

UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Template (v. July 2022)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Empowering West African Women Small and Medium Enterprises in Rice Value Chains (EWASME)
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	00132142
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Guinea, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	15 th of October 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

By strengthening women-owned or led businesses, the project EWASME will further women's rights in rural areas.

First, the project aims to support women's economic empowerment, and therefore their **Economic, social, and cultural rights**. To do so, the project will provide business and technical training, as well as access to findings and adequate equipment that will contribute to the right to work in just and favorable conditions, the right to education, and the right to an adequate standard of living and to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental well-being. With a greater economic and social power, women will be better equipped to acquire and protect **political and civil rights** such as the freedom of movement; equality before the law; the right to a fair trial and presumption of innocence; freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; freedom of opinion and expression; peaceful assembly; freedom of association; participation in public affairs and elections; and protection of minority rights.

Furthermore, pieces of evidence from studies suggest a strong correlation between mothers' education, physical and psychological well-being, and their children's health, education, and safety in developing countries. Therefore, the project EWASME, by improving the living conditions of women, is expected to contribute also to the economic, social, and cultural rights of their children, and to the advancement of the whole society.

Finally, particular attention will be given to the selection of beneficiaries of EWASME to ensure that it is inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. will also made through a public, open, and transparent call for application and selection process and adequate communication activities will be conducted to ensure that the process.

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

The EWASME project will further the UNDP and the IsDB's efforts to increase women's productive engagement in the rice value chain. As a complement of a much broader Islamic Development Bank effort to develop the rice value chains in the region, the project will specifically focus on women and on the links of the value chain where they are the most represented. EWASME will therefore aim to enhance the processing and distribution capacity of women involved in the rice value chains by connecting women-owned or led businesses

with the private sector off-takers.

EWASME will also identify some of the legal and regulatory challenges that hinder female businesses including access to land tenure and to finance. Activities will include an assessment of regulatory frameworks, community engagement, as well as engagement with financial institutions to ensure their gender sensitivity and responsiveness to the needs of female entrepreneurs.

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

The project will contribute to improving food security of the population, especially the most vulnerable, by reinforcing the rice value chain, thus increasing the availability and quality of local rice, reducing the countries' dependence to imports, and increasing the purchasing power of the women beneficiaries and their employees. This support is particularly relevant in a current context marked by multiple crises, socio-economic impacts of the restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ukraine-Russia war, the security crisis in the Sahel region, the socio-political crises specific to each country of the programme, and the climate change, which affect disproportionately vulnerable in the target countries.

In addition, thanks to the project, businesses will be helped to transition to environmentally sustainable practices and machines for the processing of the rice through training, coaching, and funding.

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

- (i) Stakeholders, including the end-beneficiaries and the most vulnerable, will be consulted throughout the Project Initiation Period to ensure that their perspectives are considered during the project design. During the implementation phase, continuous community engagement activities, including through the Steering Committee will allow that their voices are heard and that they participate in the project.
- (ii) A monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be deployed to collect data and analyze it in order to evaluate the project's overall performance against the objectives and requirements of the Social and Environmental Standards. Reports will be shared, and progress communicated transparently to all the parties impacted or interested in the project. EWASME Project monitoring is integrated with UNDP's Quality Assurance reporting system and Risk Register. UNDP requires that (i) the progress of implementation of mitigation/management plans required by the SES is monitored, (ii) complaints/grievances are tracked and monitored; (iii) follow-up on any identified corrective actions is tracked; and (iv) any required monitoring reports on SES implementation are finalized and disclosed.
- (iii) Consistent with UNDP's Information Disclosure Policy, EWASME project information will be disclosed to help affected communities and other stakeholders understand the opportunities, risks, and impacts of the proposed activities. The purpose, nature and scale, and duration, and its risks and potential impacts, will be made available in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders, including the general public, so they can provide meaningful input into the project design and implementation. Such disclosure considers any special needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected, disadvantaged or groups with specific information needs, such as due to disability, literacy, gender, mobility, language, and accessibility. Such disclosure occurs early in the programme and/or project development process in a timeframe that allows for meaningful effective consultation and on an ongoing basis. Among other disclosures specified by UNDP's policies and procedures, UNDP ensures that:
 - A public record of stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle is maintained and disclosed. In cases where it may be necessary to safeguard the identities of stakeholders, statistical information is recorded and disclosed.
 - Stakeholder engagement plans are disclosed early in project development and summary reports of stakeholder consultations are disclosed in an accessible manner.
 - Social and environmental screening reports are disclosed with programme and project documentation.
 - Draft social and environmental assessments, including any draft management plans, are disclosed whenever possible before project appraisal formally begins and in all cases before any activities are undertaken that may cause adverse social and environmental impacts.
 - Final social and environmental assessments and associated management plans are disclosed upon completion.
 - Any required social and environmental monitoring reports are disclosed upon completion.

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 (optional)	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk 1: Exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence towards women because the economic empowerment of women could cause a change in community and household power dynamics	I=1 L=1	Low	This risk was raised by chiefs and community leaders in Sierra Leone and during the pre-appraisal workshops in Niger, Guinea, and Senegal.	EWASME has a component dedicated to addressing the enabling environment challenges for women-owned businesses. This will be done through awareness-raising, advocacy and community engagement. Awareness campaigns and explanations of the issues at stake through all appropriate communication channels (meetings, conferences, radio broadcasts, etc.) and sensibilization of community leaders, elders and men will be conducted.
Risk 2: Occupational hazards, health, and environmental risks associated with the use of machines, the storage and use of fuel, and the construction of infrastructures such as storage warehouses or other buildings, drying areas (smoke, an increase of greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation, ...)	I=1 L=2	Low	Given the small size of the target businesses, the environmental impact is expected to be negligible at the country level.	The project will help identify and provision the most economical, sustainable, safe, and women-friendly possible machines and tools to the beneficiaries. The recipients will also receive training on how to use them and safety rules to respect when using them.
Risk 3: Improper waste management after rice processing	I=1 L=2	Low		The business coaches will explore with the selected businesses the best ways to extract additional value and revenue from the waste instead of discarding them in nature.
Risk 4: Increase of rice production driven by the demand of the beneficiaries with the associated environmental consequences such as the use of fertilizers, impact on soil and ecosystem, etc.	I=2 L=1	Low		xx
Risk 5: Risks of objections from men, Gender-related constraints such as marriage, maternity, and moving to the marital home, which can affect women's availability.	I=1 L=2	Low		EWASME has a component dedicated to addressing the enabling environment challenges for women-owned businesses. This will be done through awareness-raising, advocacy and community engagement. Awareness campaigns and explanations

Commenté [EO1]: Etendue, intensité, durée

Commenté [EO2]: No idea

				of the issues at stake through all appropriate communication channels (meetings, conferences, radio broadcasts, etc.) and sensibilization of community leaders, elders and men will be conducted.
Risk 6: Risks of handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ¹⁷	I=1 L=1	Low		
Risk 7: Risks of child labor	I=1 L=2	Low	Stakeholders engaged in the target communities stated that there no risk for children work in their businesses. However, in the four countries, data and studies show an important presence of children in the agriculture workforce ¹ . Even though it is difficult to measure the direct implication of children in rice processing or trade, we can infer that there is a risk for them to be employed in rice processing or trade.	Businesses and women groups supported will benefit from personalized coaching and training for the professionalization of actors. EWASME intends to promote the formalization of beneficiaries and social protection mechanisms through collaboration with public entities in charge of these mechanisms. All these activities will reduce the likelihood that children are employed. Finally, with the economic empowerment of mothers, the likelihood of children going to school increases, and thus, their participation to work in the fields and processing facilities.
Risk 8: Working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments, and limited social protection	I=1 L=3	Low		EWASME intends to promote the formalization of beneficiaries and social protection mechanisms through collaboration with public entities in charge of these mechanisms
Risk 9: significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water	I=1 L=4	Low	Rice processing requires the consumption of raw materials, water, and energy. However, the quantities consumed by these small units are negligible at the country level.	EWASME will provide training and coaching to ensure that the sourcing of the energy and water have the lowest environmental impact as possible.
Risk 10: Security risks linked to political unrest and political transition, elections, political crisis, and terrorist attacks for the population	I=3 L=2	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an ongoing political crisis in Senegal for 2 years, with episodes of violent protests. • Elections are planned in 2024 in Senegal and Guinea. • There is also a crisis in Niger since July 2023's coup. • Women and local farmers mentioned the presence of jihadists during the field visit in Niger. • Terrorist attacks have increased in Niger since the coup 	Promotion of the community ownership of the project investments to enable local populations to safeguard them during protests EWASME Project team will follow the UNDP Country Offices and the UNDSS Security recommendations and contingency plans during the implementation of the project.

¹ https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/sierra-leone_dim_26_f_p22.pdf (fao.org), <https://cenhtro.uga.edu/resources/documents/Guinee%20Etude%20APRIES.pdf>, [Emploi des enfants dans l'agriculture, garçons \(% de garçons économiquement actifs de 7 à 14 ans travaillant dans ce secteur\) - Senegal | Data \(banquemondiale.org\)](https://www.banquemondiale.org/fr/data/indicateur.aspx?locations=SD)

Risk 11: Land availability and securitization to host material resources provided by the project	I =2 L =1	Low		<p>As part of its partnership approach, EWASME is committed to building strong relationships with local authorities to secure the sites for the equipment.</p> <p>The local authorities have been engaged from the inception of the project and involved in its design. They have shown their willingness to support the project and ensure its success.</p>												
Risk 12: Lack of inclusivity in the selection of beneficiaries	I=3 L=1	Low		<p>EWASME's targeting criteria will be clearly defined based on the work of a consulting firm, stakeholders consultations, and UNDP expertise.</p> <p>Selection will be transparent and inclusive and include due diligence. EWASME's self-targeting means that only those targets that really need the project's support will be involved.</p> <p>Performance contracts discourage those who are not really in need to apply.</p>												
Risk 13: Paddy unavailability due to natural disasters such as climate change, floods, earthquakes, or the predation practices of neighbors countries with higher purchasing power	I=4 L=2	Moderate		<p>EWASME will develop synergies with the RRVC project through contract farming agreements to ensure the provision of paddy for the beneficiaries.</p> <p>EWASME will also support the establishment of alternate sources of provision for the paddy by providing access to funding and connections to the beneficiaries.</p>												
QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Low Risk</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Moderate Risk</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Substantial Risk</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>High Risk</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					<i>Low Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Substantial Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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<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 type="checkbox"/>		Status? (completed, planned)												
<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>			Targeted assessment(s)													
			ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)													

		SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
Are management plans required? (check if "yes")	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	

	<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 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		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</p> <p>Human Rights</p>		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)?	No
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?	No
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
<p><i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i></p>		
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?	No
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? ¹⁶	no
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?	no
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
<p>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</p>		
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)?	no
<p><i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i></p>		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	no
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	no
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>	no
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>	Yes

Commenté [EO3]: But men leaders did

¹⁶ 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.

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?	No
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	no
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?	no
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>	yes
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?	no
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 Standard5)	no
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	no
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	no
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	Yes
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
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>	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ¹⁷	Yes
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ¹⁸	no
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

Commenté [EO4]: Maybe men?

Commenté [EO5R4]: No; they won't be excluded.

Commenté [EO6]: Men?

Commenté [EO7]: maybe, if we use not cleaned machinery

Commenté [EO8R7]: indirectly by increasing production

Commenté [EO9]: indirectement

¹⁷ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

¹⁸ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severewinds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes
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>	no
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>	no
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	Yes
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)	yes
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	yes
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	no
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)?	Yes
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
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?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
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)	No
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
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)?	No

Commenté [E010]: Only we use not sustainable sources of energy for processing. Note that rice production generate GHG

Commenté [E011]: Maybe storage facilities, etc

Commenté [E012R11]: Update apres le plan de travail multiannuel

Commenté [E013]: fuel

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)?	No
5.3	risk of forced evictions? ¹⁹	no
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	yes
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)?	No
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
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 Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above. *</i>	No
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?	No
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
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>	No
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?	Yes
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	Yes
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological, and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	Yes

Commenté [EO14]: positif pour les femmes

Commenté [EO15]: this whole categories is weird in African case

¹⁹ 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.

* Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

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?	Yes
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
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>	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	yes

Commenté [EO16]: maybe

Commenté [EO17R16]: Not directly