

Draft Social and Environmental Screening Report

The draft Social and Environmental Screening Report presented below was generated as a result of the pre- Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) procedure and was finalized during the PPG process with a due reference to the [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) and [Toolkit](#).

Project information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Improved Financial Sustainability and Strengthened Resilience of Protected Areas Through Development of Sustainable Recreation and Partnership With Private Sector
2. Project Number	PIMS 6439
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Bosnia and Herzegovina
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	September 2021

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

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

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

In line with UNDP's human-rights based approach, the project directly empowers right holders in the persons of public authorities/ duty bearers, SMEs, smallholders, owners of production lands, and communities so that they are the principal facilitators and decision makers for restoration and sustainable use of PAs biodiversity resources on which local livelihood resilience depend.

The project fully support's UNDP's commitment to human-rights based approach, and supports the universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, but particularly in the case of this project, for the people living in/around the targeted protected areas landscape. The project does this broadly by supporting the sustainable use of natural resources, including innovative wetland restoration techniques to secure the ecological integrity of critical habitats, access to and sustainable use of wetlands, reforestation around agricultural land- with environmental and socio-economic benefits for the rural communities, including the rural poor, in the project's targeted landscape. In addition, the project will ensure and support the human rights principles of participation, inclusion and non-discrimination. The project is aligned with the new UNDP CPD 2021-2025, which is supporting sustainable and inclusive growth, with benefits that are more widely and fairly shared, leveraging and integrating the environment and economic development sectors towards a low carbon economy, environment protection and resilience. The project's components are linked and will facilitate targeted measures for ecosystems and livelihoods resilience in the targeted PAs and surrounding geographies:

Component 1: Contributes to strengthening PAs resilience to climate change induced threats, through a targeted Climate threat assessment for pilot PAs that will include information on climate vulnerabilities and exposure of local communities including the most vulnerable groups (Output 1.1.) based on which adequate adaptation measures will be devised and introduced in the PAs management plans (Output 1.2.) and a portfolio of adaptation and resilience solutions will be developed and supported in several pilot PAs (Output 1.3). Innovative restoration of critical habitats will include meaningful and inclusive methods for community engagement (Output 1.4). This component will generate lessons learned and adaptation measures that could be replicated to other PAs whereas the generated knowledge and guidelines will be scaled up to also support biodiversity mainstreaming in production landscapes outside PAs (Output 1.5) .

Component 2: contributes to improved financial sustainability of targeted PAs through sustainable tourism development, it will support measures for the creation of community-based destinations for sustainable and safe tourism within the targeted PAs. The project will use GEF resources to support assessments of suitable sustainable tourism products (Output 2.1) including socio-economic/livelihoods assessments and COVID-19 risk assessments, in order to identify equal opportunities for local communities to participate in the project activities and benefit from the promotion of a network of safe and sustainable tourism destination in the pilot PAs. Facilitation of partnerships with the private sector and local community based organizations will promote local tourism products based on valorization of unique PAs features including valuable natural habitats, historic or culturally rich areas offering unique tourist experiences, increasing their awareness and appreciation of the targeted PAs and supporting local development (Output 2.2.). The demonstration of the benefits of sustainable concessions in Sutjeska National Park (Output 2.3) will bring together decision makers, legal experts, local authorities, PAs managers, local communities and private investors to actively engage in enriching the attractiveness and diversity of the local tourism potential. The project will ensure that local communities have equal opportunities to benefit from these activities and PAs are capacitated to participate in the grant programmes (Output 2.4). The promotion of targeted PAs through various KM platform and publications (Output 2.5) will increase PAs visibility and will also increase tourists interests for the area.

Component 3 Knowledge management and Communication will ensure appropriate systematization of lessons learned, knowledge and scalable business models generated by the project, including a more effective engagement with the local communities and ensure inclusive and fair approaches for the local communities to benefit from tourism activities and other alternative livelihood opportunities supported/promoted by the project and its partners.

Component 4: is all about proper monitoring and evaluation of the results, and sharing the evaluative knowledge with the national counterparts, including it in the process of learning and adaptive management.

The project Stakeholder Engagement Plan summarizes the methods and mechanisms aimed at ensuring the meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders in implementation, monitoring and evaluation, aligned with UNDP SES requirements. The plan will include monitoring of compliance with the respective policies of the state-level duty bearers. The PPG process informed the SEP through targeted consultations with all relevant stakeholders, including local communities, to ensure fair distribution of planned development opportunities and benefits.

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

The Gender Action Plan was developed to ensure that the future project is gender-responsive in its implementation. The Gender Action Plan was prepared as a result of close consultations with local communities in the target municipalities to identify gender mainstreaming opportunities for the project design. Based on the Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan, the project intervention strategy and workplans were designed to identify and integrate the different needs, constraints, contributions and priorities of women, men, girls and boys.

The most important gender considerations related to women underrepresentation in the decision making over natural resource use and as entrepreneurs in the tourism business, have been taken into account in the project design to facilitate measures that are likely to improve gender quality and women's empowerment e.g,

- Balanced representation and meaningful participation of women and men in key project activities, including those related to capacity building and management planning for protected areas, biodiversity threat and risk assessments, PA management and business planning, introduction of climate-smart PA management solutions and responses to CC threats and effects, sustainable tourism development with PA engagement, PA promotion and marketing;
- Engagement and mobilization of individuals, local women groups, women NGOs, etc. to participate in its implementation of the Project and to benefit from business opportunities that are created under the particular Project components;
- Encouragement of and better access for women entrepreneurs and women's businesses.
- The targeted assessments such as Climate Threats Assessments commissioned under Output 1.1. will take into consideration the marginalised groups' heightened vulnerability to climate risks and the differentiated ways that men and women use natural resources; furthermore, the Socio-Economic assessment commissioned under Output 2.1. will identify the local sustainable tourism and alternative livelihood strategies in targeted protected areas including identifying measures that could benefit women, youth and other marginalised local groups.

Development of ecotourism products and involvement of the private sector in the PA management work will primarily impact more remote rural communities where women are traditionally underrepresented and have less chances for accessing economic and capacity building opportunities.

The project will ensure that the decision-making, local capacity development and economic incentives are gender-sensitive and will actively promote women and girls participation in relevant project activities in the field. The project will seek to facilitate inclusive consultations and fair participation of women in the project implementation, thus contributing to the creation of equal opportunities regarding the access to natural resources, public infrastructure and services in protected areas, employability and access to knowledge.

The socially excluded groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina are usually represented by unemployed women and youth and long-term unemployed people, Roma representatives, persons with disabilities, returnees and internally displaced persons During the project implementation, the output products will consider gender mainstreaming and inclusion and representation of all ethnic and religious groups identified in the project areas. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be updated during the Inception stage in order to ensure identification of all vulnerable groups in the project area. In line with the Results Architecture for GEF-7, the project will report on direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender, as a co-benefit of the GEF investment.

The project will prepare a Process Framework to support project activities that may result in restrictions to access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas (under Components 1 and 2), during which it will make sure that the marginalized groups such as women and youth will be able to participate in the decision making processes and community consultations, and that any potential limitations to access to natural resources will be identified and addressed appropriately.

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

The project aims to strengthen resilience of protected areas to climate change threats, to implement a portfolio of climate change adaptation and resilience solutions developed for the targeted vulnerable forest ecosystems and flagship species in the targeted protected areas, and to demonstrate restoration options for ecosystems severely affected by various negative climate factors. The project will also improve the quality of the tourism product offered by the targeted protected areas while taking into account the conservation and sustainable development objectives of the areas.

The project will capacitate the PA managers and technical staff to perform site-specific climate threat analysis, develop threat response scenarios, design and implement adaptation and enhanced resilience solution for vulnerable species and ecosystems. The project will offer ecosystem-based comprehensive practical responses to climate change threats for the targeted PAs, ecosystems and species, building long term ecosystem resilience. Capacitating the relevant institutions to implement fire-fighting / flood response in the PAs and surrounding geographies will ensure ecosystems and livelihood resilience . In addition, a customized geographic information system supporting the targeted climate threat assessments will be maintained and enhanced throughout the project lifetime to become a tool that will identify drivers of vulnerability in specific areas, by combining public information data sources and remote sensing data (using IoT sensors). The tailored innovative restoration approaches under Output 1.4 , including restoration of freshwater ecosystems and rehabilitation of wetland habitats will be implemented for the first time in the country and will ensure valuable wetlands resilience including aquatic communities (Tišina pond) and surrounding forests (Tišina and Gromiželj) that not only harbour a rich biodiversity but are vital to local livelihoods.

The project will generate many scalable approaches and business models that would ultimately lead to an increased resilience of the PA system in the country. The climate impacts research and monitoring module will be replicated in PAs beyond the initially selected pilots, and once updated with relevant data, the used software could be updated/upgraded to include data on the entire national PA network. The project's adaptation and resilience solutions for targeted ecosystems within the individual PAs, are applicable to similar PAs in the system, transboundary PAs in the Dinaric region, and will be available for the regional community of practice as case-studies for possible adaptation and replication. The methods and approaches to be tested in the restoration pilots will be replicable to similar locations within the pilot areas and to other areas with similar landscape and biodiversity features.

The proposed project interventions will be incremental to the baseline PA management scenarios in the country, and will be implemented in collaboration and synergy with the sectoral authorities and relevant institutions. The project strategy ensures early buy-in and ownership at the level of individual PAs and key stakeholders, for the long-term effect interventions such as innovative PA management planning, system-wise climate change resilience solutions, ecosystem restoration demos, sustainable tourism development plans for PAs, and private sector engagement mechanisms and models. The concession model at Sutjeska National park can potentially be adapted and replicated for other national parks in RS and Una National Park in BiH. The project efforts at enhanced PA visibility, promotion of PA value and content in sustainable tourism development will be sustained and up-scaled by the relevant authorities and partner initiatives.

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

The project SEP elaborates on the mechanisms for joint and transparent decision-making for the project, suggest concrete areas and mechanisms for meaningful participation and inclusion of all stakeholders, information on how the affected stakeholders and individuals would be enabled to raise concerns and/or grievances including a redress processes for local communities when activities may adversely impact them. The stakeholders will be informed about availability of the UNDP Social and Environmental Compliance Review and Stakeholder Response Mechanism.

Through its various activities the project promotes accountability to project partners and stakeholders:

- a) The project deploys multi-stakeholders participatory mechanisms that increases accountability. Good examples of participatory mechanisms are demonstrated within the framework of the Comprehensive Stakeholders Engagement Plan and under the Output 1.2 through the Process Framework, that will facilitate consultations with the local communities in order to avoid any potential risk of limitations of the access to natural resources resulting from the project's supported PAs management plans and a stricter/improved enforcement of environmental regulations and PAs zoning. The project's innovative restoration activities (Output 1.4) will be implemented together with the local communities and local authorities, fostering participation and replication of generated knowledge and experience (Output 1.5) and further promotion of the network of BiH PAs through partnerships with other initiatives and PAs branding (Output 2.5). Other project activities are leveraging stakeholders' engagement for improved PA financing and increased accountability of duty-bearers to secure more resources towards PAs financing under different governmental grant programmes Output 2.4). The project promotes a greater accountability of the private sector, through the promotion of sustainable concession models in Sujetska National Park (Output 2.3). The project will further promote stakeholders' accountability through facilitating active local community engagement including rural poor, actively promoting participation of women, youth and disadvantaged groups. These are all major project milestones, implemented with embedded mechanisms for meaningful participation of all the stakeholders affected, particularly those at risk of being left behind.
- b) The project ensures that everyone has access to information, through transparency of all the programmatic interventions, provision of timely and accessible information regarding supported activities (primarily captured under Component 3) but also through partnerships with the local authorities, public enterprises managing the PAs, different NGOs that will leverage their technical knowledge and experience in working with local communities and in the protected areas, different Community Based Organizations through which the project will strengthen its community outreach, including consultations on potential environmental and social risks and impacts and necessary management measures that will be implemented based on local consensus. Transparency and access to information and coordination with other local initiatives, will empower stakeholders to accelerate transition towards accountable decision making processes and more sustainable and resilient ecosystems and livelihoods.
- c) The project ensures that all the stakeholders can communicate their concerns and have access to rights-compatible complaints redress processes and mechanisms. In cases where there is a risk of economic displacement (such as the PAs management planning and implementation of specific species management measures, or the piloting of the concession agreement) the Process Framework will be deployed, in an inclusive and participative manner, supported at local level by project experts and local authorities including representatives of local governing bodies, local NGOs and groups or associations and the project will ensure inclusiveness. The project will ensure that in all interactions with stakeholders (consultations, meetings, web sites) information is available on how to access complaints processes. The Project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan will ensure the stakeholder's are engaged and informed about all activities. In addition to the UNDP Stakeholder Response Mechanism¹ which is embedded in all UNDP projects, this project will inform about the Grievance Redress mechanism (GRM) and will designate the Project Board as the project-GRM to ensure first of all that all the people and communities are informed of project-level grievance entry points and avoid/minimize risks of retaliation and reprisal against people who may seek information on project activities or express concerns and/or access project level grievances. The project will monitor environment and social risk management measures through effective and where possible, participatory engagement of the stakeholders

¹ <https://www.undp.org/accountability/audit/secu-srm>

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 6</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
<p>Risk 1: Within the overall country context, it is possible that the duty bearers fail to fully realize their obligations and responsibilities to respect, promote and mainstream human rights in relation to the proposed project activities, especially where it concerns effective equality for the major ethnic groups and minorities, as well as gender equality and women empowerment. Vulnerable minority groups could be excluded from project decision-making that may affect them and/or may be unable to claim their rights. Project-born outputs may not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit.</p> <p>SES Principle 2 Human Rights P2, P3, P4, P5 SES Principle 3 Gender P10, P11, SES Principle 5 Accountability P13, P14</p>	I = 2 L = 3	Moderate	<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina is home to what is arguably the most complicated system of government in the region. The very nature of the post-war Constitution of the country sets up a system of ethnic-based power-sharing at almost all levels of government. There are problems with the implementation of the principles of non-discrimination and effective equality for the three major ethnic groups; the problems are even greater for minority groups. Gender equity is another significant issue for the country.</p> <p>While the proposed project poses no direct risks of human rights violation and has no activities directly dealing with equity considerations or gender disparities, the decision-making and local capacity development processes within the project should be sensitive to these issues.</p>	<p>The risk is managed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project strategy's inclusive governance arrangements for the project (e.g. the Project Steering Committee), as well as capacity building activities are designed with respect to human rights, ethnic and gender equality principles, embedding participatory approaches, balanced representation and meaningful participation of women and youth as well as other vulnerable groups. At the PPG stage targeted consultations were conducted to identify all relevant stakeholders and ensure adequate engagement and representation of various stakeholder interests and these consultations will continue throughout the project implementation aligned with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and UNDP SES requirements • A comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed as one of the key outcomes of the PPG stage to ensure appropriate engagement and representation of all relevant stakeholder interests. The Stakeholders Engagement Plan will be updated upon the Inception Stage in order to identify all the stakeholders and vulnerable groups, conduct consultations and prioritize their involvement- all of which was not always possible during the PPG stage due to the COVID-19 limitations.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed Gender Analysis was carried out during the PPG phase to fully consider the different needs, roles, benefits, impacts, risks, differential access to and control over resources of women and men given a project's context, and to identify appropriate measures to address these and promote gender equality and women's empowerment. The analysis formed the basis of a Gender Action Plan and Budget to guide gender mainstreaming during project implementation. • Specific assessments are included in the project strategy in order to further identify and appropriately address the needs of the marginalised communities : e.g under Output 1.1. the envisaged Climate threat assessment will include analysis of the heightened vulnerability and exposure of marginalised groups to climate-induced threats and differentiated ways men and women use/have access to natural resources; and under Output 2.1 within the Socio-economic analysis and COVID-19 risk assessments- the project experts will highlight opportunities to include vulnerable groups in project activities. • A Process Framework (PF)² will be prepared by the project team for different activities that may affect local communities' access to natural resources, as described in the ESMF(Annex 23). • The activities that are not yet fully identified, are reflected under a distinct category in the ESMF and will include further screening and risk mitigation measures as necessary. <p>Additional explanations:</p> <p>At the same time, the level of activity planning that was possible at the PPG stage and limitations for site-based meetings and consultations based by COVID-19 pandemic</p>
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² A Process Framework is prepared when UNDP-supported projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. The purpose of the process framework is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in the design of project components, determination of measures necessary to address the requirements of SES Standard 5, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities.

				<p>restrictions have determined the focus of the PPG stakeholder consultations on governmental authorities at all levels, and field experts. Therefore, additional analyses and risk assessments are therefore required as per the project detailed workplanning during the project implementation to identify vulnerable groups and communities and prioritize them in planning and implementation (please see ESMF).</p> <p>During the PPG phase, the following specific project activities were identified for further detailed screening and site-based planning of meaningful participation and equal access to project-born benefits the major ethnic groups, vulnerable communities and minorities :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a fire safety/prevention campaign; - establishment of local rapid-response community fire-fighting teams; - restoration of ecosystems and ecosystem services associated with the traditional bioresources use and land management practices by local communities; - development of programmes for eco-tourism, eco-agriculture, environmental awareness and education, with targeted implementation support; - a hands-on training on the use and control of non-timber forest products (NTFP) for the PA management, ranger services, and adjacent communities; - development of sustainable tourism opportunities in partnership with the protected areas, municipal authorities and local green businesses. <p>UNDP will support the project implementation team in the development and implementation of the procedure to fully screen the project activities in relation to social risks and safeguards. Specific details on stakeholder engagement and response to social risks and safeguards are reflected in the ESMF and will be updated as necessary in the detailed planning process for the above activities during the project implementation.</p>
<p>Risk 2. The project supported PA management plans and decisions related to concession agreements with private entrepreneurs, guidelines for the use of non-timber forest products (NTFP), local</p>	<p>I=3 L=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Under Output 1.2 the project will assist the targeted PAs with the preparation or update of their management plans, including information based on the project</p>	<p>The risk management measures are listed in the ESMF (Annex 23/ Project Document) and will be implemented through the Process Framework(PF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan and project level GRM and through the activities under Output 1.2 and Output 1.4.</p>

<p>habitat restoration activities may lead to potential limitations and/or restrictions of the use of natural resources. Strengthening the management capacity of the PAs including a better enforcement of environmental regulations could further restrict local communities' access to biodiversity resources.</p> <p>SES Principle 2 Human Rights, P5 SESP Principle 2 Human Rights, P6 SES Principle 3, Gender, P10 SES Principle 3, Gender, P11 Principle 5, Accountability, P13 Principle 5, Accountability, P14 Standard 5 Displacement; 5.2; 5.4</p>			<p>supported climate change induced threat assessments:</p> <p>-For the National Parks Sutjeska and Kozara, the management plans will be developed starting with the third year of the project and will be informed by the climate threat assessments and a climate threat based management module that the project will develop ; In addition, in Sutjeska National Park under Output 2.3 the project will support a sustainable concession model;</p> <p>-For the National Parks Drina and Una, the project will support the development of new management plans with due account of climate threats and climate neutrality objectives/indicators</p> <p>-For the new management entities of the Prokosko Lake Nature Monument, Vjetrenica Protected Landscape, and Una Park of Nature, the project will support prioritization of the management objectives and advanced management planning based on the comprehensive analysis of threats and pressures to the PA values, and the new development objectives</p> <p>-For the Bijambare Protected Landscape the project will develop an Action Plan and management measures for the endangered spruce forest, use of NTFP, and vulnerable peatland communities</p>	<p>In addition, the Project strategy includes provisions based on which the PAs Management Plans will be developed in line with SES requirements and will include patrolling and legal enforcement measures that are centered on human rights principle. The Management Plans will include measures for patrolling, and improved enforcement of environmental regulation with an emphasis on collaborative methods, with respect to human rights and understanding of community rights and needs.</p> <p>The Process framework is embedded in the project strategy and it is part of the project's work on the PAs (Output 1.2) and will also address the potential economic displacement risk for the project's work on the pilot concession model in Sutjeska National Park (Output 2.3). (Please see Annex 12 Stakeholder Engagement Plan – it includes a template for the Process Framework).The PF will engage local population in the targeted areas. These local meeting will create awareness on the work on PAs and will discuss the PAs management plans/objectives, including the use of natural resources and non-timber forest products (NTFP) and address and reconcile any real or perceived economic limitations that the PAs management plans may impose.</p> <p>The project will ensure that the permission of the affected landowners for restoration of Gromiželj and Tisina wetlands under Output 1.3. will be sought in a manner consistent with UNDP SES requirements.</p> <p>The potential compensatory mechanisms and eligibility criteria, describing the measures that will assist the potentially affected persons to improve their livelihoods will be identified/implemented as the result of these discussions and a Livelihood Action Plan could be drafted if necessary.</p> <p>The project manager will ensure that Information and guidance to local communities about the UNDP Conflict resolution and grievance mechanism is provided.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (Annex 12) contains meaningful engagement measures and stakeholders roles and responsibilities. During the project implementation,</p>
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<p>Risk 3 The project supported adaptation and restoration measures intended to reduce threats to critical habitats and environmentally sensitive areas could potentially end up harming them.</p> <p>SES Standard 1 Biodiversity and NRM, 1.1; 1.2; 1.4; 1.7; 1.8; 1.10; 1.11; 1.13</p> <p>SES Standard 8 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency 8.2</p> <p>Standard 5 Displacement; 5.1;5.2;5.4</p>	I=3 L=2	Moderate	<p>The risk assessment is associated with the following activities:</p> <p>A. Adaptation activities (Output 1.3):</p> <p>-Species management plans for Serbian spruce</p> <p>-Adaptation Plan for the Bosnian pine</p> <p>-Fire management and prevention activities e.g. the installation of reservoirs/ponds for water storage and repair of watch towers</p>	<p>The risks will be managed through site-specific screening (using SESP) and appropriately scoped ESIA applied by the project team and experts, in order to identify, prevent and mitigate potential impacts on ecologically sensitive habitats through the proposed adaptation measures, restoration activities and any constructions, repairs, insecticides use, biological material handle or ongoing use of facilities.</p> <p>Please see ESMF (Annex 23).</p> <p>The qualified project team and project experts will work with UNDP CO to properly identify risks and proposed management measures. The Project Manager and Experts as well as Implementing Partner representatives and local authorities will facilitate local consultations with community representatives on the proposed restoration measures,</p>

			<p>- Demonstrative management of bark beetle outburst , particularly pest control method and installation of pheromone traps</p> <p>B. Restoration activities (Output 1.4):</p> <p>-Restoration of a demonstration area at Gromiželj wetlands</p> <p>-Cleaning of supply and drainage canals, sludge removal, improvements in the hydrotechnical system atTisina wetlands</p> <p>In both cases, revitalization of wetlands and wetland-marsh complexes will help preserve key species and restore the natural water regime, as well as help developing ecotourism in the area. The pilots will demonstrate a relatively simple and cost-effective way of improving the ecological status of the wetland habitats including aquatic communities (Tišina pond) and surrounding forests (Tišina and Gromiželj). For both cases, the PAs are at risk of losing their key values and characteristics without a restoration/revitalization effort.</p>	<p>targeted locations and the implementation of the necessary risk mitigation measures.</p>
<p>Risk 4. The project supported demonstration activities may inadvertently be implemented at/in proximity of significant cultural and historical significance sites, leading to possible harmful impact on the site and/or possible failure to consider procedures for chance finds of valuable cultural heritage sites.</p> <p>SES Standard 4 Cultural Heritage and Sites 4.1; 4.2, 4.3, 4.5</p>	<p>I=3 L=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The risk relates to activities under Output 2.2 -the Popovo Mills restoration which are implemented in the proximity of culturally significant sites; and activities under Output 2.3- tourism infrastructure development within the framework of piloting sustainable concession model in Sutjeska National Park.</p>	<p>The risk is managed through the project strategy that is aligned with the SESP and application of measures under Standard 4 to protect cultural heritage sites from damage/disruption. Where potential adverse impact cannot be avoided, as a last resort appropriate mitigation measures will be designed under a Cultural Heritage Management Plan to be included in the overall Environmental and Social Management Plan and other plans and guidelines (such as those related to concessional agreements) as necessary.</p>

				In addition, the project will ensure that chance find procedures are included in the concession documentation (piloted in Suketska National Park) and all plans and contracts regarding project-related restoration works, construction, including excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding, or other changes in the physical environment; such procedures will establish how chance finds of tangible Cultural Heritage shall be managed, including notification of relevant authorities and stakeholders, avoidance of further disturbance or damage, protection, documentation and assessment of found objects by relevant experts
<p>Risk 5 The project supported tourism products and concession models may pose environmental and/or social risks</p> <p>SES Standard 1 Biodiversity and NRM, 1.1; 1.2; 1.4; 1.7.</p> <p>SES Standard 3 Community Health, Safety and Security, 3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.6;3.8</p> <p>Standard 4 Cultural Heritage 4.1; 4.3; 4.4.</p> <p>Standard 8 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency ; 8.2</p> <p>SES Principle 2 Human Rights P2, P3, P4, P5</p> <p>SES Principle 3 Gender P10, P11,</p> <p>SES Principle 5 Accountability P13, P14</p>	I=3 L=3	Moderate	<p>The risk is considered in connection with activities under Output 2.2 e.g. cofinancing of the restoration of the Popovo Polje mills outside the Protected area, near Vjetrenica cave (managed by Ravno municipality)</p> <p>Output 2.1. Sustainable tourism products development e.g.</p> <p>Drina NP: sustainable tourism offer packaging and targeted support for infrastructure development;</p> <p>Vjetrenica PL: Co-financing of tourism infrastructure.</p> <p>Output 2.3 Eco-tourism concession model piloted in Sujetska National Park and associated infrastructure refurbishment and/or new constructions (that could be considered at some point)</p>	<p>The risk will be mitigated through screening , using the UNDP social and environmental screening procedures (SESP) and appropriately scoped ESIA's in order to identify and avoid possible risks (Please see ESMF Annex 23).</p> <p>Activities that are co-financing different outputs are also included in the scope of the screening/assessment procedures. Activities funded from co-financing (not GEF resources) need to be consistent with the UNDP SES requirements. Activities that are funded by GEF resources through UNDP accounts need to adhere to UNDP SES requirements.</p> <p>Additional specifications regarding the Concession model piloted under Output 2.3: The concession activities will be designed to avoid adverse indirect/consequential impacts to critical and/or sensitive habitats and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services. Monitoring of tourism concession activities will be performed according to the agreed methodology and SES requirements; protected area managers will be capacitated with tools and skills for concession management, compliance monitoring and enforcement. The concession agreement will be very specific regarding the social and environmental concerns and limitations related to any infrastructure changes at site. Any significant infrastructure developments (e.g. construction of a mountain chairlift) are subject to EIA and will not be carried out in conflict with the PA regime. The project implementation team and Output 2.2 experts will check the national requirements (e.g. for EIA) meet or exceed the requirements of the UNDP SES, and, with support and guidance from UNDP CO and SES experts,</p>

				consider if any specific SES assessments management plans are required for the Output 2.2. Specific management measures related to the cultural and historical values will be embedded in the concession documents (as per safeguards measures under Risk 4).
<p>Risk 6 The project may inadvertently contribute to potential perpetuation of discriminations against women and gender based violence. There are lingering disparities between men and women, particularly at local level and in rural areas including in the patriarchal cultures of some of the ethnic minority communities, which could be inadvertently replicated.</p> <p><i>SES Principle 3, Gender, P10, P12</i></p>	I=3 P=3	Moderate	<p>The Project could potentially perpetuate discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation of activities or access to different capacity building and/or potential economic opportunities.</p> <p>Women remain substantially underrepresented in leadership and entrepreneurial positions for example in tourism sector, with low influence in decision making processes, and in many cases economically dependent on men. Violence against women is often tolerated as “socially accepted behaviour”.³</p>	<p>The management of this risk will be done through the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and will be monitored by the project team.</p> <p>Further risk management measures will be implemented through the Process Framework for the project work in the PAs making sure that marginalized/vulnerable groups (such as women and youth) are able to participate in decision-making processes. Methods of consultation and participation will be devised in a form appropriate for affected communities.</p> <p>The project design has consistently mainstreamed gender sensitive approaches and has created opportunities for tackling women’s needs and the differentiated ways men and women use natural resources.</p> <p>The project will also gather gender-disaggregated data for evaluation purposes and use gender sensitive indicators (particularly around beneficiaries) to facilitate planning, implementation and monitoring.</p> <p>Complaints will be addressed and managed through the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the Project Board.</p>
<p>Risk 7: Project impact on the status of biodiversity and ecosystems might be limited by climate change as a direct driver of habitat conversion and biodiversity loss in the country. There is a risk of increased incidence of climate-induced wildfires in targeted project sites.</p>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate		<p>The risk will be mitigated through the project activities e.g. screening and assessments (under Output 1.1). Climate change adaptation and resilience is at the core of the project strategy. Under Component 1, the project will work to reduce the vulnerability of key biodiversity values and strengthen the resilience of target protected areas in BiH to climate change.</p> <p>A desk climate threat analysis for the pilot PAs was performed during the project preparatory phase (PPG). Based on the data</p>

³ As in many contexts, violence against women is tolerated as “socially acceptable behavior” (Jelin-Dizdar [2012](#)), occurring in a triangle framed by “a patriarchal environment, silence and struggle for the family” (Matić [2017](#)). <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/wps/2020/03/12/the-political-economy-of-gender-based-violence-in-bosnia-and-herzegovina/>

<p>Project endeavors related to the implementation of PA management plans, PA capacity building and other on-the-ground activities may be susceptible to extreme climatic conditions and events (e.g. landslides)</p> <p>SES Standard 2 Climate Change Vulnerability, 2.2 SES Standard 2 Climate Change Vulnerability, 2.3</p>				<p>available and the expert assessment of the key climate impacts and pressures on the key biodiversity values within the targeted PAs, possible response scenarios and adaptation measures were proposed by the PPG experts. Building on the key results of the PPG desk analysis, and further focusing on the PAs with the management capacities and resource available for more focus on the climate change response and adaptation, in the first year of implementation the Project will commission a comprehensive climate threat assessment of the pilot PAs. The Climate threat assessment will be planned to take into account the project SESP risk related to the susceptibility of project endeavours to climate and the extreme climate conditions, and will be responsive to the SES Standard 2.</p> <p>The project will further assist the pilot PAs with the preparation of management plans, as well as management guidelines and tools for taking into account the CC threats, threat response scenarios, ecosystem resilience and adaptation measures. The CC-sensitive management planning will also be responsive to the requirement of the UNDP SES Standard 2.</p> <p>A portfolio of adaptation and resilience solutions for targeted species and ecosystems will be developed and set under implementation under project Output 1.3. Pilot restoration options will be offered for ecosystems severely affected by various negative climate factors. Finally, stakeholder consultations with the PA management authorities and municipal governments will catalyse replication of climate threat response action planning, adaptation and resilience solutions for targeted species and ecosystems. Thus, a comprehensive response to the CC impact has already been embedded in the project strategy. Although the project will obviously not be able to prevent extreme climate events during climate events, it was designed to provide incremental steps towards building the long-term CC resilience.</p>
<p>Risk 8: Generation of non-hazardous waste as a result of tourism development and increase influx of tourists.</p> <p>Standard 8 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency 8.2</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Generation of waste can be a side effect of the increased tourism activity within the protected areas (including construction of the tourism infrastructure such as a visitor center). Although the waste generation and disposal is</p>	<p>n/a (low risk)</p>

			<p>controlled by the PA authorities, the project will assist, where required, with an additional control over increased tourism impacts, which may adversely affect the quality of nature values in and around protected areas, and create waste and noise.</p> <p>Project activities aimed at tourism development will be focused on the protected areas with strict regulations regarding waste generation and management. The capacities of protected areas to ensure adequate monitoring and enforcement of tourism activities will be enhanced.</p>	
<p>Risk 9: The project will support the development of specific management guidelines that will define the mechanisms of bark beetle outbursts control that might be associated with the use of insecticides</p> <p>Standard 8 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency 8.5</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk relates to the bark beetle outburst control activities under Output 1.3. A typical scenario for the commercial forests affected by severe bark beetle outbursts includes the use of insecticides and semiochemicals. For the forests within protected areas, the mechanisms of bark beetle outbursts control and the early response measures should be compatible with the PA regime. It is unlikely that the practice for the commercial forests will be applied to the PA forests without modification, since the PA regime does not allow for use, cause use of, or manage the use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials and chemicals, including pesticides.</p> <p>For the bark beetle outburst control, particular pest control</p>	<p>The project team and UNDP CO will make sure that adequate safeguards related to Standard 8.5 will be put in place.</p> <p>These additional risk management measure related to the project supported measures for bark beetle outburst control that are included here, refer specifically to the handling of harmful substances/pesticides in relation to Standard 8.</p> <p>UNDP project team will engage technical expertise to ensure that activities related to the bark beetle outburst control under Output 1.3. will ensure safe use of the chemicals, including use of pheromones and/or other specific insecticides and substances which will be handled, stored, applied and disposed of in accordance with international good practice such as the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.</p>

			methods (pheromone traps) will be offered in accordance with the PA regulations and best practice available.	
<p>Risk 10: The project may fail to provide appropriate labor and safety conditions for workers and community participants during the fire fighters capacity building activities and drills.</p> <p>Standard 3 Community Health, Safety and Security 3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.6; 3.7; 3.8 Standard 7 Labour and Working Conditions 7.1; 7.6 Standard 8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency 8.3</p>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	<p>Under Output 1.3. the project will directly support activities in support to fire preparedness, prevention and response within the pilot protected areas. The project involves capacity building of firefighters within the PAs, and the establishment of local rapid-response community fire-fighting teams potentially involving local communities.</p> <p>The project will support construction of basic tourism infrastructure within the protected areas (such as visitor center and tourist trail) and will possibly be involved in restoration of a traditional water-operated mill. These infrastructure projects might be associated with risks to local builders involved, as a result of force majeure or violation of constructions norms and standards.</p>	<p>The risk will be managed as follows:</p> <p>Community safety measures will be managed through screening (SESP) and appropriately scoped ESIA during the development of (i) the early warning system and (ii) Fire Protection Action Plans in PAs e.g. such as Sutjeska, Kozara and Drina, Orjen and Blidinje parks of nature, and Skakavac Nature Monument as well as for the (iii) installation of reservoirs for water storage and repairs of watchtowers.</p> <p>The risks will be further managed through hiring specialized experts for building capacity of the community fire fighting teams.</p> <p>With regard to the workers safety, the management measures will be devised on case by case basis. The project will ensure that national working standards (Labor Code) are respected for all the project activities. The requirements of this Standard are to be applied in an appropriately-scaled manner based on the nature and scale of the project, its specific activities, the project's associated social and environmental risks and impacts, and the type of contractual relationships with project workers.</p> <p>The project will ensure implementation of risk management/safeguards measures related to Standard 7 (7.6) the Occupational safety and health (OSH) which include necessary processes and measures that address the safety and health of project workers that must be in place to support project implementation. These processes and measures may be encompassed and implemented through the applicable party's occupational safety and health management system¹⁷ or processes (please see ESMF Annex 23).</p> <p>For safeguards triggered by Standard 8 (8.3) the project team and project experts will make sure to avoid the use of hazardous materials for the fire fighting capacity building activities. The fire-fighting capacity-building supported by the project will be based on the existing experience and best practices available; the best practice does exist and it includes</p>

				safety issues as a primary priority. Training programmes are standardized and include safety issues. These processes are strictly regulated in accordance with the existing law; there is long-term practice that's collected, analyzed, and used for trainings.
<p>Risk 11 Project activities involving local/field interventions and close engagement with local communities may inadvertently contribute to the spread of COVID-19.</p> <p>Standard 3 Community Health, Safety and Security, 3.4</p>	I=3 P=3	Moderate	Activities at local level are based on participatory approaches, and most of the times will include meetings and local consultations. There are a number of training workshops and awareness events, round table meetings etc.	The risk will be mitigated through adequate safeguards that the project team and UNDP CO will put in place at the Project Inception such as: (i) clear procedures in place in case of COVID19 reinstatement of restrictions, approved during project inception (ii) use of protective equipment, maintaining social distancing and using remote methods of engagement whenever possible (iii) if adequate safeguards cannot be put in place, activities that entail close local communities engagement will be put on hold if necessary, and work programme/budget will be revised as needed. Wherever possible on-line meeting platforms will be used and travel decreased. All project meetings will be organized mindful of government regulations and healthy standards and other appropriate safeguards (including those of UNDSS).
	<p>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization? <i>Note: Project categorization is determined by the highest level of significance of identified risks across all potential risk areas (as rated in Question 3).</i></p>			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		Comments	
	<i>Low Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The overall social and environmental risk category is identified as Moderate , as determined by the highest level of significance of identified risks. The SESP assessment at the PPG stage confirmed the overall Moderate risk rating. Detailed Moderate risks management measures are summarized in this SESP document and further detailed in the ESMF attached to the Project Document (Annex 23). The safeguards measures are also mainstreamed in the Project strategy associated with a limited impact that will be avoided or mitigated via straightforward management instruments, such as a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a Gender Action Plan, appropriately scoped ESIA's, Process framework and further screening using SESP. In addition, non-	

			conventional risk mitigation instrument will developed during the project implementation phase such as the set of tourism concession criteria for the Sutjeska National Park pilot, to make sure that those are responsive not only to the protected area regime limitations, but also to the environmental, social and cultural risk areas identified by the SESP.
	Substantial Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)			
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects.			
<u>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</u>	X		Status? (completed, planned)
<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		X	Targeted assessment(s) Completed during PPG: Climate screening; feasibility analysis; gender analysis, stakeholder analysis Planned during the Project Implementation: ocio-economic assessments and climate vulnerability assessments and management measures to be included in the PAs Management Plans
		X	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) Planned during implementation: to be determined based on site-specific screening
		<input type="checkbox"/>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)
<u>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>if yes, indicate overall type</i>		X	Targeted management plans (e.g. Indigenous) Completed during PPG: Gender Action Plan,

			Peoples Plan, Resettlement Action Plan, others)	Stakeholder Engagement Plan Planned during implementation: Process Framework, Livelihood Action Plan (if needed), Cultural Heritage Management Plan (if needed) others as needed per site-specific screening and assessments
		X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan)	Planned during implementation: to be determined based on site-specific screening
		X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed during PPG
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)	
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind	---		
	Human Rights	X	While the proposed project poses no direct risks of human rights violation and has no activities directly dealing with equity considerations or gender disparities, given the overall country context the project will be designed with due sensitivity to human rights, ethnic and gender equality principles.	
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	See above	
	Accountability	X		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	X	Many project activities are currently proposed within or adjacent to nature protected areas and areas proposed for protection. The design and implementation of particular project interventions, primary of which are associated with tourism development within the protected areas, will make	

			sure to avoid adverse environmental effects on the sensitive habitats.
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	X	Climate change effects and consequences, such as extreme climatic events and habitat conversion may become a significant factor determining the project impact on biodiversity and ecosystems.
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	X	
	4. Cultural Heritage	X	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	X	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	X	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor DocuSigned by: <i>Amra Zorlak</i>	13-Jun-2022	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 A4921E9DC6DE41F... DocuSigned by: <i>Raduska Cupac</i>	11-Jun-2022	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 3F99114807FE48F... DocuSigned by: <i>Raduska Cupac</i>	11-Jun-2022	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
<p>INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.</p>		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		Answer (Yes/No)
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)?	No
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Yes
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		---
P.4	adverse impacts on 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? 4	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	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? 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.	Yes

⁴ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		---
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	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?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		---
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	Yes
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	Yes
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	Yes
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
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? ⁵	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ⁶	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the 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?	Yes

⁵ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

⁶ 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</i>	
2.3	direct or indirect increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disasters now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the potentially involve or lead to:</i>		---
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	Yes
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	Yes
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	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)?	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		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		---
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	Yes
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	Yes
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)?	Yes
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? ⁷	No

⁷ 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.

5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		---
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	No
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i>	No
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above.</i>	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		---
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	Yes
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	Yes
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		---
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	Yes

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