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

It is acknowledged that all Social and Environmental Screening Procedures (SESPs) must be conducted (completion and approval process) in the UNDP SESP Online Tool. The offline template below can be used to facilitate information sharing among colleagues when conducting an SESP within the online platform.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Social & Environmental Standards Advisory and Safeguards Support for Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP) 1B
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	UNDP-FIJI-00653 Project number: 10430451
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Tuvalu
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	06/10/2025

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
As a small island nation, Tuvalu faces competing pressures that challenge the realization of fundamental human rights. Climate change represents one of the most severe threats, potentially undermining rights such as access to housing, food, water, and security. With a land area that is both small and remote, and a maximum elevation of only 5 m (2 m in Funafuti), Tuvalu is increasingly exposed to flooding from sea level rise and extreme tropical cyclones. This project will adopt a human rights-based approach, informed by Tuvalu's commitments under international human rights law and mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic Review and treaty body recommendations. By providing coastal protection and adaptation measures, the project will enhance the Government of Tuvalu's ability to respect, protect, and fulfil rights under these frameworks. The project will be grounded by the principles of non-discrimination and equality, with specific measures included to ensure that marginalized groups, including women, youth, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities, are able to access project benefits. By creating a strengthened dry zone, the project will establish a multi-purpose area that protects existing infrastructure against coastal hazards while expanding Tuvalu's land mass. Over the longer term, this will support the staged relocation of people and infrastructure, safeguarding their right to housing, food security, and personal security. To ensure meaningful participation, the project will engage on the basis of traditional and legal leadership structures, as well as with community members, throughout the design and implementation phases. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be tailored to the Tuvaluan context and implemented, ensuring that the right to be heard remains protected. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed to mitigate adverse impacts and uphold the right to a healthy environment.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
Gender equality is recognized as both a fundamental human right and an essential condition for sustainable development. TCAP 1B will promote gender equality and aim to strengthen the socio-economic empowerment of women throughout its implementation. The project design draws on findings from gender analysis and expert input, building on the Gender Strategy and Action Plan developed as part of the original TCAP (TCAP 1). TCAP 1B will align with the strategic goals set out in the previous Gender Strategy and Action Plan, including those relating to training and education, economic opportunities, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation, and participation. Women's engagement will be undertaken during project design and to support subsequent environmental and

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social assessments to ensure that interventions are responsive to the needs of women in Tuvalu. Building on TCAP 1 and 1A, the project will continue to integrate SEAH (sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment) considerations into stakeholder engagement and consultation. A mandatory Code of Conduct, including drug and alcohol policies, gender-based violence (GBV) and SEAH prevention measures, and HIV/AIDS awareness will be signed by all workers, with training requirements incorporated into contracts.

The project will also create opportunities for women to participate in decision-making through women-only consultations, while providing avenues for economic empowerment through employment. In addition, a TCAP 1B Gender Strategy and Action Plan will be developed to support the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in promoting sustainable economic development that includes gender equality. This process will ensure gender is mainstreamed across project practices and operations, fostering multi-stakeholder collaboration and aligning with the Government of Tuvalu's gender policy.

A GRM and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be put in place, providing a transparent process for concerns to be raised and resolved, while also helping to address gender-related issues. The aim will be to create meaningful spaces for women's leadership on island councils, empower women in monitoring the gender awareness of island Kaupule's and build resilience through strategic and inclusive decision-making. Care will be taken to ensure that project decision-making processes do not exacerbate existing gender inequities or reinforce barriers to inclusive problem-solving. Equal participation of men, women, youth, and persons with disabilities will be actively promoted, ensuring that diverse perspectives are represented in discussions of community risks and benefits.

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

The project design will integrate sustainability and resilience as core principles, with the aim of ensuring that interventions remain effective in the long term. The physical works intend to strengthen the island's sustainability and resilience, with materials to be predominantly sourced locally. Institutional sustainability will also be prioritised, with responsibilities for operations and maintenance integrated into existing community and government structures to avoid reliance on external actors. In doing so, the project will strengthen institutional capacity within national and island-level agencies to ensure infrastructure and processes remain functional and well-managed beyond the project's lifespan.

The project will further align with Tuvalu's National Adaptation Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 13 (Climate Action), by embedding climate resilience into design and implementation. This includes incorporating climate risk modelling to reduce disaster vulnerability. Community engagement will remain central, ensuring that local views and concerns shape decision-making and capacity-building activities. Special emphasis will be placed on gender and social inclusion, with active participation from women, youth, and vulnerable groups in capacity-building activities and decision-making processes. Training will provide transferable skills in construction, climate awareness, and environmental management to strengthen community capacity for future adaptation efforts.

Environmental sustainability will be advanced through the application of the precautionary principle in natural resource use and a focus on the environment–development nexus (e.g., protecting coastal areas to sustain livelihoods and food security). An ESIA and ESMP will be prepared and publicly disclosed, with contractors required to develop Construction ESMPs (CESMPs) to ensure site-specific risk management. Monitoring and evaluation will track sustainability outcomes through robust indicators.

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

The project will strengthen accountability by ensuring that stakeholders are actively engaged, fully informed, and able to raise concerns throughout all stages of implementation. At least two stakeholder engagement sessions will be convened: one during project design to identify priorities and risks, and a second prior to final design to confirm that feedback has been incorporated. These processes will involve communities, the island Kaupule's, traditional leaders, and national agencies to ensure that project decisions reflect local needs.

The SEP will identify appropriate mechanisms for inclusive participation, with tailored approaches to ensure involvement of marginalized groups such as women, youth, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities. Engagement processes will include capacity building for local councils and use of accessible communication tools (local language, radio, visual tools) to strengthen the enabling environment for participation. A GRM will provide clear, culturally appropriate channels for stakeholders to raise concerns. In addition, project-affected people will be informed of the UNDP's Accountability Mechanism as an additional safeguard. Transparency will be reinforced through open monitoring, site visits, and public reporting, enabling stakeholders to verify how commitments are being implemented. This ensures accountability is embedded into project design, implementation, and oversight in line with human rights principles of participation, inclusion, and accountability.

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Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**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***
Risk 1: **(Cause):** Stakeholder expectations may not be fully aligned with the project scope, despite prior consultations under previous TCAP phases. **(Event):** Stakeholders may raise concerns or feel that their priorities have not been addressed during planning and implementation. **(Impacts):** (a) reduced community confidence in the project; (b) possible delays due to contestation or objections; (c) reputational risks if stakeholders perceive limited accountability or responsiveness.	I = 2 L = 3	Moderate	Communities have voiced concerns during previous TCAP projects. The team has addressed many, but some expectations remain beyond the project's scope. For example, concerns were raised regarding the naming of the project and additional construction for boat ramps/accessways.	• Implement SEP, GAP, and GRM to ensure structured, inclusive engagement. • Conduct two stakeholder consultations (concept design phase and pre-final design) to ensure feedback is captured and validated. • Maintain continuous communication with communities during land use planning for the reclaimed area. • Publicly disclose project documents and report on activities to enhance accountability.
Risk 2: **(Cause):** Women and youth may not be sufficiently engaged in project design or implementation. **(Event):** Opportunities for participation, employment, or service provision may be limited for women and youth. **(Impacts):** (a) inequitable distribution of project benefits; (b) risk of reinforcing gender inequalities; (c) diminished project credibility if benefits are not inclusive.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	Women have previously expressed a desire to benefit financially through employment or service provision but have not been fully engaged in planning.	• Conduct women-only consultations to ensure meaningful participation. • Incorporate targets for women and youth in project design. • Prepare GAP and SEP informed by consultation feedback. • Use GRM to provide accessible avenues for complaints and queries.
Risk 3: **(Cause):** Dredging and sand excavation during construction activities. **(Event):** Disturbance of marine-benthic habitats. **(Impacts):** (a) habitat loss or degradation; (b) temporary reduction in water quality; (c) impacts on marine biodiversity.	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	Previous ESIA work has shown lagoon habitats are degraded and no endangered/protected species were identified in the proposed sand resource area. No coral was noted on site visit, however, <1% coral cover was estimated to be in the area in the TCAP 1 ESIA.	• Update baseline assessments using findings from prior ESIA studies. • Apply ESMP mitigation measures, including dredging controls and monitoring. • Ensure contractor CESMPs address site-specific risks. • Regular environmental monitoring during dredging and excavation. • If corals are confirmed, then transplantation/conservation of corals should be implemented.
Risk 4: **(Cause):** Use of construction machinery and potential rock dumping. **(Event):** Generation of terrestrial and marine noise and vibration. **(Impacts):** (a) temporary disturbance to communities; (b) potential stress to marine fauna; (c) nuisance impacts during construction.	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Previous ESIAs confirmed noise impacts are short-term, limited in scope, and manageable with appropriate mitigation.	• Implement ESMP noise and vibration mitigation measures. • Require contractors to prepare CESMPs tailored to equipment and site. • Monitor noise levels during construction and adjust mitigation as necessary.

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Risk 5: **(Cause):** Natural hazards (e.g., storm surge, tsunamis) and climate change impacts (e.g., sea level rise). **(Event):** Potential damage to project infrastructure or reduced effectiveness of protective works. **(Impacts):** (a) reduced resilience of infrastructure; (b) safety risks for communities; (c) increased maintenance or adaptation needs.	I = 4 L = 2	Moderate	Project is designed as a coastal adaptation measure to protect the community.	• Ensure design aligns with most recent climate and hazard data projections. • Integrate latest projections into design. • Develop contingency and emergency response plans. • Implement O&M plan for long-term resilience in coordination with local government. • Implement stakeholder training sessions (with local government, community leaders, women leaders, and others) on protection and maintenance of coast protection infrastructure.
Risk 6: **(Cause):** Construction activities (manual labour, heavy machinery, works near water) and presence of UXO in lagoons. **(Event):** Worker or community safety incidents. **(Impacts):** (a) injury or loss of life; (b) disruption to project activities; (c) reputational damage.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	All construction work holds inherent risk (e.g., manual labor, use of heavy machinery, works around water). The TCAP 1A ESIA identified UXO in the lagoon.	• Mandatory tool box training sessions to be run by the contractor on a daily basis (e.g., pre-start talks). • Contractor to have a dedicated health & safety officer. • ESMP and CESMPs to address worker and community safety. • Train workers on occupational health and safety. • Inform communities of construction activities through SEP. • Implement UXO mitigation measures prior to any excavation
Risk 7: **(Cause):** Use of vessels, machinery, and storage of fuels. **(Event):** Potential for fuel or oil spills. **(Impacts):** (a) contamination of marine environment; (b) safety risks; (c) reputational impacts.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	Risks are typical for construction projects and manageable with appropriate planning.	• ESMP includes fuel storage and spill prevention measures. • Contractors to prepare CESMPs with site-specific spill response. • Emergency Response and Spill Response Plans with necessary equipment in place
Risk 8: **(Cause):** Importation of foreign workers. **(Event):** Pressure on local services, restriction of local employment opportunities, risk of disease introduction (e.g., dengue fever), or potential social issues. **(Impacts):** (a) community health risks; (b) strain on accommodation, internet, and medical facilities; (c) social tensions; (d) lost opportunity regarding upskilling and employing local workers	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	Foreign workers will be required to complete the work. However, opportunities to employ local workers should be taken. With incoming workers, there is a risk that the dengue fever outbreak could be spread.	• SEP to keep stakeholders up to date with information regarding foreign workforce size, timing etc. and opportunities for the employment of local workers. • Targets should be set for the employment of locals (e.g., 15%). • GRM provides all stakeholders with an avenue to raise concerns. • Foreign workers will be required to provide 'clean bill of health' i.e., medical certificates. • Workers to undertake a project induction and sign a Code of Conduct. • Apply GAP to reduce risks associated with gender dengue fever mitigations (vaccines, quarantine etc.)
Risk 9: **(Cause):** Excavation works. **(Event):** Potential chance finds of cultural heritage or UXO. **(Impacts):** (a) disruption to works; (b) damage or loss of cultural heritage; (c) community concerns.	I = 1 L = 1	Low	No chance finds recorded in previous TCAP projects. UXO identified in lagoon.	• Implement ESMP chance finds procedure. • Apply UXO mitigation prior to excavation.
Risk 10: **(Cause):** Construction activities and land reclamation at Funafuti. **(Event):** Temporary restriction of access (e.g., private boat ramp), potential loss of vegetation of economic value. **(Impacts):** (a) economic displacement of boat owners and land users; (b) temporary disruption to livelihoods; (c) loss of vegetation resources.	I = 3 L = 4	Moderate	Some key infrastructure (e.g., hospital) is adjacent to construction.	• Retain important trees where possible; mark and protect during construction. • Land surveys to confirm village boundaries and footprint. • Consult directly with boat owners and incorporate needs into harbour design. • Consider offshore moorings to offset beach loss. • SEP and GRM to ensure concerns are addressed.
Risk 11: **(Cause):** Entire population of Tuvalu could be considered indigenous. **(Event):** Project impacts could affect Tuvaluan peoples.	I = 2 L = 1	Low	Previous ESIAs have assessed impacts as acceptable/ manageable. No minority indigenous groups exist in Tuvalu. Hence the UNDP classification for	• Previous ESIAs assessed potential risks to the communities of Tuvalu. Impacts assessed as acceptable and manageable. • Previous ESMPs cover mitigation of impacts associated with the project, including those impacts on the population.

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(Impacts): (a) disproportionate impacts to indigenous communities if safeguards not implemented; (b) failure to meet UNDP Standard 6 requirements. *Dec 2020 UN Guidance Note clarifies treatment of 'whole of population' IPs			indigenous peoples is not met.	• A separate IPPF/P is not considered to be required, as the ESMP can be used to ensure that the requirements of UNDPs Standard 6 are met. • The SEP should include mechanisms for obtaining FPIC, if required – the use of land may trigger the need for FPIC.
Risk 12: **(Cause):** Creation of reclaimed land and use of LiDAR mapping. **(Event):** Changes in land use patterns. **(Impacts):** (a) potential land use conflicts; (b) shifts in economic or social activities; (c) changes in vulnerability of some groups.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	Land use changes may result from the new land creation and improved mapping.	• ESIA to assess current land uses and potential vulnerabilities. • Land use planning process to be informed by SEP and inclusive consultations.
Risk 13: **(Cause):** Construction works generating hazardous and non-hazardous waste. **(Event):** Waste may not be appropriately managed or disposed. **(Impacts):** (a) pollution of land or marine environments; (b) health risks; (c) reputational impacts.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	Most waste is expected to be non-hazardous. Some hazardous waste possible (e.g., oils, hydraulic fluids).	• ESMP to include waste management measures based on waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, dispose). • Contractor will be responsible for hazardous waste management. • Include waste management in CESMPs.

QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?

Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	X	An ESIA will be prepared based on previous ESIAs and ESMPs prepared for the TCAP project and for Funafuti. This ESIA will address any gaps identified within them. However, the previous TCAP ESIAs indicated that the project is not expected to generate significant social and environmental impacts. Through the implementation of various supporting mitigation plans (GAP, SEP/GRM, ESIA) the project's risks are considered to be manageable and acceptable, particularly given the long-term benefits to the community.
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

Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	**Yes**	**No**		***Status? Completed, Planned***
If yes, indicate overall type and status		☐	Targeted assessment(s)	
	X		ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Planned
Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	X			
If yes, indicate overall type		X	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	Planned, GAP, ESMP, SEP, O&M

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			X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	Planned
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards are triggered?		**Comments**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	X	The project will enhance human rights by improving coastal protection and safeguarding water resources. By creating a strengthened dry zone, it will provide a multi-purpose area that protects existing infrastructure from coastal hazards while increasing land capacity to support the livelihoods of Tuvaluans.		
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	The project will create opportunities for women's participation in decision-making through women-only consultations and provide avenues for economic empowerment via employment opportunities. A Gender Strategy and Action Plan will be developed to support the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in promoting sustainable economic development that integrates gender equality.		
	Accountability	X	The project will include GRM and stakeholder engagement measures to enhance transparency and reinforce contractor accountability throughout implementation.		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	X	Construction of works within marine and terrestrial environments should not significantly affect natural habitats due to careful site selection and mitigation measures outlined in the ESMP.		
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	X	The project will be designed to reduce the impacts of climate change and incorporate climate projections into its design and implementation.		
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	X	The project will involve both land-based and marine construction work. While manual labour and heavy machinery pose potential occupational health and safety risks, these are typical for this type of work and will be managed through established industry best practices.		
	4. Cultural Heritage	X	Although risks are low, chance finds may occur. The ESMP will include appropriate mitigation measures to address this.		
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	No displacement/resettlement is required.		
	6. Indigenous Peoples	X	As the entire population is considered Indigenous, a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan is not required. However, the ESMP and SEP will include mechanisms to ensure compliance with Standard 6.		
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	X	The project will implement comprehensive site safety conditions to protect all workers and visitors, which will be detailed within the ESIA and ESMP. These conditions will align with national occupational health and safety regulations and international best practices. Examples of measures include PPE, toolboxes, training, segregated sanitary facilities, clear signage and incident reporting, and emergency response procedures.		
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	An ESMP will be implemented to prevent and manage pollution. All resources will be sourced locally to enhance efficiency and minimize environmental impacts.		

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Final Sign Off

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

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor Signed by: 6D905C21A253476...	10-May-2026	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 Signed by: Abduvakkos Abduraimanov 5694BD31078A490...	11-May-2026	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 Signed by: Abduvakkos Abduraimanov 5694BD31078A490...	11-May-2026	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.

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SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**		**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	Yes
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	No
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
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? [16]	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?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Not to date but will be confirmed during design-phase consultations.	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.9	Will be confirmed during design-phase consultations.	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? *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*	Yes
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *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*.	No

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

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Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
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 concernsor 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		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	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?	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? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	Yes
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[17]	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[18]	Yes
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		

[17] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
[18] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

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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? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	Yes
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)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	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		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	Yes
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	Yes
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	Yes
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	Yes
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?	Yes
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
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?	Yes
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		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
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?[19]	No

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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		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
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)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above.* [*]	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? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	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?	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to (note: applies to project and contractor workers):		
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?	Yes
7.3	use of child labour?	Yes
7.4	use of forced labour?	Yes
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 lifecycle?	Yes
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
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

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

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8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	Yes
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes

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