

Social and Environmental Screening of LoGIC

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	00085984
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Bangladesh
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Implementation
5. Date	30 March 2023

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

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

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

LoGIC's climate change adaptation interventions at the local level are human rights-based. LoGIC takes an equitable and inclusive approach to climate finance and adaptation by reaching out to the most vulnerable and hardest-to-reach communities, so nobody gets left behind. LoGIC followed a participatory approach to developing climate change risk reduction action plans and applied a technology-based comprehensive beneficiary selection process to include the hardest-to-reach communities in the project's working areas, prioritizing women, girls, ethnic minorities, marginalized occupational groups and persons with disabilities (PWDs). By adopting a human rights-based approach, LoGIC ensured that vulnerable and marginalized people get the choice, entitlement, and participation in the entire process of building local resilience.

Social and environmental safeguard policies are essential mechanisms for LoGIC to prevent and mitigate undue harm to the environment and its inhabitants as a result of project activities. During project implementation, safeguards help define measures and processes to effectively manage risks and enhance the project's positive impacts. LoGIC ensures that all PBCRG schemes and climate adaptive livelihood initiatives undergo rigorous checking using a standardized template in order to check if the proposed intervention is compliant with the social and environmental safeguards. The indicators of this checklist include, among others, compliance with the human rights of marginalized groups, gender equality, environmental sustainability, risks and threats to biological diversity, community health, security, working environment, cultural heritage, displacement and resettlement and environmental pollution.

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

Climate change is not a gender-neutral issue. Women commonly face higher risks and greater burdens from the impacts of climate change in situations of poverty and 70% of the world's poor are women. Women's unequal participation in decision-making processes and labour markets compounds existing inequalities and often prevents women from fully contributing to climate-related planning, policymaking, and implementation. LoGIC's gender strategy is based on the following premises:

- Vulnerability to climate change is gendered. Women are disproportionately vulnerable to natural hazards due to pervasive social norms. These norms reinforce socially acceptable gender inequality and reproductive responsibilities, which in turn, constrain women's mobility and survival options.
- Adaptive capacity is gendered. Women have less control over capital, limited economic opportunities, and lack voice in decision-making. These factors reduce women's capacity to adapt and overcome hazards.

- Vulnerabilities are intergenerational and youth are key human capital to transform for building resilience. Investing in youth is most transformational and investing in vulnerable youth, especially girls, can be extremely useful, beneficial and transformative.
- Access to institutions that can help increase adaptive capacity is also gendered. Findings from studies reveal that very few women have access to public institutions. This constrains their access to adaptation information and support. The findings also reveal that by practising gender inclusion, institutions can promote the transformation of women as change agents with higher adaptive capacity.

Recognizing women's important contributions as decision-makers, stakeholders, educators, carers, and experts across sectors and at all levels is crucial for achieving equitable and sustainable solutions to climate change. LoGIC recognizes the important intersection of climate change and gender. Therefore, gender has been made a cross-cutting priority in the project with relevant issues mainstreamed into the regular development planning and budgeting and by building awareness on the effect of climate change on vulnerable groups.

LoGIC's commitment to gender equality is reflected in its beneficiaries: 99% of CRF recipients are climate-vulnerable women who, through the support of the project, can take on climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO), increasing their social and financial security, as well as their independence and agency within their communities. Moreover, 86% of PBCRG schemes implemented till now are gender-responsive. Through the project, women gain access to formal financial institutions and undertake climate-adaptive livelihoods. The inclusion of women in decision-making at the local government level ensures that their voices are heard, and gender concerns are considered in policies and adaptation strategies. LoGIC has a gender-sensitive M&E framework that ensures sex-disaggregated data collection.

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

The project envisages sustainability of efforts beyond its stipulated life through the capacity development of primary stakeholders' households, LGIs, Civil Society Organization (CSO) etc. in order to utilize the knowledge and skills gained for better performance at their respective levels. The vulnerable HHs and the community, at large, will continue to derive benefits by using the knowledge transferred. In addition, civil society engagement would amplify the demand for more investment for adaptation in an accountable, transparent, participatory and inclusive manner. The current geographical coverage of the project is inadequate, in comparison, to the needs at the local level in Bangladesh to address climate change vulnerabilities. But once the financial mechanism is established, the project may explore gradual expansion to drought, riverbank erosion, waterlogging and flood-vulnerable areas with more development partners joining later can leverage new funds from domestic and international climate funds.

To develop an exit strategy and sustainability plan LoGIC will initiate consultations with CRF beneficiaries, youths, local governments, media, and Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMF) across working districts. CRF beneficiaries who have completed at least three cycles/types of climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO) will be graduated from LoGIC support. LoGIC has defined five indicators to assess the capacity of beneficiaries to graduate them:

- Social Indicator: Completed at least three cycles/type of CALO and can manage their livelihood and bank operation without support from LoGIC.
- Economic indicator: Gained positive return (1:<1) from investment in CALOs.
- Environmental Indicator: Implementing diversified climate resilient actions which are not environmentally harmful.
- Financial Indicator: Has knowledge on and ability to access financial market.
- Institutional/Transformation Indicator: Has gained awareness on climate change adaptation and is working as a change agent in the community.

To sustain the results of PBCRG investment as well as the adaptation planning and financing practices mainstreamed into local government processes, the LoGIC project has adopted the following exit strategies:

- Update the RRAPs of LGIs for the next couple of years with the participation of LGIs and raise their awareness on adherence to the RRAPs during five-yearly and annual planning.
- Form management committees with the participation of LGI representatives, members of beneficiary communities, and other local-level stakeholders to ensure post-implementation management of PBCRG schemes.
- Equip management committee members or other stakeholders with the capacity and skills necessary for post-implementation.
- Establish a 'user fee' mechanism to raise funds to meet the cost of post-implementation operation and maintenance works.
- Sign an agreement document among the concerned parties to ensure post-implementation management.
- Link PBCRG schemes with relevant ongoing efforts of other governmental and non-governmental organizations and agencies.

The finalized exit strategy and sustainability plan will inform the remaining project period. To ensure the sustainability of LoGIC's adaptation strategy, the Government, UNDP, and UNCDF will work together and explore ways to arrange funding for a broader scale-up of LoGIC from the Government of Bangladesh.

LoGIC demonstrates a comprehensive approach to ensure climate resilience. Nature-based solutions (NbS) continue to be a priority for LoGIC when designing PBCRG schemes. This ensures CCA actions are sustainable and do not cause any harm. Examples of NbS implemented by LoGIC include: (1) the preservation of rainwater for drinking in salinity-prone areas; (2) the use of solar irrigation for agriculture; (3) the pilot and transfer of technology using vetiver grass to reduce soil erosion; and (4) the facilitation of mangrove plantation and swamp forestation to prevent the damage of cyclones and floods in Sunamganj, Khulna & Bagerhat.

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

LoGIC project is responsible to development partners to provide narrative reports on results achieved, lessons learned and the contributions made by the project to funding partners. The narrative reports are developed by the PMU and be reviewed and cleared by UNDP and UNCDF prior to sending them to funding partners. PMU also develop narrative and progress reports required by different government agencies under the rules of the Government of Bangladesh.

The LoGIC M&E system plays an essential function in project implementation and programmatic improvement, providing valuable information on program targets and periodic progress, and contributing to the overall achievement of the project's goals. The project has a monitoring plan on a yearly basis elaborating on the roles and responsibilities, timings, and methodologies to be followed, it includes monitoring missions and their timings, as well as other periodic reports as part of requirements. The development partners, including the EU and Embassy of Sweden take part in the monitoring missions. The information are consolidated by the PMU into a monitoring report and used in the narrative reports.

UNDP and UNCDF provide regular updates on the program progress and financial status of the expenditure to the PSCs for review and action as appropriate. UNDP and UNCDF prepare certified annual and final financial reports furnishing them to the development partner in accordance with the timetable and following the UN-approved harmonised budget.

To build the capacity of local stakeholders (LGI, CSO and Community) to design and implement accountability mechanisms, LoGIC organized training on social auditing.

LoGIC has developed and put in place the state-of-the-art Accounting & Management Information Systems (MIS), Adaptation Tracking and Measuring (ATM) system for the project to make sure all the climate funding is spent with rationale, the data is regularly entered and updated in the software which generates reports and tell stories of change in the field. Tapping upon innovation towards maximizing results, the project has successfully trained LGIs on Accounting & MIS software. Field-level project staff have been provided hands-on training on field-level data entry in changing contexts, future risks, use of grants etc. in the app tab-based ATM software. This approach has started to evolve as a transparent and accountable tool to measure climate change and adaptation data on the ground.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	Impact and Likelihood <i>(1-5)</i>	Significance <i>(Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i>	Comments <i>(optional)</i>	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
Event: GoB staff positions related to the project remaining vacant and changes in UP political leadership may affect project delivery. Cause: Organizational Process Impact: Delay in implementation of field activities and approval/transfer of PBCRG/CRF allocation.	I = 2 L = 3	Moderate		The project will keep flexibility in the budget for additional capacity building support in case of change in UP leadership.
Event: Fiduciary risks of re-purposing the CRF by the project beneficiaries to meet Covid, cyclone other emergency responses. Cause: Covid-19 pandemic, Cyclone Amphan, Tidal and riverine flood. Impact: This may take away the purpose of the climate change project.	I = 2 L = 2	Low		The project will ensure safeguarding climate adaptive livelihood options and ensuring close monitoring to reduce the risk.
Event: Non-transformative resilience of CRF beneficiaries due to not having a year-round calendar for seasonal and continuous adaptation of their livelihoods. Cause: Lack of knowledge, skills & technology on adaptation. Impact: This may take away the purpose of the climate change project. This can put the project beneficiaries at risk.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate		The project will develop a yearlong district-wise climate adaptive livelihood seasonal calendar and ensure skill transfer to the CRF beneficiaries to reduce the risk.
Event: High scarcity of safe drinking water in the dry season in the coastal areas of LoGIC project. Cause: Climate change. Impact: High prevalence of waterborne diseases. Hampered climate adaptive livelihood initiatives.	I = 2 L = 2	Low		LoGIC will coordinate with the relevant govt. authorities provide support to the LGIs with PBCRG to install climate resilient water treatment plant.
Event: High temperatures/heat waves interrupt project interventions at the community level. Cause: Climate change. Impact: Plant growth and yield production in agricultural farming by CRF beneficiaries will be reduced.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate		LoGIC will promote early harvest crop variety through making linkage between CRF beneficiaries and Upazila line departments.
Event: Damaging the CRF livelihood initiatives due to flood and waterlogging.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate		LoGIC will promote early harvest of crop variety by making linkage between CRF

Cause: Cyclones, excessive rain and water level rising. Impact: Loss or low production of crops, fish and livestock livelihoods initiated by CRF beneficiaries.				beneficiaries and Upazila line departments and strengthening capacity of beneficiaries to ensure necessary protection measures for fish and livestock.
QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?				
	<i>Low Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>Substantial Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
<i>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<i>Status? (completed, planned)</i>
<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Targeted assessment(s)	Planned
		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
<i>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others) 1. Develop a revised list of diversified climate adaptive livelihood options. 2. Emergency assessment and develop a support plan for PBCRG schemes and CRF livelihoods. 3. Capacity strengthening of beneficiaries on adaptation technologies and innovations. 4. Conduct a study on the feasibility of different safe water options in different climate hotspots.	1. Planned 2. Planned 3. Planned 4. Planned

		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified risks, which Principles/ Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)	
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind			
	Human Rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Accountability	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Final Sign Off

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

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

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	✓
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	✓
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	✓
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	✗
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? ¹	✗
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	✗
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	✗
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment		
P.8	Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	✗
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		✗
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	✗
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	✗
P.11	limitations on women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	✗
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>	✗
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	✗
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	✗

¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	×
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	×
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	×
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	×
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	×
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	×
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	×
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	×
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	×
1.9	significant agricultural production?	×
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	×
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	×
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ²	×
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ³	×
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	×
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	✓
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	✓
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	×
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	×
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	✓
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	×

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

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

3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	X
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	X
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	X
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	X
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	X
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	X
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	X
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	X
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	X
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	X
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	X
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	X
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	X
5.3	risk of forced evictions? ⁴	X
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	X
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	X
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	X
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i>	X
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	X
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	X
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	X

⁴ Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

	<i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	X
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	X
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	X
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	X
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	X
7.3	use of child labour?	X
7.4	use of forced labour?	X
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	X
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	X
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	X
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	X
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	X
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</i>	X
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	X
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	X