

Annex I: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and plans as needed

1. Rationale for the Social and Environmental Screening (SES)

2. To maximise the scope for achieving the SDGs' desired outcomes, all programmes funded by or through UNDP must contribute to social and environmental sustainability. Therefore "Programmes and Projects (must) adhere to the objectives and requirements of the SES, which are to: (i) strengthen the social and environmental outcomes of Programmes and Projects; (ii) avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment; (iii) minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible; (iv) strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks; and (v) ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people." (quoted from UNDP "Environmental and Social Screening Procedure" Version March 2016).

3. As part of the SES, gender- (and other) power relations are analysed and conditions to address gender and other inequalities are formulated:

- No sustainable development can be achieved without gender justice and equality;
- Everyone is gendered: women, men, youth (f/m/t) and hence the gender analysis addresses all positions;
- Protection of the environment without serving the interest of the people (women, men, youth, elderly in their various positions) living on, and from the land to be protected is not sustainable.

4. Methodology and approach

5. To collect the data required for this SES, which includes a gender power analysis, the following activities were undertaken:

1. A literature review, covering the issues to be addressed by the project as well as issues pertaining to the socio-economic, assets' control and (gender) power position of different sections of the communities in the proposed geographical areas;
2. Meetings with CEPA and relevant PNG government departments and financial institutions; (I)NGOs; CSOs and research institutes involved in, or having an interest in environmental protection, biodiversity as well as socio-economic developments and rights of (mostly) rural communities;
3. Meetings with relevant private sector parties, already engaged in environmental protection activities and its funding, to learn from their experiences;
4. Meetings with funding agencies and INGOs already engaged in financing environmental protection, potentially interested to be co-financers of the project to be developed;
5. A stakeholder Inception workshop on May 18th, 2017 in Port Moresby, discussing basic problems to be addressed by the project; potential solutions, risks and obstacles, as well as the nature of information to be collected during field visits;
6. Design of selection criteria for potential pilot areas for the project to be developed, based on which CEPA made a preliminary site selection;
7. Visits to proposed pilot areas in Sepik, Madang/Wanang and Kimbe areas, as well as a visit to Lae, to meet with Provincial and LLG officials, NGOs, research institutes and private sector parties and, most importantly, to collect primary data among communities through meetings with local leaders and Focus Group Discussions with women, men and young people, both together and separately. These meetings were meant to learn not only about their differentiated socio-economic and gender power positions, environmental issues, concerns and changes observed, their development opportunities, but also about their dreams, desires, and their interest to actively engage in furthering environmental protection, through the establishment of Protected Areas, for their own long term socio-economic benefits as well as the maintenance of the biodiversity of PNG.
8. Project validation workshop with key stakeholders on November 29th, 2017 in Port Moresby, discussing and checking field findings re gender and social power issues.

6. Context analysis

7. There are a few striking differences between the environmental protection context of Papua New Guinea and many other countries in development, to which GEF makes financial contributions for sustainable environmental protection.

- Though PNG does not rank high on the standard global GDP listing (119th out of 190 countries in 2017), particularly in rural areas most communities in all their diversities, including women and young people, generally do not suffer (sustained) food insecurity or problems of building and maintaining adequate shelters for their families. There are indications, however, that global climate change may increase the number of climate refugees, for whom such/ this erstwhile security no longer exists.
- Approximately 95% of all the land in PNG belongs to communities and not to the state. Barring a few state parks, the land and water areas already registered, demarcated and proposed to be registered or potentially available as “Protected Areas” legally belong to communities (whether under control of these communities or under control of other parties/industries, through long term leases or illegal occupation). The new project will therefore primarily relate to those communities.
- Whereas the natural wealth, abundance and diversity of animal and plant species in most such (potential) protected areas is evidently deteriorating, it still appears very abundant as the changes are relatively slow and hence most people in the communities are not very conscious or worried about such deterioration and hence not easily inclined to undertake efforts costing time, energy and money protecting their environment. Through increased alternative sources of cash income, moreover, food and income particularly of men depend less on their own natural resources than it did before and hence a deterioration does not instantly affect their lives.

8. Gender power issues: the distinct positions of women and men

9. Papua New Guinea is known for its great diversity of peoples, cultures, traditions and languages. Historical geographical origins, as well as present geographical contexts (living on different islands, in different altitudes of mountain ranges or in coastal areas, as well as diverse modes of production) have influenced cultural traditions, practices, habits, as well as changes, maintenance or reinforcement of such traditions and practices in the communities. Notwithstanding such great historical diversity, including a small number of communities following matrilineal heritage practices, the commonly adhered to patriarchal norms and values, the traditional cultural ones as well as those introduced in colonial times, greatly determine and maintain the **social position of women and girls as subordinate to men, both in public and in private spheres, throughout the country.**

10. Most rural communities in PNG do not suffer from food insecurity, shelter problems or poverty: nature’s abundance provides for most of their basic food items, cooking fuel, water and house construction materials. Sale of marketable produce (from gardens, fishing, hunting or – more recent- commercial farming activities, or sometimes cash income from employment) generally covers primary cash needs, although school fees for secondary school education of both boys and girls are mentioned as increasingly problematic. **Available food is shared equally between members of families, without discriminating according to sex.** Similarly, **no sex-based discrimination was mentioned with respect to spending money on school fees.**

11. While the basic livelihood provision is fairly good for men and women alike, it was strikingly clear from the literature study as well as from the community focus group discussions and the overall assessment in preparation of the proposal, that local cultural traditions, colonial administrative heritage and particularly patriarchal notions of male and senior age dominance, not merely determine division of labour between women and men in favour of men, but also **seriously restrict the social position and decision making power of women** - and to a great extent of young people - in matters of daily life and planning for the future at personal, household and community levels.

12. Though variations exist between communities and regions in terms of the position of women and their levels of financial autonomy, social status and control over the use of productive assets, the general conclusion is that **the position of women in PNG is (nearly) always secondary to men; that women suffer from male dominance in all respects and that many women are subjected to serious (domestic) physical as well as sexual violence.**

13. Socio-economic position of women and men in the communities

14. Women are almost exclusively responsible for managing the household affairs in terms of food preparation, fuel and water collection, rearing and caring for children, while also highly involved in food production in the 'gardens' (swidden cultivation) and with fishing, when living in coastal areas.

15. With variations between communities and regions, many women in rural areas are organised in social groupings, often through their participation in church related groups, much more so than their male partners in the communities. Formal community leadership is generally in the hands of men only. Though sometimes a wife of a community leader can be seen as leader and automatically given the responsibility to organise and lead women in the community. Hence the position of women in society can be influenced by their husbands social, economic and leadership status.

16. Hunting, clearing of land for new gardens, fishing by boat and the main construction work on a new house has traditionally been the work of men. Employment in the oil palm industry, and other formal employment outside the community is usually limited to men.

17. With reduced fishing by boat in many locations and less opportunities for hunting and other such traditional male work, many men sit idle at home, while waiting for their wives to serve them.

18. Gender Based Violence more than an individual mishap

19. Violence Against Women (VAW) and more general, Gender Based Violence (GBV), is not a new phenomenon in PNG, but from (verbal) accounts it appears to have seriously increased in recent years. A range of different causes are mentioned particularly by women in the communities as well as by other stakeholders and experts, referring to old traditions but also to recent (social and economic) changes in the communities and the PNG society at large.

- An often-mentioned cause of such violence is the notion of 'male entitlement', resulting from toxic masculine interpretations ('woman is owned by man') of the tradition of paying a bride price to the community at the time of marriage. But the (amount of the) bride price as such is also mentioned as easily triggering GBV.
- One of the triggers for the use of GBV is the excessive use of drugs and alcohol (which is often consumed 'on credit'). Alcohol, commercially produced or locally brewed from available fruits, has been around for many years, but the level of home-brewed and - more recent home distilled – alcohol has fast increased. Particularly young boys, sitting idle at home - in absence of education/schooling opportunities, jobs or gainful activities-, are easily tempted to engage in "steaming", the term used for distilling alcohol. Their strong alcohol is sold within the community as well as to outsiders and provides them cash needed for fashionable clothing, mobile phones and phone airtime. The cash they require to buy the ingredients that are not available in the community (e.g. sugar and yeast) is often forcibly taken from their mother or wife. It was noted that sometimes also young women help their partners or brothers in the brewing and distilling process as it earns them some cash income. Increasing numbers of young women also drink.
- Levels of literacy and education in general are low and life-skills education, including communication and anger management skills, are generally absent (only occasionally provided through church or Women's Council groups or civil society organisations, e.g. Eastern Highlands Family Voice).
- Comprehensive sexuality education is virtually absent and hence awareness about family planning and contraception is minimal. As a result (also caused by the increasing absence of reproductive health care and supplies) the family size in many rural areas has increased, leading to more stress in the families.
- Men, using their dominant position, often insist on having a son and in case there are only daughters, their wives feel obliged to give in, even if they prefer not to have more children. Husbands will easily use the threat of marrying another woman, in case the wife does not give in to the man's sexual desires and wanting more children. Many women prefer less children.
- Many women fear their husbands and cultural traditions do not give much space to women to voice her own opinion: men decide, women need to oblige.
- In some areas, however, women are becoming more vocal and will not accept all men say. This happens particularly when women have had some education, have their own income and are organised through church- or NGO-organised or women's council groups. But voicing their views easily leads to increased domestic violence as men want to keep their level of control (often under peer pressure by other men).

- Particularly when men are frustrated - no gainful employment, reduced local production to sell, hence 'failing' as traditional breadwinner and thus as 'a man' (according to their upbringing) - they often use violence to show or reconfirm their dominant power position as their skills to communicate in other ways within the household are limited.
- Other reported triggers for men to feel insecure and frustrated resulting in violence are the level of nepotism and corruption as well as the effects of wantokism.
- For other men, it is their access to money and changing lifestyle - without taking responsibility for the family needs - that induces the use of violence, particularly in the case of extra marital relations.
- In East Sepik polygamy is increasing (men often using their 'barren wives' as excuse) easily leading to domestic conflicts and violence as the first wife has no say in such second marriage.
- Different expressions of modernity, new lifestyles, higher needs for cash and a clash of older and younger generations' thinking - influenced by using social media - are often seen as triggering conflicts and violence.
- Many children grow up in families where men control their children and partner by instilling fear and using violence. Boys that have witnessed their father using violence against their mother to get something (done) easily see and adopt that as normal behaviour, while girls in such situations learn to accept the violence and oblige.
- Because the traditional social practices of 'hunting' rape perpetrators or ridiculing a man, who uses violence against his wife, have faded away in many communities and there is hardly any law enforcement response to such violence (and hence little reporting), men mostly get away with their continuous use of domestic and gender based violence, condoned by their peers.
- It is also noted by many professionals that PNG laws on domestic violence (as well as sorcery, leading to violence) urgently require updating, to be able to address GBV effectively.
- GBV, abuse and rape of women is also prevalent in the settings of the extracting industries: mostly without any repercussions for the perpetrators or adequate support for the survivors.
- Not all men are violent, but because there is a culture of violence, condoning the use of violence is common, making many men 'bystander' to GBV, rather than actively stopping and preventing it. Peer pressure among men to condone violence, makes it difficult for men to start addressing abuse, rape and other forms of gender violence.

20. Unless acknowledged and addressed, the gender based power difference and notably the wide-spread prevalence of GBV, is a structural hindrance in the effective design and sustainable implementation of any development project, also and perhaps specifically in the organisation of community based environmental protection.

Support for GEF-6 project activities at community level will be conditioned by eliminating and preventing GBV. Community groups, unwilling/unsuccessful in addressing and preventing GBV will be excluded from financial support. Community groups lacking necessary skills, but willing to address GBV, however, can be trained and supported in their process to eliminate/prevent GBV.

21. Age power issues: the position of young people

22. Traditionally, young people -boys and girls- have little say in matters that concern the community at large or for that matter in family affairs. At home the father and at community level the traditional leaders, primarily men, only occasionally a woman, decide.

23. Because of the changes in mobility and contacts, influenced by using mobile phones and social media (where there is mobile phone coverage) the position, views and aspirations of young people, particularly boys, is changing. Depending on the ease of contact with the world outside their own community or village, young boys and to some lesser extent girls, develop different views on their cultural tradition and values than their parents hold. This often leads to generational conflicts, in which parents do not know how to 'manage' their adolescent children, and adolescents at the same time feel ignored by their parents. Marriage age has gone down in recent years, reportedly from - on average - 25 to as low as 14.

24. Young people's aspirations and ambitions vary, in relation to their own levels of education, opportunities for (self-) employment, proximity to urban areas and related transport, and strength of their cultural ties to the community. In many rural and remote communities, young boys (both unmarried and newly married) find little opportunities for (paid) work and hence many sit idle at their parents' homes. In absence of parental guidance, or adequate education or other forms of social education, young boys, as mentioned above, may easily engage in home brewing and distilling of alcohol for their own consumption and selling (to earn some income), subsequently contributing to abusive alcohol consumption, GBV and sexual abuse. As a result, there is an increase in unwanted teenage pregnancies, occasionally leading to underage marriage. Many pregnant young girls, however, return home and get socially isolated.

25. Different from young boys, freely roaming around or sitting idle at home, most young and newly married girls are occupied in household activities and when land is available, food gardening and fishing. Mothers often prefer their daughters to go to school as they recognise the value of educated girls in their future lives.

26. Some young people, both boys and girls, are conscious about the environmental changes and deterioration; they see the need for protection, but also feel that their voices are rarely heard by the older generation leadership.

27. Development issues in rural communities

28. Though basic food and shelter needs are covered reasonably well in most rural communities, some other development needs are no longer met. Whereas many rural communities have facilities for elementary and primary education, the recruitment and particularly retaining of teachers has become a severe problem. Many communities do not have teachers from their own communities and hence need to employ teachers from outside the community. Payment of salaries and provisions for the schools by the government has become a problem and hence many schools are no longer in use as there are no teachers. Externally recruited teachers may also leave their job because of the remoteness of the community. In one situation a teacher left because the level of alcohol abuse in the community was extremely high and none of the parents or community leaders were prepared to address the issue.

29. There were also reports about teachers being abusive and thereby not providing a conducive learning context.

30. Similar to the situation in the field of education, many rural health centres do not have trained staff, equipment or (adequate) medical supplies, because the government is no longer providing the funds for that, leaving large segments of the rural population in need of general health care as well as reproductive health- and maternity care. No family planning education is provided, nor are contraceptives available for those families wanting to space or prevent (further) pregnancies. Compared to other countries in the Pacific/Oceania region, the population growth in PNG is high (estimated to be 2.07 in 2017 by worldpopulationreview.com, but women in the communities visited reported much higher figures), resulting in hardship in the families concerned as well as fast increasing pressure on the environment.

31. PNG moreover has "the highest incidence of HIV/AIDS in the Pacific and meets the criteria for a generalized HIV/AIDS epidemic. The leading cause of death is malaria, which affected about 1.7 million people in 2003 alone" (source: <http://worldpopulationreview.com>).

32. Many communities lack adequate access to safe drinking water sources, aggravated by the fast increase of the population. Limited road infrastructure and absence of affordable means for water transport limit access by the communities to markets, supplies, larger healthcare facilities and higher education, and vice versa, for such service providers and government officials to the communities. Many communities still do not have any, or only very limited access to mobile phone coverage to the world outside their own community.

33. In absence of adequate transport infrastructure and facilities, local food production in access of local needs is hardly marketed outside.

34. Environmental awareness and protective action

35. The visits to the communities, WLMAs and LMMAs revealed that men generally did not report fundamental changes in their natural surroundings that have impacted their lives. As a result, men generally did not express the need or urgency to protect their environment. The reasons for that appear to be threefold: 1. Environmental

changes, including reduced presence or disappearance of fish and wildlife species happen through slow processes. 2. With the increase of commercial activities, like oil palm cultivation, or employment in the oil palm and other industries, their reliance on access to fertile fishing or hunting grounds, or forest land for gardens has reduced, as part of their needs are now met by cash income. 3. Men are rarely in full charge of collecting drinking water or cooking fuel, hence they do not notice the changes easily.

36. Women on the other hand, spoke of changes in the environment affecting them directly through decrease in the (easy) availability of fuel wood, availability and access to clean and safe drinking water, as well as either reduction of space for gardens to grow staple food, fruits and vegetables, or returning to the same garden areas after too short a period for it to regenerate its fertility. Fast population growth as well as use of garden land for oil palm were mentioned as the causes.

37. With oil palm trees often planted in erstwhile vegetable gardens, the diet in many communities has changed as well. Increasingly fresh staple food, vegetables, fruits and fresh fish are replaced by industrially produced and often imported canned or packaged foods. Reduced fresh food intake is likely to negatively affect personal health, which is already reported in some areas.

38. In focus group discussions women as well as men are shared their views that much of the environmental degradation (erosion, water pollution, reduction of land available for gardens) were caused by loggers, violating existing laws and community land rights, but they felt unable to stop them and when tried, unsuccessful in raising these issues with the relevant authorities. Similarly, many women and youth realised that communities were not adequately protecting their fishing grounds against external intrusion and hence there is increasing theft of stock. But there was also awareness that sometimes members of their own communities were to be blamed as they give in to easy and prefer illicit cash earning by harvesting crocodile eggs, sea cucumbers beyond sustainable numbers or by uprooting entire massoy (local shrub species), eaglewood and other valuable trees and shrubs for quick sales to traders from West Papua and elsewhere to produce commercially lucrative fragrances and other products.

39. In some proposed pilot locations there was fear among community members for the impact that proposed - but not fully started - mining will have on their habitat, wildlife and fish stock because of proposed (and sometimes already started) road construction and related erosion and pollution.

40. Environmental protection to date: focus on the environment, not on community needs

41. Starting from the late seventies, several INGOs have promoted environmental protection through the establishment and (when possible) registration of conservation areas (WLMAs and LMMAs). Foreign funds were made available for the procurement and running of equipment e.g. boats, fuel, staff stipends, etc. Some extracting industries have also invested in different forms of environmental protection as part of their CSR policies.

42. Overall planning and environmental analysis and visioning for these 'protected areas' was usually done by the staff of the INGOs. Community groups, mostly consisting of men, were established for the implementation of the environmental protection plans. At community level, decision making was usually in the hands of management committees of elder men (including local chiefs and other established authorities), with only occasionally a few women members.

43. For as long as funding continued, these WLMA and LMMA committees existed and various protective activities were undertaken, but with little involvement of women or young (f/m/t) people. Most of the funded activities related directly to environmental protection, with generally little attention for other (immediate or long term) needs that communities have. Reportedly, there was hardly a sense of ownership of the selected activities by the communities: receiving the payments and equipment was the major driving force, to be involved in such projects. When the (I)NGOs no longer received funding and terminated their investments, payments and often even their (office) presence, many such environmental protection activities seized operation, and hence: protection stopped.

44. Many women in the suggested pilot areas visited were conscious of the failing management of the earlier projects and felt that they as women in the communities - sometimes already organised in groups through their church, an NGO or as local women's council) - could manage environment conservation areas very well.

45. It must be noted that there are also a sizable number of old Protected Areas in PNG (whether formally registered as such or not) that have continued protecting their land areas without any government or NGO

support. These communities are motivated to protect their natural environment because they are aware of the need as well as the benefits they derive from such protection.

46. Potential role of women and youth in effective environmental protection

47. In view of the felt needs of women (fuel, clean water, food gardens, small fishes and related management roles) and their deeper felt urgency and hence potential sense of ownership of initiatives to protect their surroundings and address negative environmental changes, the project will pro-actively engage women in the choice, design and management of the project activities in their setting.

In the GEF-6 project 65% of the positions in committees, set up to plan and manage PAs, will be reserved for women and youth

48. Success and sustainability of any development activity lies with the level of ownership, commitment and responsibilities taken for activities by community members concerned. Given their understanding of the urgency, it is foreseen that in many of the activities and activity management women will be in the lead.

49. Because (some) young people (m/f/t) showed clear interest in environmental protection as well, their joblessness and sitting idle at home could change if they are adequately heard and involved in planning, decision making and implementing of environment protection activities as well, transforming their often-negative social position in the community to a positive role of engagement and action. Their potential and practical roles will be assessed as well in the start-up phase of the different project activities.

50. Andro-centrism and patriarchal power relations, traditions and practices do not change overnight and hence, design meetings in the start-up phase will involve the traditional male leadership in support for the activities to be undertaken, as in the long run the whole community will benefit.

51. The more recognition and support can be generated for the active role of women in (some of) the environmental protection and livelihood activities planned, the greater the scope for the project to go beyond only gender mainstreaming during the project's life and actually contribute towards gender transformative action: recognition of the important roles women play, gender-balanced sharing of planning, implementing and managing of the protective activities, rather than women only following male instructions.

52. Once stronger organised and vocal, and concretely involved in project management, women will be supported, along with men and f/m/t youth, to also address other issues of the gender and generation inequalities: male dominance and (sexual) violence. An active role by young people (m/f/t), with dreams and aspirations that often differ from the traditional elder male dominance, is likely to enhance a positive social change process. If adequately guided and trained, young women and men can help reducing physical and gender-based violence and thereby contribute to a more conducive and cooperative community life.

53. Such change processes require strong civil society support in the bottom-up organising and planning phases. But it will also require government services being delivered to the communities: quality (hence context-adequate) education, delivery of required reproductive and other health services, credit/rural banking and marketing opportunities, and adequate and affordable communication infrastructure (mobile coverage, roads, boats).

54. Whereas the minimal requirement of any new development project should be 'do no harm', hence not being gender-negative and increasing inequalities, or gender blind, the GEF-6 project provides a crucial and indispensable development opportunity, contributing to gender transformative action. It will aim to move towards gender- and age-transformative action, as a sustainable win-win situation for everyone. In the planned project life of only seven years, this may not be totally achieved, but the processes and structures put in place are planned to create, practice, experience and subsequently carry forward the ingredients towards gender transformation and hence gender justice, beneficial to all.

55. One of the crucial elements for this, is for women and young people to also play an active role in the monitoring and evaluation processes of the project. What changes, brought about by project activities, do they

consider sustainable improvements in their lives? What are the indicators they want to use, to monitor progress towards the desired changes?

56. In the start-up phase of the project, all concerned and particularly women and young people (f/m/t) will be trained and guided in formulating their own baseline (covering livelihood issues, gender and age power issues, environment), setting short and longer-term goals, as well as monitoring mechanisms and indicators to measure progress and address problems. The ultimate financial sustainability of protected areas depends greatly on the level of acceptance of responsibility for the management and handling of community owned land and water areas, which in turn will relate to the opportunities of women, men and young people of the communities to equally benefit from such protection and improve their lives.

Project Information

1. Project Title Sustainable Finance of Papua New Guinea's Protected Area Network
2. Project Number PIMS 5507
3. Location (Global/Region/Country) Papua New Guinea

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

The project will 1) address core human rights issues of PNG's indigenous peoples' / communities' rights to access and control the land and water assets they traditionally and communally own and 2) help protect their assets against un-lawful/ un-consented occupation and exploitation by extracting industries and others; 3) assist in establishing Protected Areas on the land of the Indigenous Communities that own these land- and water resources, fully consented by the communities and managed by either community groups/members, or parties selected by them.

The project will strengthen the capacity of CEPA - PNG's Conservation and Environment Protection Authority - to effectively help protecting communities' traditional land- and water rights by setting and actively enforcing adequate policies, procedures and licencing agreements in line with national and international (environmental protection) protocols and agreements, including communities' Free, Prior Informed Consent (for any land/water lease licencing to outside parties), and to assist in registering community owned Protected Areas for the benefit of improving their livelihood development and simultaneously the sustainable protection of their natural environment for present and future generations' right to development and decent living.

The project will strengthen the capacities of CBOs and local/national NGOs to assist community groups effectively addressing and ending (traditional) harmful practices, age- and gender-based discrimination, Gender Based Violence and corruptive practices in relation to accessing government services and contracts. With the support of CBOs and local/national NGOs, community groups will call on Local Level Governments' (LLGs) and Provincial Administrations' authorities to restore/guarantee adequate education and healthcare/reproductive health services, covering personnel, salaries, equipment and supplies as part of their right to development and safe living.

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

The project recognises that male dominance, androcentric traditions and policies, traditional practices harmful to women, gender inequalities and severe level of Gender Based Violence constitute serious hindrances for effective, gender just and sustainable development. These will be addressed to maximise the scope of the project to be successful and leading to sustainable results for all intersectional power-regimes' categories of communities' members.

Women have shown greater insight and interest than men in protecting their (direct) environment primarily because they realise how environmental changes/deterioration are affecting their daily chores and responsibilities, particularly related to the quantity and quality of clean drinking water, firewood, house construction materials and land available for food cultivation ('gardens') for their families and cash income. Women are keen to be involved in environmental protection activities as it will ease their domestic work and improve the health and lives of their families.

The project therefore will promote the active involvement of women - as well as young people (F/M/T) – in all stages of the project activity design, management and benefits distribution, by reserving 65% of all positions in committees to plan, manage and handle Protected Areas and all allied activities for its sustainable financing, for women and youth. By acknowledging and promoting their leading roles in environmental protection, in concert with their domestic/family responsibilities, women's empowerment will be actively promoted by the GEF-6 project.

To improve gender equality and address the severe level of male dominance and GBV, all support for GEF-6 project activities at community level will be conditioned by concrete efforts to eliminating and preventing GBV. Community groups lacking necessary skills, but willing to address GBV, will be trained and guided in their process to eliminate/prevent GBV.

By actively engaging young people, male and female and other identities, in the development and protection of their communities' natural and social surroundings, while supported by CBOs/NGOs with live skill trainings (including SRHR), the changed roles, attitudes and behaviour of young people is expected to contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment, moving away from male dominance, female submissiveness and all forms of GBV.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The project recognises that mainstreaming environmental sustainability can only be effective if combined with addressing livelihood needs and other developmental concerns felt and expressed by the communities concerned. Only than communities - and within them women, men and young people (F/M/T) in their different ethnic and class positions - will feel and can take ownership and responsibility for the activities to be undertaken.

CBOs and local/national NGOs will be supported and capacitated to assist different interest groups (women, men, youth, etc.) in the communities in 1) undertaking participatory baseline surveys of their livelihood needs/concerns and prevailing/changing environmental conditions; 2) designing activities that will address these needs, concerns and conditions as well as indicators that the different community stakeholders groups consider progress 3) undertaking and managing the actual livelihood/income earning and environmental protection activities; 4) monitoring the progress made in terms of both benefitting the livelihoods as well as restoring or protecting the natural wealth and biodiversity of the nature area to be protected, respectively the Protected Area.

The capital available for the trust fund, set up for long term sustainable financing of protected areas, will only be invested in enterprises and activities that promote and protect sustainable and socially responsible development.

The project recognises that the responsibility for sustainable financing and protection of PNG's unique biodiversity and natural resource abundance for the benefit of PNG and the world at large, cannot be placed exclusively on the shoulders of the government of PNG or on the communities setting up and managing Protected Areas (on their communally owned lands and waters) and needs to be shared by the international community through grants, subsidies and other finance mechanisms (through the project biodiversity fund and finance mechanisms for small activities and investments).

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p>			<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p><i>Risk Description</i></p>	<p><i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i></p>	<p><i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i></p>	<p><i>Comments</i></p>	<p><i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i></p>
<p>Risk 1: (Principle 1, 5) duty bearers i.e., CEPA and government national and provincial departments and agencies do not meet their obligations to deliver adequate services/legal protection, etc. to the communities engaged in existing or to be established Protected Areas e.g. against illegal occupation</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The scope for sustainable success of the project is higher when duty bearers adequately deliver on their mandates. But examples exist in PNG where communities have protected their natural environment without any such support.</p>	<p>The project will support CEPA in adequately understanding their mandate (Output 1.1) and subsequently acting upon that, eg with respect to legal protection against land grabbing. The project will also build the capacity of CEPA (Output 1.3).</p>
<p>Risk 2: (Principle 1, 6) right holders i/e community groups and PA Steering Committees are unable to claim their rights due to their own limited knowledge/capacity/power</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Support to community groups will increase their capacities. Some communities already have strong leaders.</p>	
<p>Risk 3: (Principle 1, 8) community groups protecting their rightful control over their natural resources may be exposed to threats of actual violence by logging/mining companies and others wanting to gain access and control over these lands as has been shown</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Several community groups shared their fears for the powerful extracting companies and the lack of protection by the relevant government authorities</p>	<p>Once established and gazetted as Protected Area (or under a conservation deed – providing legal protection for the land) and hence protected by the PA Bill, or registered in a different format for protection, the government is obliged to provide the protection required against abuse, violence or dispossession</p>
<p>Risk 4: (Principle 2, 3) Many women/leaders shared their gender equality and other concerns and proposed actively addressing/eliminating GBV and promoting women leadership roles.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The concerns of the people have been addressed in the proposal - GBV prevention and women leadership roles are part of the proposal</p>	<p>The project has well elaborated gender and power strategy (see Section IV of the project document) with various mechanisms to work towards addressing GBV and promoting women leadership roles among the communities.</p>
<p>Risk 5: (Principle 3/standard 1, 1.2) Project activities all relate to the establishment and improved management of Protected Areas on community owned land, designed to benefit both the community and the sustainable</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The project supports communities in their PA establishment, hence environmental protection efforts linked to adequate financing, as win-win with livelihood development. CEPA is</p>	

<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESIA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
<p>protection of 'critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas', hence not a risk as such. By working to protect such critical habitats, the project will not 'harm' these ecosystems; on the contrary, it will be protecting them.</p> <p>In case PA establishment/protection is challenged by extracting industries or communities selling out based on corrupt leadership and these actions are not challenged or stopped, there is a potential risk to critical habitats.</p> <p>Risk 6: (Principle 3/standard 1, 1.7) The establishment and protection of sustainable Protected Marine Areas may involve sustainable harvesting of specific fish populations or other aquatic species for community consumption and/or sale to finance the long-term protection of the area's biodiversity. The project will establish natural resource management agreements with communities. In other words, there is no economic displacement risk; on the contrary, the sustainable nature of the natural resource use will enhance well-being and livelihoods.</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>obliged to provide the legal protection, and technical protection to register the PA.</p> <p>CSOs will provide the technical assistance for such win-win environmental protection projects.</p> <p>The project will also provide scientifically and statistically proven information for the community to appreciate the importance and relevance for protecting the area</p> <p>The project includes building the knowledge of the community groups involved to sustainably protect as well as manage harvesting arrangements of species of fish, corals and sea grass population (e.g. sea cucumbers) in the marine protected areas so that the communities can make informed decisions on protection and management rules of their protected marine areas.</p>	
<p>Well-managed PA will be able to control harvesting abuse risks.</p> <p>Risk 7: (Principle 3/standard 1, 1.9) the Project is likely to involve controlled harvesting of specific plant/tree species for the extraction of marketable properties, like incense/fragrances or medicines, for livelihood development and sustainable financing of the PA.</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The present unsustainable cutting and illegal sale to foreign parties of such plants/trees will be curtailed and replaced by sustainable methods benefitting the communities (financially) and the biodiversity of the Protected Area, based on studies to be undertaken to quantify and qualify the species and habitats as well as their importance, and significance and their</p>	

Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
<p>However, the project will not have ABS activities – although well-managed PA will be able to control harvesting abuse risks.</p>			<p>potential responsible harvesting for community income and further preservation.</p>	
<p>Risk 8: (Principle 3/standard 2, 2.2) Temperature increases caused by climate change may affect the survival of coral reefs and other marine life; may increase risk of droughts and lower availability of safe drinking water. Rising sea levels caused by climate change may threaten survival of communities in coastal areas leading to the increase number of climate refugees</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Coral bleaching is already reported because of rising sea water temperature. Though the likelihood of climate change is high and hence the risks indicated as such, these changes are not likely to occur to disastrous levels during the lifespan of this project</p>	<p>CBO and NGOs working as partners to the project will work with communities to undertake participatory resource mapping towards observing and understanding the climate change trends of destruction, degradation and resource depletion, towards making informed decisions on management rules within the context of sustainable natural resource management, and to propose mitigation and adaptive approaches to sustaining the threatened species /habitats when feasible.</p>
<p>Risk 9: (Principle 3/standard 3, 3.5) Landslides and erosion may well be caused by extracting industries' logging and day-mining practices, directly impacting on the communities' livelihoods and health. Flooding and extreme climatic conditions may happen as well, negatively impacting the communities' health. Neither one is caused by the project</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Some downhill communities are already affected by uphill logging. Extreme climate conditions are not likely to occur during the project life. Communities and project areas that are affected by destructive logging activities will be provided the venues to seek justice (through NGOs and CBOs that support community rights; e.g. CELCOR).</p>	
<p>Risk 10: (Principle 3/standard 4, 4.2) Community groups in this project will utilise their bountiful nature, rich bird life and impressive cultural heritage to attract tourists for income generation and financing of the PAs. Risks of tourists' (cultural/sexual) abusive behaviour need to be prevented/addressed. However, tourism is at such a low level at present (and will continue to be for the foreseeable future) that this risk is very, very low.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Some of the proposed sites already attract tourists, based on their great terrestrial and marine wealth and diversity as well as their rich cultural traditions. Traditional cultural practices may require protection against abuse (photographs taken/tourists staying in community guesthouses.</p>	<p>Providing education and awareness to communities seeking to take in tourist (e.g. through eco-tourism) on importance of quality/safe tourist facilities; hospitality courses and general awareness on importance (and handling potential risks) of tourists visiting communities and on value of the cross-cultural exchanges that will influence the young generation's future. Tourism best practices will be shared at the annual PA forums.</p>
<p>With improvements in travel arrangements and adequate public relations, there is a likely increased need for accommodation for specific festivals (eg the crocodile festival in East Sepic. Given the relative undeveloped</p>				

Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESIA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
<p>services external tour operators' interest is still low and hence their scope to exploit the local communities. This may change and tourism best practices will be shared at the annual PA forums.</p> <p>Risk 11: (Principle 3/standard 5, 5.4) No: the project will not affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources. On the contrary the project will strengthen and support communities in their customary rights over their land (for their own livelihoods and managing PAs). The conservation deeds (for community conservation area) that will be applied are precisely to provide additional legal protection to the communities.</p> <p>Risk 12: (Principle 3/standard 6, 6.1: 6.2) About 95% of the land in PNG is owned by communities belonging to different indigenous peoples (and within them different tribes). This project covers only land/marine areas that is communally/community owned and hence belonging to indigenous peoples. These communities decide what land/marine area they wish to include under (new) Protected Areas. The project will support the involved indigenous communities in the win-win of protecting the area while creating opportunities for their sustainable livelihood development. Hence the negative impact on the rights of the indigenous people is extremely low as they themselves are the owners and beneficiaries of the activities planned</p> <p>Risk 13: (Principle 3/standard 6, 6.5) the project may involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 1</p> <p>I = 1 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The principal threat to the land is from external sources (logging, mining and other extractive licences as well as SABLs). By providing additional legal protection – through conservation deeds in community conservation areas, the project is supporting the communities' constitutional rights over their land.</p>	
			<p>The project will positively affect “the human rights, lands, natural resources, the indigenous peoples” involved in setting up and managing their Protected Areas. Setting up of PAs will help protecting the lands of these indigenous communities against influence/control of outsiders (extracting industries and others). Hence: the project need not be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</p>	
	<p>I = 1 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Ref Risk 7</p>	

Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
<p>on lands and marine areas owned by indigenous peoples: Ref Risk 7</p> <p>Risk 14: (Principle 3/standard 6, 6.8) As the Project involves indigenous peoples protecting their own communal land and marine areas as Protected Areas against outsiders' interests, it helps to protect their physical and cultural survival.</p> <p>Risk 15: (Principle 3/standard 6, 6.9) The project will not affect the cultural heritage of communities; on the contrary, the project will work to protect cultural heritage. Where trade of natural resources exist, the project will work with communities to ensure that trade practices are sustainable and beneficial to the communities in question. Ref risk 10</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>See also comments under Risk 10 Studies done on the protected area can provide data and information on importance to protect against destruction by outside interest.</p> <p>See also comments under Risk 10 The nature of the PAs and newly designed management rules specifically for these PAs, will help to preserve their cultural and knowledge heritage against exploitation and destruction. The use of FPIC, participation and inclusion is a central part of the project.</p>	
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see <u>SESP</u> for guidance)				
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Low Risk</i> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Moderate Risk</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: left;"><i>High Risk</i> <input type="checkbox"/></p>				
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?				
Check all that apply				
Principle 1: Human Rights				
				Comments
				Duty bearers' limitations are well known, project influence is limited
<p>The project focuses on protection of terrestrial and marine areas belonging to indigenous peoples, by linking their livelihood needs and concerns and the role that sustainable protection of their natural surroundings can play in this, while strengthening their capacities and legal position against abusive and damaging practices of extracting industries and others. There are a number of risks that require attention and mitigation – hence the moderate rating.</p>				

<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
		<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>		Integrated and made conditional for project activities, but serious problem to be addressed
		<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Integral part of project design
		<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Important but outside scope of project/period
		<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
		<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Included in project activities design
		<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
		<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All proposed project areas are owned by indigenous people
		<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
Emily Fajardo 	20/3/2018	
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (PCD), 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.
Edward Vrkcic 	20.3.2018	
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.
Edward Vrkcic 	2.3.2018	

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	Yes
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	Yes
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including 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	Does the Project involve 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	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No

¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, 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 people and transsexuals.

1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	Yes
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	Yes
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change 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
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	Yes
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g.	No

² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

	knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	Yes
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect 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 the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
6.4	Has there been an 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	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	Yes
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in 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
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose 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 Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No

³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No
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