

Social and Environmental Screening

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Community-based Climate-responsive Livelihoods and Forestry (CCLF)
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6406
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	South Asia/Afghanistan/Multiple Provinces
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design (ProDoc)
5. Date	Revision: October 2024

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

UNDP’s application of the Human Rights Based Approach and its emphasis on gender equality in development programming will ground the implementation of the proposed project on these important development principles. Accordingly, the project will implement measures that increase the accessibility of services for marginalized groups. For instance, it will build into its beneficiary selection criteria (weighted criteria matrix) preferences for women-headed households, IDPs, returning refugees, *kuchis* (nomads) and other vulnerable population. The design of these measures will also consider the special needs of these marginalized groups. In order to achieve this, the project during the design stage conducted surveys and interviews to understand the challenges marginalized groups face and discover the best ways to overcome them together with the beneficiaries. The project during implementation will continue to pay particular attention on the involvement of marginalized groups and the specific addressing of their needs.

Moreover, the project will work closely with the local people/targeted beneficiaries and civil society organizations that target marginalized individuals to benefit from their expertise and maximize the impacts of its results.

In addition, the project will carry out regular site visits and monitoring and evaluation activities to ensure there’re adequate opportunities for all community members to provide their feedback, including any concerns about the project.

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

Gender equality and women’s empowerment has historically proven challenging, with evidence showing that the status of women was undermined during Soviet era and worsened during the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. During the period 2002 till summer 2021 some progress had been made in terms of gender equality and women’s empowerment. With the takeover of power by the Taliban in August 2021 the respective official institutions were abolished and restrictions on women’s participation in all spheres of political, social and economic life were again imposed. Moreover, the dissolution of the Community Development Councils (CDCs) in August 2024 has led to the involvement of the Ulema Shuras in local governance structures (CLCs – Community Level Committees¹). This situation might further affect the participation of women in public affairs, and hence, project’s activities.

¹ In August 2024, under the De facto Authority (DfA) following the Taliban’s takeover, the Community Development Councils (CDCs) were abolished. These councils have been replaced by new governance structures, although the exact composition of these structures has not yet been finalized by the DfA. Based on communication with UNDP’s field project teams, it has been identified that

Given this current context, the project will adopt a culturally sensitive approach, respecting Islamic principles and engaging with religious leaders to promote women's involvement in the project. Additionally, this project will ensure women's involvement through women's social associations/shuras as far as possible during implementation.

The project will particularly focus on engaging women in planning and implementation to make sure their priorities are considered. The CLCs, Farmer Cooperation, Forest Management Committees and Rangeland Management Committees are and will be further actively engaged and consulted for planning and implementing project interventions. To further support women's involvement within the current cultural constraints, the project will work closely with progressive Ulema Shuras and religious scholars that are part of the CLCs to empower women's roles through endorsed frameworks. More importantly, women have been involved in the identification of project activities and will be further engaged in building capacity, accessing to information, setting targets for their involvement in activities, focusing on gender differences in their capabilities to adapt to climate change. A gender-sensitive risk assessment, informed by religious and cultural contexts, will also be conducted to ensure that women's needs and priorities are reflected in project implementation.

The project throughout all its components will specifically consider gender related aspects and address gender inequality. In particular component 1 and output 1.1 will provide the essential knowledge required for this by completing gender-sensitive climate risk assessments. Climate change gender risk assessment will be prepared by engaging and consulting with target women, women groups and representatives of women groups. Socioeconomic information will be reported by gender disaggregated information to enable discussion on disparities. Problems, issues, and priorities affecting women (vulnerability and privacy issues due to displacement, neglect of nutrition, insecurity and economic burden in conflict, coping burden after disasters, time spend on firewood collection and fetching water, incidence of diseases and access to health facilities, cultural discrimination, lack of education, etc.) will be identified through consultations with both men and women. The project will engage female religious scholars to act as cultural mediators during these consultations, addressing women's needs within the framework of local norms. Gender risk mitigation actions may include mandatory consultations with women in local need assessments, gender-targeted CCA awareness activities, prioritized activities for involvement and benefit of women in the results framework, involvement of women in planning, implementation, and monitoring, quotas for women among project staff and project board, and provision of financial support to promote participation of women. For integration of gender at community level, village plans will be prepared in consultation with women and will respond to their needs on priority basis. Women will be given specific roles in disaster response and in implementing and monitoring adaptation activities. Sub-national partners will be sensitized about gender participation and will be trained on preparing gender sensitive work plans, involving local religious authorities (Ulema Shuras) to gain support for women's roles in project activities. Women will be empowered in implementation by giving them lead roles, and involvement of women in monitoring and reporting along with men. Under component 2, sustainable climate-resilient livelihood interventions will be promoted. Where necessary, these interventions will adhere to Sharia-compliant finance models to allow women to engage in economic activities within religiously acceptable frameworks. Also, under component 3 sustainable forest management at community level will particularly benefit women, which are most affected by the shortage of natural resources (fuel wood, non-wood forest products) from forests and woodlands. Thus, the project will directly improve the livelihoods, health and social opportunities of women.

The recent (mid-August 2021) security and political changes in Afghanistan with the takeover of power by the Taliban may impose massive challenges on the project with regard to gender equality and women's empowerment. To navigate these challenges, the project will work with the CLCs to engage progressive Ulema Shuras and other religious leaders to develop guidelines supporting women's involvement in specific project activities. The new Taliban government and its local forces may prevent active involvement of women in all stages of the project and directly and indirectly threaten both female project staff and target group women seeking for participation in project related activities. To mitigate this, the project will promote women's participation with the accompaniment of a mahram (male guardian), where required, and will create women-only spaces for training and decision-making. UNDP through its Area Based Programme will implement activities around social cohesion and participatory approaches that will support community leadership to include diversity, inclusivity, and gender equality principles into local activity planning, dispute resolution, and resource management. Furthermore, the project will dedicate activities to mainstream gender equality and empowerment into the procedures and processes for design, selection, and implementation of community interventions. It will also collaborate with progressive Ulema Shuras to lead awareness campaigns promoting women's economic rights within the framework of Islamic teachings. These campaigns will involve disseminating information through religious sermons (khutbahs) and community meetings, highlighting women's rights to work, own property, and engage in business activities in line with Sharia law. By embedding gender equality efforts within the local religious context, the project aims to foster trust and ensure a safe environment for women's participation.

Please kindly refer to Annex 11 "Gender Analysis and Action Plan" for further information pertaining gender equality mainstreaming.

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

these new structures currently consist of former CDC members, with Ulema Shuras have now become part of these new structures. For the purpose of this project, these new structures will be referred to as "Community Level Committees / CLCs". Once the title of these new local structures is finalized, the project will revise the name in the project document and annexes.

The project is integrated with the country's agricultural development and climate change adaptation priorities in the areas of rural development, agriculture and irrigation management, and environmental protection. The recent political developments have led to uncertainties during the final stages of project development. However, this would be ascertained at the time of project inception – based on the status at that time. Adaptation to climate change impact in community-level development planning and rural livelihoods remain critical enablers for development efforts in Afghanistan.

The project will assist rural communities of selected areas in two provinces in capacity building for adaptation to climate change in the frame of their local development planning. This, among other topics, will include improvement of water holding capacity in upper catchment areas and on-farm water use efficiency. Ecosystem-based adaptation measures in upper catchment areas will contribute to ecosystem resilience, reduced disaster risk and adaptation to climate change impacts like drought, unreliable and shifting precipitation patterns, reduced snow cover and shrinking glaciers. Climate-resilient livelihood options will include the rehabilitation of lands affected by desertification and re-establishment of productive vegetation of economic and cultural value. The implementation of climate-resilient sustainable management practices in forests and woodlands and the development of community-based forestry in the target communities will contribute to the stabilization and rehabilitation of ecosystems, which are most affected by climate change and unsustainable land-use. Together with these ecosystems their biodiversity and the goods and services they provide to the society will be preserved and rehabilitated.

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

The project faces new challenges against the backdrop of recent political developments in Afghanistan. However, given the focus of the project in compliance with UNDP's ABP, it strengthens accountability by enabling active local community engagement in decision making during planning and implementation, ensuring transparency of all interventions through provision of timely, accessible and functional information regarding all supported activities and related risks, impacts and management measures, ensuring that stakeholders can effectively communicate concerns and have access to rights-compatible complaints redress mechanisms and ensuring effective monitoring of project implementation, impact and management of social and environmental risks. The project establishes full access to UNDP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) and Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU).

In recognition of the cultural and religious sensitivities in Afghanistan, the project has established a gender- and religious-sensitive [Grievance Redress Mechanism \(GRM\)](#). This GRM will ensure that women and vulnerable groups have safe and confidential channels to raise their concerns or grievances. Female focal points will be appointed to handle complaints from women, and all grievances related to gender or women's participation will be addressed in women-only spaces or in the presence of female facilitators, as required by the local context. Where necessary, religious leaders or female Ulema will be involved to ensure that the process falls within the framework of Islamic principles and local norms. Additionally, the project will ensure that women can file grievances in culturally acceptable ways, including through community leaders or via mobile phones, with the option to involve a mahram (male guardian) to accompany them if needed for in-person meetings. All grievances will be addressed promptly, ensuring that the process respects the dignity and religious sensitivities of all participants.

Achieving accountability is generally challenging in Afghanistan due to various governance problems. However, following recent political developments in Afghanistan, the project is proposed to be implemented by UNDP based on the Direct Implementation Modality. Under this modality UNDP will be directly accountable for the efficient use of project resources, as well as delivery of project outputs and results.

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 (broken down by event, cause, impact)	Impact and Likelihood (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)	Comments (optional)	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
<i>Exclusion of vulnerable groups and marginalized people</i> Risk 1: Vulnerable groups and marginalized people, including women-headed households, war victims and IDPs, might not be involved during the implementation of the project including investments in local adaptation measures for climate resilient agriculture and pastoralism, and for the implementation of economic activities for income and livelihood diversification. Project staff could be not sufficiently culturally sensitive to ensure full participation of vulnerable groups. This may exclude them from participating equitably or benefiting from project activities. (Checklist questions P.3, P.4, P.5, P.6, P.7, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5)	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	The overall socio-economic and security situation limits the opportunities of vulnerable groups and marginalized people in all spheres of the society. The recent active conflict and takeover of power by the Taliban may result in an increase in size of vulnerable groups and number of marginalized people, in particular IDPs, women-headed households, war victims, etc.	The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) outlines all steps required in order to ensure full compliance with SES requirement during project implementation. In accordance with the ESMF one environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) will be carried out at project inception to assess this and all other environmental and social risks. The ESIA will be immediately followed by an ESMP including targeted management plans. The ESIA process will draw upon the ESMF to assess the associated impacts, and to inform the specific management measures outlined in the ensuing management plans. Separate consultations will be held, with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of the local communities, including vulnerable groups and marginalised people. The comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP, Annex 9) provides a clear framework to ensure that their rights are protected during project implementation. During its update in the inception phase the necessary content addressing issues related indigenous peoples will be integrated in the SEP. In community meetings held during the PPG phase, the above groups have been adequately consulted. The project will ensure that these groups continue to be included and consulted during project implementation by conducting comprehensive assessments of social risks for each project site in the frame of the ESIA and ensure in the ESMP that vulnerable groups and marginalized people are identified and provided opportunities to participate in decision making in the project (Activity_1.1.1). Project staff will be trained in FPIC, participatory approaches and empowered to integrate the needs of vulnerable groups in project planning in accordance to the SEP (Activity_1.1.3). The

				CBOs will be supported in the establishment of transparent and accountable mechanisms for the equitable distribution of local benefits (Activity_1.1.4). Furthermore, the GRM established under the project will allow individuals to bring up claims, when they cannot be resolved at the level of the CLCs (post CDC dissolution). The procedures for FPIC and for GRM are provided in the SEP (Annex 9) as well as the Gender Analysis & Action Plan (Annex 11).
<i>Potential indirect risk of economic displacement</i> Risk 2: Reclamation of degraded rangelands or low-productivity rain-fed arable areas for more productive land-uses and for forest/woodland rehabilitation may reduce open access pastures and fields. This may potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services due to access restrictions, in particular for marginalized individuals or groups, and/or cause conflict between adjacent communities where their land boundaries are not or poorly defined. (Checklist questions P.6, P.7, 5.2 and 5.4, 6.3, 6.5 and 6.6.)	I = 2 L = 3	Low	The project will reclaim degraded rangelands or low-productivity rain-fed arable areas for more productive land-uses and for rangeland or forest rehabilitation. The project will undertake these activities while ensuring that the primary objectives of increasing the resilience of community development, rural livelihoods are achieved. Open access situations and unclear resource governance are commonly reasons for the degradation of ecosystems, resources and result in loss of ecosystem services, increased disaster risk, low land productivity and poverty. Changing formal and de-facto ownership towards authority and rights of defined groups and introduction of regulated use are therefore unavoidable elements of any rehabilitation and sustainable use of ecosystems. This may concern lands used by different communities and/or by individuals/households within communities. As Afghanistan is largely or entirely inhabited by indigenous peoples' communities, aspects of SES 6 are integrated in this relevant	The project has been developed with FPIC to ensure minimizing risks related to economic displacement. The domestic experts followed the FPIC process and documented this in the SEP as included in template for the field surveys. The issue has been considered in the project design and will further be analysed in the ESIA and addressed in the ESMP with a specific Livelihood Action Plan. It will require being continuously monitored and addressed during implementation. It will in particular be a key element in the frame of participatory assessment and planning processes within and between the participating communities. Where conflicts between communities are identified, a facilitated mediation process will take place. Activities will be implemented only in such locations, where the respective communities have agreed (FPIC), cooperate and actively contribute. During its update in the inception phase the necessary content addressing issues related indigenous peoples will be integrated in the SEP. The GRM established under the project will allow individuals to bring up claims, which they cannot resolve at the level of the CLCs (post CDC dissolution).

			risk concerning the entire communities.	
<i>Potential indirect risk of forced eviction</i> Risk 3: Improvement of agricultural lands by the project may trigger attempts of land grabbing by powerful actors, while the current governance situation will likely be inadequate for securing legitimate land tenure rights. Individuals / households may take over former open access lands transformed into more productive lands. (Checklist questions P.6, P.7, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.3, 6.5 and 6.6.)	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	Land tenure is partly volatile in Afghanistan and various actors, including Taliban, have interfered in land tenure. This may concern lands used by different communities and/or by individuals/households within communities. As Afghanistan is largely or entirely inhabited by indigenous peoples' communities, aspects of SES 6 are integrated in this relevant risk concerning the entire communities.	The project has been developed with FPIC to ensure minimizing risks related to economic displacement. The domestic experts followed the FPIC process and documented this in the SEP as included in template for the field surveys. Activities will be implemented only in such locations, where the respective communities have agreed (FPIC), cooperate and actively contribute. The project will strengthen the local institutions including the CLCs (post CDC dissolution) to reduce the chance that powerful individuals take over improved lands. During its update in the inception phase the necessary content addressing issues related indigenous peoples will be integrated in the SEP. The GRM established under the project will allow individuals to bring up claims, which they cannot resolve at the CLC level. In addition to these planned measures to address this one environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) will be carried out at project inception, which will assess this risk in greater detail, alongside other social and environmental risks. The ESIA will underscore the relevance of this risk within different project sites and the outputs of the ESIA will be used to develop and ESMP, which will include targeted management plans and specific additional actions to address this risk at a site level.
<i>Gender exclusion</i> Risk 4: Women in Afghanistan are often traditionally excluded from decision-making processes and therefore could be excluded from project activities and from its benefits. The lack of meaningful representation of women in local institutions (CLCs) and CBOs could inadvertently reproduce existing discrimination. The security situation and takeover of control by the Taliban (DfA) cause particular risks for female project staff as well as for women seeking and executing active participation in local project planning and implementation. (Checklist questions P.10, P.11, P.12)	I = 5 L = 4	High	The overall problematic and worsening situation in Afghanistan with regard to gender aspects is largely beyond the influence of the project. The project itself will thus have limited opportunities to improve the situation. The project itself will not directly adversely affect women's rights and opportunities. However, involvement of women in project related activities may lead to potential repression.	Gender concerns are integrated in all outcomes of the project document and supported by the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAP - Annex 11). Given the current governance structure under the de facto authorities (DfA), the GAP has been updated to align with cultural and religious sensitivities while maintaining a focus on promoting gender equality. The ESIA will specifically assess gender concerns and address these in the ESMP and in an update of the GAP) and in the Labour Management Procedures to be elaborated during the inception period. Consultations held during PPG before the takeover of power by the Taliban included women's groups and a needs assessment focusing on the vulnerability and climate adaptation needs of women. These consultations are reflected in the SEP and have informed the design of the GAP. Moving forward, the project will continue to engage women through culturally appropriate means, such as collaborating with women's social associations

				and leveraging the role of Ulema Shuras within the CLCs to create spaces for women's participation that respect Islamic values. All activities have been designed to be gender-sensitive, supported by gender-disaggregated indicators. The project design establishes mechanisms to reduce the risk that existing discrimination against women are inadvertently reproduced during its implementation. Given the dissolution of the CDCs and the involvement of the Ulema Shuras in the CLCs, the project will work closely with these religious councils to ensure women's participation is framed within religiously acceptable parameters, promoting women's involvement in decision-making as recognized by Sharia. Output_1.1 will be supported by the recruitment of a national gender and stakeholder engagement expert. The project will implement all necessary risk management and mitigation measures to minimize any risks to women resulting from being engaged with the project. The Labour Management Procedures will further include women-specific measures to ensure the protection of the rights of women involved in project activities. For example, in the absence of CDCs, the project will establish/use separate women <i>Shura's</i> (councils) if possible to ensure full participation of women in decision-making and implementation within culturally/religiously acceptable limits. In more conservative communities, women will be engaged through women-only spaces, and their participation will be facilitated with the accompaniment of a mahram (male guardian) where necessary. Clear channels of communication between men and women and other stakeholders will be established. The role of Ulema Shuras in overseeing community activities will be integrated into the project's gender engagement strategy, ensuring that religious leaders support women's involvement in specific project activities. The project will also ensure that gender-sensitive mechanisms are embedded in all community-level interventions, and efforts will be made to include progressive religious leaders in promoting women's roles in livelihoods and adaptation activities. It is worth noting that following the change of government, mitigation measures are already being put in place by the CO for ensuring the safety of project staff, especially female staff. Outreach to de-facto authorities (at national and sub-national level) is already taking place to secure adequate conditions for field activities regarding access and safety/security of
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				personnel. In the case of personnel, DSS is also required to provide due clearances for travel and field deployments and advise on minimum safety measures. However, the mitigation measures may not under all circumstances be able to protect female project staff as well as women seeking and executing active participation in local project planning and implementation against adverse action by external actors, given the extreme nature of this risk.
<i>Loss of biodiversity</i> Risk 5: As a result of degradation of forests, woodlands and rangelands modified ecosystems are widespread. The ecosystem rehabilitation activities there may cause localized transformation of existing biodiversity. (Checklist questions 1.1, 1.3).	I = 2 L = 3	Low	The project will transform degraded and thus ecologically and economically problematic secondary ecosystems and vegetation by more valuable ones, supporting native biodiversity and providing more and reliable ecosystem services as well as agricultural production. The Feasibility Study has determined intervention areas and potential sets of activities which allowed for a low risk rating.	During the development of the full project these issues have been considered in the frame of site selection and preliminary choice of appropriate intervention. During the inception phase, a more detailed planning, participatory and expert assessments of biodiversity, ecosystems, ecosystem services and livelihoods will take place and become part of the ESIA and interventions as well as management measures under the ESMP will be designed in a site-specific manner to avoid or mitigate adverse effects and maximize environmental and social benefits.
<i>Introduction of invasive alien species</i> Risk 6: The vegetation restoration activities proposed could potentially involve introduction of invasive alien species and lead to an alteration in the natural composition of plants. These changes may affect habitats and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services. (Checklist question 1.6)	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Multiple afforestation and reforestation projects in Afghanistan have used species, which have the potential of becoming invasive. Benefit risk ratio is often difficult to assess and climate change impact on invasive potential as well as alteration of ecosystems and ecosystem services are not valued unequivocally.	The sites where vegetation restoration will take place as well as the site-specific activities and the plant species used will be thoroughly assessed in the frame of the ESIA and the ESMP will include all measures to ensure that no invasive alien species will be introduced and that other negative impact on biodiversity and ecosystems will be prevented. Afforestation with native multi-use species in the catchments will be prioritised and will be guided by Output_3.1. A full consultation and assessment will be conducted to develop afforestation plans for each of the focal catchments in line with international best practice and consideration of the local context (Output_3.2). Forest and rangeland regeneration activities will only employ native and locally established species. Recommended fast growing species for fodder and fuel will largely be limited to homesteads and village boundaries. Only those non-native species that have already been introduced under other programs and are known to be non-invasive will be used.
<i>Over extraction and degradation of natural resources</i>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Livestock and arable farming-based economies in rural	The ESIA will cover current natural resource use and the specific potential impacts of livelihood options introduced by

Risk 7: Even though the project aims at restoration and sustainable management of forests and rangelands as well as improving their adaptation to climate change, the support to the development of agricultural production (including livestock), post-harvest processing and marketing by the project could cause increase in exploitation of NTFP contributing to degradation of natural habitats and forest areas. (Checklist questions 1.8, 1.9, 1.10)			Afghanistan are unavoidably requiring the use of resources of rangelands and forests.	the project as well as other potential changes triggered by the project. The ESMP will address identified risks of over extraction and degradation of natural resources. During implementation the participatory planning of site-specific interventions will aim at rehabilitation and sustainable management of natural resources, including community-based restrictions to prevent over use, integrated with the development of sustainable livelihoods. (Integration of Outputs_2.1, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3).
<i>Climate change impacts</i> Risk 8: Reclaimed lands rehabilitated or reforested sites as well as rural infrastructure can be damaged or destroyed by natural disasters. Extreme drought can affect the survival of vegetation established under the project and may affect the future viability of agricultural interventions. An important cause is that climate change in Afghanistan has already caused various changes of the conditions for natural ecosystems, agriculture and water availability patterns and has increased disaster risk. These changes are predicted to continue and they are exacerbated by population growth and unsustainable land-use practices and intensity. Climate change may further exacerbate these risks and cause in the mid- and long-term undesirable changes in the rehabilitated or reforested rangelands and forests as well as challenge the viability of improved irrigation infrastructure and other agricultural interventions. If not properly designed or poorly implemented physical structures or livelihoods introduced by the project could themselves increase the vulnerability to climate change (maladaptive practices). (Checklist questions 2.1, 2.2, 2.3)	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	One of the project's main purposes is to increase the resilience of community development, rural livelihoods and forest and woodland management towards the impact of climate changes and to reduce the risk of natural disasters related to climate change and degradation of forest, woodland and rangeland vegetation.	This project focuses on equipping communities to adapt to climate change and mitigate its impacts through the transfer of capacities, creation of rural infrastructure and by strengthening community institutions. The potential impact of climate change on project areas and project outputs in form of physical structures, restored or established ecosystems and land uses as well as livelihoods will be assessed in the ESIA and addressed in the ESMP. The newly established CLCs (under DfA) will be better equipped to help communities adapt to these situations (Component_1). Community level capacities in planning and monitoring will be enhanced. The project will address risks related to climate change and natural disasters in the design of its interventions during the participatory assessment and planning processes during the inception phase (Output_1.2). Available climate advisories, seasonal and weather forecasts will be used to plan activities (Activity_1.2.1). It will specifically build climate resilience among farmers and pastoralists (Component_2). Livelihood options and reforestation/rehabilitation approaches will be specifically climate-proofed by complementing vegetative restoration with soil and water conservation which will improve both soil nutrient and moisture retention (Activity_2.1.4 and Activity_3.3.3). Designs of rural infrastructure will incorporate the latest climate change projections for return periods of climate related hazards such as floods or landslides. The Feasibility Study (Annex - 13) provides a detailed assessment of climate change and biophysical trends and scenarios at the site level.
<i>Harm or loss due to failure of physical structures</i> Risk 9: Retaining walls, check dams, gabions and irrigation canals are all prone to	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	The project interventions include only structures of small dimensions, the collapse of which would not cause immediate harm or substantial	The planned physical structures will in the frame of the ESIA be assessed in terms of risk of physical failure and its potential impact and the ESMP will include the related risk management. Designs of all infrastructures will be in accordance to the applicable technical standards and specifically address climate

collapse, especially if not maintained over the years. (Checklist question 3.1, 3.3)			loss, but rather result in loss of functionality.	change impact related requirements. For erosion control structures the combination of grey (stone masonry, concrete) and green (protective planting) technologies will enhance the stability and lifespan. Full participatory assessment and planning combined with transfer of capacities and strengthening of community institutions will maximize ownership and ensure maintenance.
<i>Misuse of traditional knowledge</i> Risk 10: The project could adversely impact traditional indigenous knowledge by triggering its loss through the introduction of climate smart agriculture technologies and new practices that replace traditional practices, land-races and knowledge of their cultivation. (Checklist questions 4.3, 4.5, 6.3, 6.9)	I = 4 L = 2	Moderate	Afghanistan has a centuries-old agricultural tradition with site-specific irrigation and cultivation practices and local land races. Their further application and use are challenged by needs of increased productivity, land degradation, climate change and impact of conflict. The project will integrate traditional knowledge and practices into sustainable, climate change resilient systems. As Afghanistan is largely or entirely inhabited by indigenous peoples' communities' aspects of SES 6 are integrated in this relevant risk concerning the entire communities.	The ESIA will assess what traditional knowledge and practices in the project areas might be threatened and/or potentially integrated into sustainable, climate change resilient systems and the ESMP will include the necessary management measures. The SEP update during the inception phase will also integrate issues related to SES 6 on indigenous peoples and their traditional knowledge and practices. Within the frame of achieving project outputs, activity_2.3.1 will ensure that all traditional knowledge and practices found in use are documented and clearly acknowledged by the project during the surveys and assessments that are conducted during the inception phase. Activity_4.1.2 will further ensure that these practices are built upon and synergise with new technologies to facilitate better adoption and uptake. The Indigenous Peoples Plan (or an expanded Stakeholder Engagement Plan containing all elements of an IPP) will put in place measures to avoid the loss of indigenous knowledge and will define appropriate ways of sharing and applying it.
<i>Child labour and worker rights</i> Risk 11: Livelihood options, land reclamation and forestry related activities may lead to employment of children. Most of the agricultural sector in the project area is informal and is not compliant with national and international labour standards. Hence there is a risk of violation of workers' rights within the activities, including income generation activities and small businesses supported by the project. (Checklist questions 7.1, 7.3, 7.5)	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	Child labour in the project areas is largely related to assistance by children in household and agricultural activities and natural resources use, but not to paid employment. By improving the livelihoods and the conditions of natural resources, risks of employing child labour are generally reduced. There is a high level of awareness about the issue of child labour among institutional partners as all development projects	The ESIA will assess risks related to child labour and worker rights and the ESMP with the Labour Management Procedures will address the risks. Inspections of all activities are expected to be carried out by UNDP along with the CLCs. In order to ensure the protection of children and all workers against forced labour, it is expected to step up inspections of those activities. The project will work closely with farmers' organizations and agribusinesses/income generation activities within this project, and responsible parties will ensure that these organizations comply with all national and international labour standards. Training to farmers' organizations and agribusinesses on adapted practices will recall these standards and monitoring of working conditions will be diligently followed. The Labour Management Procedures will include all risk management and mitigation measures to prevent child labour

			emphasize and try and address this risk.	and violations of workers' rights. However, the recent takeover of control by the Taliban may increase the risk and limit the opportunities of the project to address the issue in full extent.
<i>Occupational health and safety</i> Risk 12: Afghanistan's volatile security situation and general low level of labour safety standards, including the potential presence of unexploded ordnances (UXO) may pose a risk for occupational health and safety with regard to any physical works on lands for land reclamation, reforestation and similar activities. (Checklist questions 7.6)	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	The probability of UXO presence in project sites was considered low during project preparation as it was an overriding criterion for site selection that all activities will take place in areas well-known by the local communities and regularly used by people and livestock and/or cleared by specialized agencies.	The ESIA will assess risks related to occupational health and safety under particular consideration of risks related to UXO and the ESMP with the Labour Management Procedures will address the risks. The project during full proposal development has been developed in a security sensitive way, including selection of safe areas as project sites and adequate responses to changing security situation. However, recent conflict with changing control over territories by different forces may have caused new presence of UXO and land mines. The Labour Management Procedures will address overall labour safety through training, safety equipment and other control measures and a protocol for unexpected detection of UXO, which will be put in place in accordance to national legislation and best practices to prevent harm and ensure their safe removal and disposal.
<i>Use of harmful chemicals and pesticides</i> Risk 13: As result of Output_2.3, which includes the growing of resilient cereals, fruits and vegetables could lead to an increased use of agrochemicals including fertilizers and pesticides. (Checklist question 8.5)	I = 2 L = 4	Moderate	The project would neither provide target groups with potentially harmful pesticides nor promote their application. However, farmers may purchase and apply pesticides and fertilizers on their own initiative. This may include the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs, which are freely available at the markets across the South Asian region.	The ESIA will assess current local situation of harmful chemicals and pesticides with regard to storage, use in agriculture and their availability at markets, assess the likelihood of their application being reduced or reduced due to project activities and the necessary management measures will be part of the ESMP. Within the frame of project activities, training provided to extension services (Activity_2.1.2) and to farmers (Activity_2.1.3) will include the risks associated with agrochemicals on human health and the environment. It will cover the proper application of agro-chemicals, their potential benefits and limitations, best practices for their safe application and disposal of containers. Disease and pest resistant varieties will be coupled with suitable land management practices to allow for using pesticides only as a last resort, following IPM principles and in accordance with the WHO/FAO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management for the safe labelling, packaging, handling, storage, application and disposal of pesticides.
<i>Alteration of natural stream flow, ground water and local pollution</i> Risk 14: The project envisages the restoration and re-building of water withdrawal and distribution infrastructure such as solar pump systems, canal intakes and irrigation canals. This could lead to diversion of water from down-stream users.	I = 2 L = 4	Moderate	Agriculture in the project areas is dependent on irrigation which is affected by climate change impact and deteriorating infrastructure. Interventions will be small scale and designed to support climate change adaptation	The ESIA will assess risks related to water withdrawal, groundwater and potential pollution and the ESMP will address the identified risks. Specifics of sites and interventions will be decided through comprehensive surveys conducted by professional engineers. The design of these interventions will specifically include safeguards assessments included in the ESIA/ESMP which specify safety measures and measures to minimize potential environmental impacts and pollution.

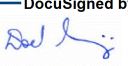
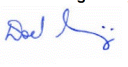
Structures diverting water for flood control or for protecting riverbanks can exacerbate floods or cause lateral erosion. Construction activities could result in localized pollution and generation of waste. (Checklist questions 8.1, 8.2, 8.6)			and increase in water use efficiency. Furthermore, small-scale check-dams and other small SWC structures will support the infiltration of ground water and reduce sediment load.	Technical and feasibility studies will be conducted for each activity with full participation of the CLCs and CBOs in planning the structures and coordinating the construction. Project staff including site engineers will oversee, document and report on the activities. User groups formed for managing these communal assets and structures will operate and protect them from over-exploitation. Adequate erosion and sedimentation control measures will be integrated. A site supervisor will be appointed who will oversee and direct construction and field activities including use of safe work practices, safe handling and disposal of waste, and other common construction issues and practices, storage and use of fuels and other hazardous material.
QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?				
			Low Risk	☐
			Moderate Risk	☐
			Substantial Risk	☐
			High Risk	☒
			Most potential risks of the project are moderate, and two risks are low, but three risks are substantial and one risk (gender) is considered as high. The risks are addressed during project development within the ESMF and during inception period an ESIA will be carried out and an ESMP, accompanied by updated SEP and Gender Analysis & Action Plan, and newly elaborated Livelihood Action Plan and Labour Management Procedures will guide the implementation by of adequate management measures. Furthermore, the project has established a GRM at the PPG, which will be further strengthened at the project's inception.	
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)
if yes, indicate overall type and status			☒	Targeted assessment(s) Completed: gender analysis, stakeholder analysis, feasibility study

		☒	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Planned
		☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes")	☒		
	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>	☒	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, Livelihood Action Plan, Biodiversity Action Plans, others)	Some completed, some planned. Project GRM established.
		☒	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	Planned
		☒	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed
	Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)	
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind			
	Human Rights	☒	The proposed project does not directly impact human rights. There is a high risk that lands benefitting from improved irrigation facilities are captured by powerful actors. Furthermore, there might be a moderate risk of conflict about access to small areas of low productivity rangelands and rain-fed arable lands.	
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☒	The project integrates gender equality and women's empowerment, but the specific situation in Afghanistan causes risks beyond the influence of the project.	
	Accountability	☒	Achieving accountability is generally challenging in Afghanistan and recent changes in power at all levels have further reduced accountability. Under the Direct Implementation Modality UNDP will be directly accountable for the efficient use of project resources, as well as delivery of project outputs and results.	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☒	There might be localized transformation of existing biodiversity and ecosystems caused by ecosystem rehabilitation. Degraded secondary ecosystems are widespread in the country as a result of degradation of forests, woodlands and rangelands. The project will transform such ecologically and economically problematic secondary ecosystems and vegetation by more valuable ones, supporting native biodiversity and providing more and reliable ecosystem services. This will be achieved through the restoration of forests, woodlands and rangelands.	

	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	☒	The project contributes to climate change adaptation and does not cause any additional emission of greenhouse gases
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☒	The project positively impacts on community health by improving livelihoods and ecosystem services and reduced disaster risk. Increase in risk of waterborne diseases caused by improved irrigation infrastructure is considered low.
	4. Cultural Heritage	☒	Introduction of climate smart agriculture technologies and new practices may replace traditional practices, land-races and knowledge of their cultivation.
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☒	The proposed project will not directly result in physical displacement or resettlement, but may result in economic displacement through restrictions on access. The benefits of the project for livelihoods through rehabilitation, reforestation of forest, woodland and rangelands and their sustainable use as well as alternative income is, however, likely to be much larger than the possible losses due to temporary or permanent restrictions on current unsustainable land and natural resources use. Additionally, there is a risk that powerful actors may grab lands improved by the project thereby causing economic displacement and/or forced evictions. These risks will be largely mitigated through participatory planning via FPIC modalities, a livelihood action plan and additional targeted measures identified through the ESIA.
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☒	All native people of Afghanistan are considered as “Indigenous People” in the context of UNDP’s SES 6.
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☒	The risk that communities and households may exploit child labour will be addressed by specific safeguards and clearly communicated sanctions in case of violations.
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☒	The proposed project will neither cause pollution nor require any substantial resources in form of construction materials. Water management structures can cause unintended adverse impact on livelihoods and disaster risk. The growing of resilient cereals, fruits and vegetables could lead to an increased use of agrochemicals including fertilizers and pesticides.

Final Sign Off

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

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor Najibullah Yusufi Deputy Portfolio Manager- Climate Change, Energy and Environmental Management DocuSigned by:  Najibullah Yusufi	26 June 2025	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 Doel Mukerjee Deputy Resident Representative Program- DRRP DocuSigned by:  5544180131B0467...	26 June 2025	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 Doel Mukerjee Deputy Resident Representative Program- DRRP DocuSigned by:  5544180131B0467...	26 June 2025	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		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. community development councils, NGOs/CSOs/Universities) 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 enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
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? ²	Yes
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?	Yes
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
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?	Yes
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>	Yes
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
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		

² 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.

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?	Yes
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?	Yes
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 Standard 5)	Yes
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?	Yes
1.7 adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8 harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.9 significant agricultural production?	Yes
1.10 animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	Yes
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>	Yes
1.12 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ³	No
1.13 utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ⁴	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>	
2.1 areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes
2.2 outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters?	Yes

³ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

⁴ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

	<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>	Yes
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?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	Yes
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	Yes
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)	Yes
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?	Yes
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)?	Yes

5.3	risk of forced evictions? ⁵	Yes
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)?	Yes
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
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>	Yes
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?	Yes
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
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>	Yes
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>	Yes
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?	Yes
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
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

⁵ 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.

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>	Yes
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Yes
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes