

Social and Environmental Screening

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Area Based Approach to Development Emergency Initiatives (ABADEI 2.0)
2. Project Number (i.e. Quantum project ID, PIMS+)	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Afghanistan
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	February 13, 2022

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 (HRBA) The ABADEI Strategy is a tailored area-based integrated programming approach to support basic human needs, complementing short-term humanitarian life-saving assistance with safeguarding livelihoods and strengthening community resilience. It is centered around addressing worsening poverty and vulnerability, supporting community resilience and social cohesion, and enabling the rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure vital for basic human needs. It supports the creation of immediate sources of income through cash-for-work (CfW), cash- for- market (CfM), small businesses and livelihood opportunities with a particular focus on agri-business and regenerative agriculture infrastructure and services (critical for food security) that are under threat. It is sensitive to the chronic and newly emerging vulnerabilities and marginalisation of Afghan women and girls and aims at providing them assistance in a manner that does not exacerbate their susceptibility to violence and deprivation of opportunities and rights. The ABADEI Strategy is grounded in partnerships in order to maximize synergies and capitalize on existing capacities at the local level. It draws inspiration from the One-UN concept by combining resources, experience and the collective knowledge of UN agencies and development partners. ABADEI interventions will complement the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and seek to address, through a resilience- building approach, key humanitarian concerns such as food insecurity, emergency needs for essential goods and services, and the effects of displacement on IDPs, hosts and refugee returnees. The value proposition of Area Based Programming (ABP), which forms the core of context-sensitive needs-based targeting of the ABADEI Strategy, lies in its contribution to preserving human, social, cultural and institutional capital in a context of multi-dimensional crisis. It recognizes that while life-saving humanitarian assistance is essential to address urgent needs, it must be simultaneously accompanied by measures to reduce further displacement and the rapid rise of the humanitarian caseload. The distinguishing feature of the area-based approach is that it is an integrated response that addresses multiple vulnerabilities simultaneously to avoid the socio-economic collapse of the country, in a context of severe instability. To this end the project applies the following approaches to promote human rights: - Facilitating regular dialogues between community leaders, supporting other actors and rights holders (women, youth and marginalized), CSOs, NGOs and community groups on activity design, development, and service production. - Promotion of human rights, service delivery, capacity building and advocacy within the given context,

- Mainstreaming a systematic vulnerability lens onto decision-making processes around community-level resolution and resource management.
- Strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems, social safeguard monitoring and training over the behavior and activities of programme staff, community leadership, civil society organization, and project-induced community non-customary institutions to increase the accountability of all stakeholders.
- Opening programme management processes and leadership practice to rights-based principles.
- Systematically organizing access to representation and participation from the marginalized, the poor, discriminated against or excluded groups, in particular women and under-represented groups, girls registered with Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) institutions (those who cannot access education) minorities, people with disabilities (PwD), Internally Displaced People (IDP) among others in the community, to all project activities.
- Adherence to the internationally recognized principle of “do no harm (DNH)”, which is to prevent and mitigate any negative impact of its actions on affected populations.

Furthermore, ABAD EI II will leverage social cohesion (Output 4) as the building block to accelerate the implementation of activities around essential services (output 1), Community livelihoods (Output 2) and Disaster Response (Output 3) to boost local development value chains, and solidarity economies along Islamic Finance principles. This will be achieved by pursuing the following strategies:

- Community engagement: Engaging diverse community members in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of activities related to essential services, community livelihoods, and disaster response to build a sense of ownership and participation.
- Building partnerships: Partnering with local organizations, such as faith-based organizations, community-based organizations, and local businesses to bring together different stakeholders and promote collective action.
- Promoting inclusive decision-making: Encouraging participation from marginalized groups (women, girls, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities (PwDs) and promoting inclusive decision-making processes to ensure that the needs and perspectives of all community members are taken into account, leaving no one behind (LNOB).
- Emphasizing Islamic finance principles: Incorporating Islamic finance principles such as risk sharing, and ethical investing will help to promote local development value chains and solidarity economies.

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

ABADEI will empower women and increase their role in community decision-making, improving women's access to non-traditional jobs and enhancing their role in business by implementing gender perspectives in market value chains. The project design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation will be inclusive of women through existing local community committees to ensure their benefits and ability to manage resources sustainably.

The project will also provide women with better access to essential services and opportunities for community-based economic activities and skill development in vocational education and livelihoods. It will support community leadership to promote diversity, inclusivity, gender equity, non-discrimination, and equality principles in local health, energy, and skill development activities.

In addition, ABADEI has also designed specific goals and activities aimed at supporting women-led micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and improving women's access to health, energy, and community-based vocational training. It aims to increase opportunities for women, girls, educationally marginalized women, and survivors of gender-based violence to participate in women-led businesses and community projects. The project will also promote technical and vocational education training for women.

Finally, the project will also focus on increasing the use of gender-disaggregated data and mainstreaming gender equality and empowerment into the design, selection, and implementation of community interventions. This will ensure that the project is inclusive of diverse perspectives and promotes gender equity in all its activities.

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

- The project aims to improve sustainability and provide a scaling-up mechanism by working closely with service provider agencies in the health, social services, vocational training, employment training, essential basic services, and private sector companies.
- The project will build capacities of Community Development Councils (CDC) and other local existing participative planning mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of the project. Community engagement and ownership will be enhanced through the involvement of local civil society organizations (CSOs/NGOs) and other stakeholders.

- The project will strengthen the civil society engagement space, civic and community ownership, and private sector development in Afghanistan by collaborating with UN platforms and agencies operating from the country and other partners. The interface between district-level service providers and community-based institutions will be facilitated to strengthen referral pathways.
- The project will promote livelihood opportunities and private sector development through the cluster mechanism, supporting the most vulnerable communities affected by fragility. Networking through these clusters will enhance UNDP's "human security" approach for future interventions and help to scale up any future projects.
- The project will help mainstream sustainability and resilience by enhancing the capacity of community leaders and shuras to follow consensus-oriented transparency processes for fair resource allocation, use, and management. Consensus - building processes will be emphasized to reduce the potential for downstream conflict or maladaptation. The project will support existing processes and institutions mandated to increase the citizen responsiveness of the community leadership's work and reduce potential systemic vulnerabilities.

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

The project will be carried out in an open and transparent manner, following the principles of "Do No Harm", "Conflict Sensitivity" and "Leave No One Behind (LNOB)". Furthermore, the project will promote an active and inclusive community engagement by:

- Working in localities where the community leadership has expressed and demonstrated a commitment to diversity, inclusion, equality, and equity principles.
- Promoting local community engagement and participation in decision-making, particularly those at risk of being left behind.
- Refraining from introducing or continuing programmatic activities in a locality that has not been explicitly requested through a collaborative, consensus-building process.

Furthermore, the project will develop an acute data management and monitoring mechanism that will consider the following:

- All input and output data will be tracked using modern geo-coding technologies to ensure that the most disaggregated data sets are available in real-time for place-based monitoring of project implementation.
- The project will ensure transparency of programming interventions through the provision of timely, accessible, and functional information regarding supported activities.
- Stakeholders will have access to rights-compatible complaints redress processes and mechanisms (such as AWAAZ) and there will be comprehensive capacity in place to ensure effective monitoring, including participatory monitoring with stakeholders.

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
Programming Principle 5. Accountability	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate		Under UNCT, Country Office (CO), will advocate with de-facto administration about the UNDP programme, type of interventions, and protection of IPs and UNDP local/international staff. As this project is

Event: The security of the project staff may be compromised. Cause: There is a risk that the de-facto authorities (DFA) or other insurgency groups may target and create challenges for the functionality of local project staff. Impact: There will be limitations in implementing the project; project objectives may not be fully met; the reputation of UNDP may be damaged, and the delivery target may not be achieved as planned.				related to service delivery (health, community based vocational education, and MSME), UNDP will communicate the project interventions to the MoF at the central level. Regular communication and coordination protocols with local, regional, and central DFA authorities will be established. The security and conflict situation will be continuously monitored, with (at least) a monthly review of operating modalities. This will be done in close collaboration with UNAMA and UNCT. The ABADEI coordination structure is in place in eight regions. The safety and security of UNDP staff in accessing project locations will be monitored and assured by UNDSS. Regional offices will be upgraded and equipped with the required technical and human resources. On the other hand, coordination will be strengthened at the regional level with the de facto authorities. UNDP, through the area- based program, is establishing a dynamic risk management mechanism which will implement risk mitigation strategies for all activities and be continuously reviewed and updated. This will include engagement with local authorities (in accordance with UN rules of engagement) to ensure their agreement to activities and that a structure is in place to ensure UNDP has a license to operate.
Programming Principle 5. Accountability Event: Beneficiaries may perceive that project does not benefit all equally. Cause: Contract modalities and beneficiary selection processes. Impact: Reputational risks.	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	.	The project will continue implementing the Grievance Redress Mechanism to ensure that affected persons have an avenue to file their complaints and grievances. The project will also use its Accountability Mechanism, composed of Compliance Review and a Stakeholder Response Mechanism. Individuals or communities potentially affected by the project may submit complaints to the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU), which then evaluates whether UNDP has complied with its obligations, whether any non- compliance has caused harm to the complainant, and how UNDP can correct the non-compliance. The Stakeholder Response Mechanism, on the other hand, helps project-affected stakeholders to jointly resolve their concerns and disputes. Stakeholders will be informed of the project's Accountability Mechanism in various consultations with stakeholders.
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security Event: Because of the de-facto government with no clear rules and regulations, the	I = 2 L = 2	Low		Regular communication protocol and discussions with authorities at the local, regional, and central levels will be established.

security of the IPs and beneficiaries might be compromised. Cause: Since the de-facto authorities will be asking to share the IPs and beneficiaries' data, it will result in putting the privacy of IPs and beneficiaries compromised. Impact: Lack of IPs and beneficiaries' trust in UNDP interventions will result in lack/delay in delivery.				The security and conflict situation will be continuously monitored, with (at least) a monthly review of operating modalities. This will be completed in close collaboration with UNAMA, UNDSS and UNCT. UNDP will closely collaborate with communities and engage local authorities as appropriate through ongoing meetings and visits to monitor the security situation and utmost attention will be paid to the safety of women, and female beneficiaries engaged in UNDP's interventions, which is a priority area for the dynamic risk management mechanism. UNDP data privacy policy will be applied and no data of beneficiaries with descriptive details will be shared with the DFA and their confidentiality will not be compromised.
Programming Principle 1. Leave No One Behind Programming Principle 3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Event: It is possible that UNDP may not respond to the populations in need. Cause: Due to the restrictions put in place by the DfA, UNDP interventions may not be able to reach those most in need, especially women, girls, and youth. Impact: The Project may fail to meet its objectives causing reputational risk.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate		A continuous "dynamic impact, conflict & risk monitoring capacity" and adaptive management processes will be established that will help identify the people most in need and prioritize related interventions. Regular communication with local, regional, and central authorities will be established. The CO will also gradually build confidence and discuss sensitive topics (e.g., women's participation in the economy and c) with, middle and low-order officials of DFA. Project activities will be firmly grounded in conflict and gender analysis and risk assessments conducted on the ground and employ conflict-sensitive approaches (including conflict sensitivity training, cultural and religious awareness and providing Islamic ways of segregation materials (e.g. curtains, separate units for any training, mahram policies) for implementing partners.
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency Event: The Project's intervention may lead to environmental degradation. Cause: If the social and environmental social screening/assessment and training with IPs are not conducted or if conducted but the recommendations are not considered. Impact: ABADEI project intervention may trigger environmental pollution.	I: 3 L: 2	Moderate	Environmental Subcategory: Pollution and Resource Efficiency	Regular monitoring visits and follow-ups will be conducted by the regional offices and the CO to ensure the interventions comply with environmentally friendly approaches and the lowest possible carbon emission technologies (green technology) are used. The ABADEI Programme will carry out the initial Assessment (SES) in 8 regions The scoped SES assessment will be conducted for every rehabilitation-related intervention, and in case the intervention poses a substantial or high risk, the activity will not be considered. For the other risk categories, mitigation measures, including reducing regular monitoring of the impacts and likelihood of the intervention.

Programming Principles 2 & 5: Human Rights & Accountability Standard 3: CHSS Event: UNDP may not be able to fully adhere to the "do not harm" approach. Cause: Due to the quick and unexpected transition, UNDP may not be able to guarantee the "do no harm" approach. Impact: Because of the no guarantee of the "do no harm" approach, UNDP programmes may trigger human rights violations and conflict.	I = 2 L = 2	Low		Social and Environmental Screening guidelines/checklists and SOPs will be fully adopted and strictly followed to ensure the "do no harm" approach. The CO will gradually build confidence and discuss sensitive topics (e.g., dialogues and conversations offered to the DFA middle management that addresses human rights considerations). A continuous "dynamic impact, conflict & risk monitoring capacity" and adaptive management processes will be established. Activities which have the potential to capacitate or trigger human rights violations will be excluded. Risk will be jointly identified and endorsed, and the burden will be shared with key partners (donors). To mitigate the risk, the project will ensure that the global safety and security standards are in place in project sites by allocating the necessary amount in procurement plans. In addition to that, the skilled and unskilled labour working on the project will be trained on basic safety issues and observing the safety protocols will be considered as a must for all skilled and unskilled labour before they initiate their work.
Programming Principles 2 & 5: Human Rights & Accountability Event: DFA can try to influence the criteria of project prioritization and selection of beneficiaries. Cause: DFA exert threats to project or beneficiaries to influence ABADEI priorities and beneficiary selection process. Impact: Reputational risks and loss of confidence with local stakeholders.	I = 2 L = 2	Low		UNDP has built trust and managed the expectations of DFA authorities, while informed on the planned activities in the territory. The project will continue to coordinate with the local governments. If needed, project activities will be stopped if harassment exists. The Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer (SESO) will be responsible for ensuring the project's compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES), including the management measures stipulated in this SESP, and other management plans that will be required for the project.
Programming Principle 3: GEWE Event: The female employees of UNDP and its partners and beneficiaries implementing the project/ benefitting from the project activities may not be able to go to work/participate Cause: If the DfA strictly follows the recent decree and extends the bans to the private	I = 3 L = 4	Moderate	Subcategory: Human Rights and Gender	The project expects to implement home-based, community-based vocational training for women, which will comply with local social norms, customs and religious concepts and adhere to the Islamic behavioural standards for men and women. UN female staff will adhere to Maharam policy, and UNDP will provide Maharma incentives when they travel more than 72 kilometers as per the DFA rule UNDP implementing partners will apply Maharam incentives in their financial proposal for female staff to implement activities

sector, UN agencies and women's freedom of mobility. Impact: Because of the negative impacts of the ban on women's work with national and international NGOs, the project will not be able to implement some of the activities and may not be able to meet the delivery target, or beneficiaries may not be able to participate in capacity building events				The project with partners will develop steps for the implementation of activities on women's empowerment in line with Islamic values. In order to mitigate the risk, active monitoring will be conducted both on the policy level and social risks, and the results of the risk assessment will be recorded. The CO will carefully experiment with women empowerment modality and tools for accessing women into technical and financial support by adhering to Islamic principles such as Maharam policy, segregation policy etc, The female entrepreneurs covered within the several capacity-building activities and previously supported with small grants will be involved in providing training for women. The project will explore opportunities for conducting mobile-based/community-based and home-based business training for women. All segregation soft infrastructure facilities will be provided for the capacity building training, i.e., curtains and separate venues for women provided by the implementing partner Women trainers will be engaged in delivering the training to the women entrepreneurs and community-based vocational training. Contingency planning will be considered for women empowerment-related activities. i.e., online training modality would be considered. For this measure, facilities such as internet will be provided to the beneficiaries to continue home-based training.
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions Event: UNDP may not be able to fully adhere to the use of child labour occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life cycle. Cause: UNDP may not be able to monitor the use of occupational health and safety during construction/rehabilitation works.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	Subcategory: Health and safety	Regular monitoring visits and follow-ups will be conducted by the regional offices and the CO to fully adhere to the use of child labour occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life cycle. The ABADEI Programme will carry out the initial SEs Assessment (SES) in 8 regions UNDP will ensure that following the assessments by the SES specialist and UNDP Engineers, the TORs of the construction work bids of IPs and UNDP construction vendor contractors will include a technical specification document outlining the safety/safeguard measures including prevention of child labour to be made part of the bidding submissions.

Impact: Because of the no guarantee of applying occupational health and safety, UNDP programmes may trigger labour rights violations and conflict.				
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
	Low Risk	☐		
	Moderate Risk	☒	Out of the total 9 risks, 6 of them fall under the low-risk ratio and the remaining 3 are only moderate risks, all of which are addressed during the project implementation with adequate management measurements and the application of the best practices, mitigation measures, and stakeholder engagement will, conducting the targeted assessment, and preparation of the management plans will mitigate the potential risks. The below-mentioned assessments are required as the overall risk is moderate.	
	Substantial Risk	☐		
	High Risk	☐		
	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			
	<u>Is assessment required? (Check if "yes")</u>	☐		Status? (completed, planned)
	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		☒ Targeted assessment(s)	A construction/rehabilitation safety plan will be in place, and this will be revised to implement activities 1.1-1.4 of the project, and a quick assessment of the potential risks in each rehabilitation site will be conducted.
	☐ ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)			
	☐ SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)			
	<u>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</u>	☐		
	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		☒ Targeted management plans (e.g., Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan,	Gender Action Plan and SEA/SH plan are in place. ABADEI 2.0 will also have a

			Waste Management Plan, others)	scoped ESMP, which will be used for this project.
		☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan, which may include a range of targeted plans)	
		☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?			
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind			
	Human Rights	x		
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	x		
	Accountability	x		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☐		
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	☐		
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	x		
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐		
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐		
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐		
7. Labour and Working Conditions	X			
8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X			

Final Sign Off

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

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor – Samila Daluwatte Technical Specialist, ABADEI (SES)  3C08183B29434D2... 09-Mar-2023		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 – Suaryo Buzurukova SDRR-P DocuSigned by:  C8F21608D8FA487... 10-Mar-2023		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 Not Applicable		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.

DS


10-Mar-2023

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		Answer (Yes/No)
Human Rights		
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?	Yes
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.4	adverse impacts on the 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? ¹	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
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)?	No
<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?	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

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.

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?	Yes
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>	No
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 Standard 5)	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?	No
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, the construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ²	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ³	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>		

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.

2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	No
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?	No
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)?	No
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

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? ⁴	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?	No
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 the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</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?	No
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
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

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.

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?	No
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?	No

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