question 4: Does the proposed project include the implementation of downstream activities that potentially pose environmental and social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental and social change?

To answer this question, you should first complete Table 4.1 by selecting appropriate answers. If you answer "No" or "Not Applicable" to all questions in Table 4.1 then the answer to Question 4 is "NO". If you answer "Yes" to any questions in Table 4.1 (even one "Yes" can indicate a significant issue that needs to be addressed through further review and management) then the answer to Question 4 is "YES". If you are "unable to answer" more than a few of the questions in Table 4.1 then conduct further studies, consultation, or revision before selecting the appropriate answer:

- NO** → No further environmental and social review and management required for downstream activities. Complete Annex A.2 by selecting "Category 1", and submit the Environmental and Social Screening Template to the PAC.
- YES** → Conduct the following steps to complete the screening process:
 - Consult Section 8 of this Guidance, to determine the extent of further environmental and social review and management that might be required for the project.
 - Revise the Project Document to incorporate environmental and social management measures. Where further environmental and social review and management activity cannot be undertaken prior to the PAC, a plan for undertaking such review and management activity within an acceptable period of time, post-PAC approval (e.g. as the first phase of the project) should be outlined in Annex A.2.
 - Select "Category 3" in Annex A.2, and submit the completed Environmental and Social Screening Template (Annex A) and relevant documentation to the PAC.

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT		
1.	Biodiversity and Natural Resources	Answer(Yes/No/Not Applicable)
1.1	Would the proposed project result in the conversion or degradation of modified habitat, natural habitat or critical habitat?	No
1.2	Are any development activities proposed within a legally protected area (e.g. natural reserve, national park) for the protection or conservation of biodiversity?	No
1.3	Would the proposed project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.4	Does the project involve natural forest harvesting or plantation development without an independent forest certification system for sustainable forest management (e.g. PEFC, the Forest Stewardship Council certification systems, or processes established or accepted by the relevant National Environmental Authority)?	No

1.5	Does the project involve the production and harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species without an accepted system of independent certification to ensure sustainability (e.g. the Marine Stewardship Council certification system, or certifications, standards, or processes established or accepted by the relevant National Environmental Authority)?	No
1.6	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.	No
1.7	Does the project pose a risk of degrading soils?	No
2.	Pollution	Answer(Yes/No/Not Applicable)
2.1	Would the proposed project result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and transboundary impacts?	No
2.2	Would the proposed project result in the generation of waste that cannot be recovered, reused, or disposed of in an environmentally and socially sound manner?	No
2.3	Will the proposed project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international action bans or phase-outs? For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, or the Montreal Protocol.	No
2.4	Is there a potential for the release, in the environment, of hazardous materials resulting from their production, transportation, handling, storage and use for project activities?	No
2.5	Will the proposed project involve the application of pesticides that have a known negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
3.	Climate Change	Answer(Yes/No/Not Applicable)
3.1	Will the proposed project result in significant ¹ greenhouse gas emissions? Annex E provides additional guidance for answering this question.	No
3.2	Is the proposed project likely to directly or indirectly increase environmental and social vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? You can refer to the additional guidance in Annex C to help you answer this question. For example, a project that would involve indirectly removing mangroves from coastal zones or encouraging land use plans that would suggest building houses on floodplains could increase the surrounding population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding.	No
4.	Social Equity and Equality	Answer(Yes/No/Not Applicable)
4.1	Would the proposed project have environmental and social impacts that could affect negatively indigenous people or other vulnerable groups?	No
4.2	Is the project likely to significantly impact gender equality and women's empowerment ² ?	No
4.3	Is the proposed project likely to directly or indirectly increase social inequalities now or in the future?	No
4.4	Will the proposed project have variable impacts on women and men, different ethnic groups, social classes?	No
4.5	Have there been challenges in engaging women and other certain key groups of stakeholders in the project design process?	No
4.6	Will the project have specific human rights implications for vulnerable groups?	No
5.	Demographics	
5.1	Is the project likely to result in a substantial influx of people into the affected community(ies)?	No
5.2	Would the proposed project result in substantial voluntary or involuntary resettlement of populations? For example, projects with environmental and social benefits (e.g. protected areas, climate change adaptation) that impact human settlements, and certain disadvantaged groups within these settlements in particular.	No
5.3	Would the proposed project lead to significant population density increase which could affect the	No

¹ Significant corresponds to CO₂ emissions greater than 100,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). Annex E provides additional guidance on calculating potential amounts of CO₂ emissions.

² Women are often more vulnerable than men to environmental degradation and resource scarcity. They typically have weaker and insecure rights to the resources they manage (especially land), and spend longer hours on collection of water, firewood, etc. (OECD, 2006). Women are also more often excluded from other social, economic, and political development processes.

	environmental and social sustainability of the project? <i>For example, a project aiming at financing tourism infrastructure in a specific area (e.g. coastal zone, mountain) could lead to significant population density increase which could have serious environmental and social impacts (e.g. destruction of the area's ecology, noise pollution, waste management problems, greater work burden on women).</i>	
1. Culture		
6.1	Is the project likely to significantly affect the cultural traditions of affected communities, including gender-based roles?	No
6.2	Will the proposed project result in physical interventions (during construction or implementation) that would affect areas that have known physical or cultural significance to indigenous groups and other communities with settled recognized cultural claims?	No
6.3	Would the proposed project produce a physical "splintering" of a community? <i>For example, through the construction of a road, powerline, or dam that divides a community.</i>	No
2. Health and Safety		
7.1	Would the proposed project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions? <i>For example, development projects located within a floodplain or landslide prone area.</i>	No
7.2	Will the project result in increased health risks as a result of a change in living and working conditions? In particular, will it have the potential to lead to an increase in HIV/AIDS infection?	No
7.3	Will the proposed project require additional health services including testing?	No
3. Socio-Economics		
8.1	Is the proposed project likely to have impacts that could affect women's and men's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources and other natural capital assets? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their development, livelihoods, and well-being?</i>	Yes
8.2	Is the proposed project likely to significantly affect land tenure arrangements and/or traditional cultural ownership patterns?	No
8.3	Is the proposed project likely to negatively affect the income levels or employment opportunities of vulnerable groups?	No
9. Cumulative and/or Secondary Impacts		Answer(Yes/No/ Not Applicable)
9.1	Is the proposed project location subject to currently approved land use plans (e.g. roads, settlements) which could affect the environmental and social sustainability of the project? <i>For example, future plans for urban growth, industrial development, transportation infrastructure, etc.</i>	No
9.2	Would the proposed project result in secondary or consequential development which could lead to environmental and social effects, or would it have potential to generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested land will generate direct environmental and social impacts through the cutting of forest and earthworks associated with construction and potential relocation of inhabitants. These are direct impacts. In addition, however, the new road would likely also bring new commercial and domestic development (houses, shops, businesses). In turn, these will generate indirect impacts. (Sometimes these are termed "secondary" or "consequential" impacts). Or if there are similar developments planned in the same forested area then cumulative impacts need to be considered.</i>	No

Annex A 2 Environmental and social screening summary

Name of Proposed Project: PIMS

A. Environmental and Social Screening Outcome

Select from the following:

- Category 1. No further action is needed
- Category 2. Further review and management is needed. There are possible environmental and social benefits, impacts, and/or risks associated with the project (or specific project component), but these are predominantly indirect or very long-term and so extremely difficult or impossible to directly identify and assess. See Section 7 of the UNDP ESSP.
- Category 3. Further review and management is needed, and it is possible to identify these with a reasonable degree of certainty. If Category 3, select one or more of the following sub-categories:
 - Category 3a: Impacts and risks are limited in scale and can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty and can often be handled through application of standard best practice, but require some minimal or targeted further review and assessment to identify and evaluate whether there is a need for a full environmental and social assessment (in which case the project would move to Category 3b). See Section 8 of the UNDP ESSP.
 - Category 3b: Impacts and risks may well be significant, and so full environmental and social assessment is required. In these cases, a scoping exercise will need to be conducted to identify the level and approach of assessment that is most appropriate. See Section 8 of the UNDP ESSP.

B. Environmental and Social Issues (for projects requiring further environmental and social review and management)

1.1. No, the project will not result in the conversion or degradation of modified habitat, natural habitat or critical habitat. On the contrary, the project will promote habitat restoration through capacity building on land reclamation. In addition, training and increased enforcement of appropriate environmental practices in gold mining will help to conserve aquatic habitat and forests and strengthen biodiversity conservation.

1.2 No, the project is focused on integrating biodiversity aspects in productive landscapes and will not work within protected areas (PA). Protected areas may, however, benefit from the project intervention through the promotion of environmental practices in gold mining in PA buffer zones.

1.6. On the contrary, the project will promote adoption of practices by small and medium-scale miners to reduce surface and groundwater contamination, such as improved handling of mercury and other contaminants, construction and operation of appropriate stable tailings ponds/dams, and others.

1.7. No, the project does not pose a risk of degrading soils and will actually promote adoption of practices that reduce soil degradation from mining, such as restoration and stabilization of waste piles, adoption of waste management practices for other wastes, among others.

2.1 The project will not result in the release of pollutants into the environment. In fact, it will provide training to increase adoption of practices that reduce the release of pollutants such as mercury, and will enhance monitoring and enforcement efforts to increase compliance with existing mining regulations.

3.1 No, the project will not result in significant greenhouse gas emissions. On the contrary, it will promote land reclamation practices for mined-out areas, which would increase carbon storage by facilitating natural forest regeneration.

4.1 The project will not have negative effects on indigenous people or other vulnerable groups. The project will strengthen the Mining School curriculum available and provide training sessions for miners to increase the environmental sustainability of small and medium-scale gold mining practices. It will also likely lead to health benefits, by promoting compliance with environmental regulations that mandate proper handling of mercury and other contaminants and adequate management of tailings ponds. Project actions in terms of capacity building and strengthened monitoring and enforcement will likely lead to health benefits for vulnerable groups that are dependent on natural resources such as water. These benefits may include improved drinking water quality, less contaminated fish for consumption, and reduced transmission of vector-borne diseases. Indigenous groups are not specifically targeted by the project intervention but they may choose to participate in the project's training sessions in the Mining Districts. In all cases, any interventions with indigenous groups will be based on the principle of free, prior and informed consent.

4.3 The project will not increase social inequalities now or in the future. By promoting greater adoption of more environmentally sustainable mining practices, vulnerable groups, including indigenous groups living in Guyana's hinterland, will likely be less impacted by the potential negative health impacts of uncontrolled mining (see answer to Question 7.2).

7.2 On the contrary, the project will reduce health risks. By promoting increased adoption of environmentally sustainable mining practices, health benefits are expected, including improved drinking water quality, reduced transmission of vector-borne diseases such as malaria and reduced exposure to mercury.

8.1 Yes, the project is designed to have *positive* impacts on women's and men's ability to protect natural resources such as water, soil, and biodiversity through the mainstreaming of biodiversity and environmental considerations in gold mining. It will not limit potential gold mining activity among small and medium-scale miners but will promote the adoption of practices to reduce negative environmental impacts, through a combined strategy of capacity building and enhanced monitoring and enforcement.

D. Sign off UNDP GEF RTA Lyes Ferroukhi

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lyes Ferroukhi', written in a cursive style.