

Social and Environmental Screening Template (2021 SESP Template, Version 1)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	UNDP Mozambique Recovery Facility
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	00121665
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Mozambique
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	21 August 2019

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

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

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

The MRF is a five-year programme designed as agile tool to implement short-to-long term recovery activities that will contribute to build resilience to future disasters and to addressing the root causes of vulnerability.

The frequency of disasters, human and economic losses arising from these disasters, and a resultant high level of socio-economic vulnerability are some of the key issues that this project seek to address by investing in early recovery and building resilience.

The UNDP cyclone recovery strategy is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The planned recovery interventions will contribute to the different SDGs relevant for Mozambique. Livelihood restoration, enterprise recovery and women economic empowerment, reconstruction of community infrastructure, and strengthening government capacity contribute directly to SDG 1 (poverty eradication), 5 (gender equality) and 8 (job creation), 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and 13 (climate action). Similarly, the building back better principle also ensures that the spirit of resilience, which is fundamental to the SDGs, will be fully internalized in the recovery process.

Altogether, project activities will generally contribute to promote the article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living for the health and well-being, including food and security. Moreover, all personnel involved in the project will follow safety and security standards in compliance with human rights, including new and evolving COVID-safety protocols in place for UN-backed projects.

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

Although the impact of the cyclone is widespread in affected areas, there are particular social groups identified in PDNA that demonstrate especially high levels of vulnerability, calling attention to necessary considerations for their recovery: women; childrens, old people, people with disable, people with diseases.

UNDP's vision of the cyclone recovery programme in Mozambique arises from key considerations related to development, governance and resilience. It has three

important strands: (1) help the communities recover from the impact of cyclone and floods and rebuild their assets and livelihoods with a focus on women and persons with disabilities; (2) rebuilding public and community infrastructure to bounce back from the disaster; and (3) develop national capacities and systems to plan and implement the recovery and resilience programme. A decentralized and, when relevant, area-based approach and gender equality will underpin UNDP recovery vision, as most of the programmes will be delivered at district level and target women and other vulnerable groups that were disproportionately affected by the disaster.

Recovery efforts will be an opportunity to empower women and to introduce gender equitable approaches. The UNDP CO plan will contribute to tackling gender inequalities and “leave no one behind” by:

- Ensuring that women, particularly women-headed households, and persons with disabilities are active participants and have equal access to livelihoods and economic options as well as cash grants for microenterprise, group savings and other financial services.
- Ensuring that energy access is provided equitably to women and men as this allows for opportunities to build back better, especially when women gain new livelihood opportunities, and their burden of domestic chores is lightened. Energy access also helps to protect women from harm by providing light in homes, neighborhoods, and camps.
- Supporting the handover of deeds for land and new housing to women-headed households to strengthen women’s equality in terms of socio-economic rights.
- Mainstreaming gender throughout national strategies and policy frameworks on disaster risk reduction with allocated gender-responsive budgets and monitoring mechanisms.
- Integrating gender and needs of persons with disabilities into national and community preparedness and mitigation plans and ensure women’s representation in decision-making bodies for reconstruction of housing, livelihoods/ income, and business opportunities.

The project will ensure that at least 55% of all project beneficiaries will be women – or equal to the percentage adult population in most of the target districts.

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

The impact of hurricanes Idai and Kenneth highlighted existing gaps in the overall disaster preparedness/risk reduction and in the resilience levels of the country. The communities that were impacted by the natural event were not prepared to face it and existing protocols did not work properly.

To implement the vision and implement the recovery strategy, UNDP is taking a phased approach to recovery planning.

1. Realign the existing CO programmes: The existing country portfolio consisting of programmes in different areas such as environment, disaster, poverty and governance has been reoriented to assist the process of recovery. UNDP’s interventions are being clustered around three areas reinforcing each other, which are already included in the Mozambique Country Programme Document (CPD) under 3 pillars. There are several on-going programmes under the UNDP Country Office which link to these interventions. UNDP’s recovery-related interventions can build upon these interventions. Within each pillar, the proposed interventions are organized in short, medium and long term, as recommended in the PDNA report.

1. Livelihoods (Pillar 1: Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Transformation)
2. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)/Resilience building (Pillar 2: Resilience and Natural Resources Management)
3. Governance (Pillar 3: Good Governance, Peace, and cohesion)

Along with all the recovery interventions, UNDP can scale up its commitment to support resilience building interventions that include early warning systems and mechanisms, disaster preparedness, and disaster risk reduction which improve resilience at the community and national levels including improving community preparedness and promoting issues of protection and inclusion.

The sustainability of the housing & infrastructure rehabilitation/construction intervention will be promoted following activities, which will aim at ensuring the formulation and appropriation of more resilient construction techniques and the adoption of BBB criteria and principles in the country. Technical advice will be given for the revision of the building codes, public investment appraisal criteria, and inclusion of context-appropriate, multi-hazard and risk-informed construction techniques.

Sustainability will be promoted since the beginning of the project as the government is expected to hold ownership and coordinate the national recovery strategy for Mozambique as well as the collaboration with partners involved in the post disaster initiatives as a longstanding network. In addition, sustainability will also be enhanced by the resilience building and BBB approach for the housing reconstruction and rehabilitation activities to ensure infrastructure will resist better to future disasters.

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

Ensuring high degree of accountability and transparency in the use of funds related to the reconstruction and recovery efforts remains key to build confidence and restore trust on the central and local governments. Effective governance and public service delivery capacity is the backbone of the overall recovery programme implementation.

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and systems in the framework of UNDP policies, rules and regulations will be in place to ensure accountable and transparent management of funds for reconstruction and recovery. UNDP will work closely with the World Bank and the African Development Bank to ensure that there is complementarity of efforts in terms of support for more effective monitoring and evaluation capacities.

UNDP proposed to employ Direct Implementation (DIM) modality, with procedural flexibility required to respond quickly, very often to supplement the national efforts at the request of the government. Since the facility will always work in support of the government, a DIM modality will enable it to intervene more quickly, raise resources more flexibly, and develop field-level partnerships based on the requirements of the situation.

UNDP will monitor quality assurance for the effective application of required inputs to achieve the expected project's results. A full time Project Manager, 01 Quality Assurance (monitoring and evaluation) and 02 Project Support staff will be co-located. Monitoring mechanisms will be used to track: project's progress towards intended outputs; appropriate use of resources entrusted to UNDP and partners; continued national ownership, ongoing stakeholder engagement and sustainability; and contribution to the overall UNDP country programme.

Regarding the necessary equipment for the project, the list of materials and technical specifications will be determined by local government authorities and local community association in coordination with INGD. This will guarantee that materials purchased meet the needs and expectations of local authorities and project beneficiaries according to evidence-based priority needs.

All processes of goods and services will adhere to UNDP rules and regulation to ensure transparency and accountability at each step of the process. UNDP has a solid track record of administering "Basket Fund" financial arrangements. In the sub-region, UNDP administers the Zimbabwe Resilience Basket Fund (ZRBFB) which is a complex large programme that needs dedicated focus on programme management as well as providing strategic direction and visioning.

The project team will be accountable under the existing early recovery Steering Committee and existing inter-cluster recovery coordination mechanisms. For day-to-day operations, the project team will report to the Deputy Resident Representative and will be integrated within the routine programme coordination architecture of the UNDP Country Office. The normal annual audit schedule for independent review of projects supported by UNDP will be adhered to. The project will go through a terminal evaluation and will be included in the existing UNDP M&E Plan 2017-2020, as part of decentralized independent evaluation of project results, efficiency, and effectiveness. UNDP guidelines also require mid-term evaluations for projects that have real expenditure above US\$ 5 million or are expected to scale-up. In line with the UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules for the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) assurance activities, in particular Scheduled audit and Special audits, may be carried out if deemed relevant.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High</p>
<p>Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)</p>	<p>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</p>
	<p>Comments (optional)</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</p>
<p>Risk 1: Political violence particularly related to the upcoming election among the unemployed and disenfranchised affected and displaced youth may occur.</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>The general elections scheduled in mid-October 2019 and its outcomes may result in violence. Mozambique has enjoyed a relatively stability and peace in the past due to the peace process and recently signed peace agreement. Therefore, the risk of renewed armed conflict or violence should be being reduced with every passing day. However, as articulated above, the situation the people (predominantly in the cyclone affected areas) find themselves in today has not improved significantly. Political violence also has a long history in Mozambique specially during the general elections period, the risk of political violence particularly amongst the unemployed and disenfranchised disaster affected youth is high. Thus, the outbreak of violence could pose a threat to the smooth implementation of the programme.</p>
<p>Risk 2: Delayed Project implementation and Limitation of access to the beneficiaries and communities due to</p>	<p>I = 2 L = 4</p>	<p>UNDP will partner with the local NGOs/CSO for the implementation of the activities. As the local CSOs are from the localities; have greater understanding of the</p>

<p>the upcoming General Election in the 4th quarter of 2019</p>			<p>local context; and know the appropriate ways of reaching out to the local communities. Additionally, they have stronger local network and thus can play an important advisory role in addressing any potential risks. Secondly, UNDP intensifies the implementation of the first phase of the community implementation before the election time. While work in the planning and contracting for the second phase implementation during the weeks of the election. Thirdly, UNDP plan to work up front on the standards, guidelines and assessments of the partners as well as procurement processes during the election period to avoid any risk of project activities being used for the election campaign purposes.</p>
<p>Risk 3: Local political or other power dynamics hinder the actual most vulnerable target groups to benefit from the project activities</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>The local power dynamic may prevent the project activities to reach out and help the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of the communities. Thus, the project may fail to achieve its principle objectives of supporting the most vulnerable affected communities.</p>	<p>UNDP will put in place a strong oversight, monitoring team to ensure the project caters for the intended target groups in the cyclones affected provinces. Such as (1) the establishment of the PMU in Beira and a field office in Cabo Delgado; (2) Extensive involvement of provincial and local authorities under the leadership of GREPOC; (3) Interventions lead by the communities with involvement of local CSOs, community groups (Women, Youth etc); (4) Selection of the target communities and House Holds through a pre-designed and agreed selection criteria.</p> <p>The project management unit of UNDP will continuously observe and update the risk and propose mitigative measures.</p>
<p>Risk 4: Risk of inefficiencies in the oversight and management due to multiple implementing partners (UN, CSOs, NGOs and specialized service providers),</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>The inadequate management of the multiple implementing partners (UN, NGOs, CSOs, Construction Companies and specialized agencies) may have a significantly negative impact on the efficiency, effectiveness and timeliness of the results of the programme. This may further undermine the organizational reputation.</p>	<p>UNDP will establish a dedicated Programme Management Unit with strong operational and technical capacities including monitoring, oversight, management and quality assurance. Additionally, the UNDP Programme and Project Management provides exceptional management and quality assurance instruments.</p> <p>UNDP will also deploy third party monitoring to ensure the quality, timeliness and efficiencies and synergies of the various interventions.</p> <p>UNDP's contracting and procurement procedures and rules will also ensure the technical, fiduciary and operational soundness of the implementing partner.</p> <p>The project will organize regular programme management committee meeting (Project Board) as per the management structure to ensure the management and quality assurance. The project board will be continuously updated on the management and implementation of the project implementation.</p>

<p>Risk 5: Delayed decision-making and delivery of service caused by bureaucratic processes within both the Government and UN</p>	<p>I = 2 L = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>There is a potential risk that the delayed decision-making and delivery of service caused by bureaucratic process within both the Government, UNDP and/or the implementing partners might increase frustration among the target communities affected by cyclone who may view this as not putting their issues as a priority. This has the potential to undermine the credibility of the programme and may dissuade many partners, including some beneficiaries groups from being associated with the programme and/or to provide continued resources/support for the programme.</p>	<p>UNDP in understanding the risk and needs of timely recovery assistance to the disaster affected communities has taken the follow measures; 1. UNDP in understanding with Government agreed that the Recovery Facility be managed under the UNDP Direct Implementation Modality; (2). Established fully functional field project office in Beira and Cabo Delgado to ensure the effective implementation of the project; (3). UNDP also has activated its fast tracking mechanism with additional delegation of authorities to UNDP Mozambique that significantly reduces the operation processes within the Programme, Policy, Operation and Procurement (PPOP) guidelines.</p> <p>UNDP has extensive access to pre-qualified technical experts roster for immediate deployment if needed. Every effort will be made to make the process of implementation timely, accountable and transparent.</p>
<p>Risk 6: Delay in mobilization of required funds by UNDP</p>	<p>I = 5 L = 2</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>This would substantially delay the initiation of project activities</p>	<p>UNDP will strategically priorities the enabling activities i.e; the review and development of standards for reconstruction/rehabilitation of public building; identification of potential implementing partner; identification of potential construction companies; identification of potential communities; public infrastructure to be rehabilitated; coordination structure with national, provincial and district level government department including the required tender process for the procurement of envisaged services will be launched before securing the entire funding, however, a contract cannot be signed with any service provider before all the funds are secured and received.</p> <p>Additionally, UNDP in close coordination/partnership of government and CBOs will continuously update the development partners and donors on the priorities and progresses of the interventions.</p> <p>An assessment of rubble must be undertaken, and all dangerous substances found must be cleared. UNDP in coordination with DPTADER produced an Asbestos handling strategy and minimum standards for handling the debris. Additionally, trainings and equipment provided to</p>
<p>Risk 7: Existence of toxic /dangerous materials within the rubble</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Some of the public buildings particularly in Beira and Dondo contains Asbestos Fiber containing debris. This substance is considered moderately hazardous due</p>	<p>Some of the public buildings particularly in Beira and Dondo contains Asbestos Fiber containing debris. This substance is considered moderately hazardous due</p>




			to its content in the cement sheets. The anticipated existence of asbestos materials within the rubble, will delay initiation of work, prices offered from work and time.	Beira municipality for safe clearance of asbestos debris. The process will be role out to other municipalities.								
Risk 8: Delays in the approval of procurement process	I = 5 L = 4	High	Offers received are not of good price and quality and that the evaluation process is delayed (ACP approval)	ACP and UNDP HQ to be informed about the project and procurement process from the initial stage Develop a procurement plan in advance and inform procurement unit well in advance to ensure procurement processes are effectively implemented and value for money is achieved								
Risk 9: Political instability and security situation particularly in the northern (Kenneth) and Central (IDA) regions of the country	I = 5 L = 4	High	The political or security (armed violence) in the Kenneth and IDA affected regions can seriously hinder project implementation.	Continuous analysis of the security and political situation, engagement and dialogue with government on this situation on the ground. Identification of accessible communities in the high insecure areas for the initiation of the project activities so that to enhance community engagement and harmony. Identify local community based qualified organizations for the implementation of the project activities.								
Risk 10: Another potentially devastating hazard strikes in the country including after shocks	I = 5 L = 2	Substantial	This will delay and complicate project implementation	Undertake continuous risk assessments, and institute EW and preparedness measures. Ensure all structures rehabilitated/built are disaster resilient. Continue supporting the Government (INGC) in preparedness and contingency planning. Establish a programme continuity plan								
QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?												
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Low Risk</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate Risk</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Substantial Risk</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>High Risk</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>					Low Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Substantial Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>											
Moderate Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>											
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												
Is assessment required? (check if "yes")			<input type="checkbox"/>	Status? (completed, planned)								
if yes, indicate overall type and status			<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted assessment(s)								
			<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)								

			<input type="checkbox"/> SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
Are management plans required? (check if "yes") <i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
			Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	
			ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
			ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
Comments (not required)				
Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?				
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Accountability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
3. Community Health, Safety and Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
7. Labour and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Final Sign Off

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

Signature	Date	Description
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<p>QA Assessor</p> <p>DocuSigned by:  <small>3E244D38A840D...</small></p>	<p>30-Mar-2022</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>QA Approver</p> <p>DocuSigned by:  <small>DE90C18248D8487...</small></p>	<p>30-Mar-2022</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>PAC Chair</p> <p>DocuSigned by:  <small>77820C885F3F4ED...</small></p>	<p>19-Apr-2022</p>	<p>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.</p>

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		Answer (Yes/No)
Human Rights		
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Yes
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? ¹	No
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>	No
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		

¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

Accountability		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	No
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ²	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ³	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	No
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters?	No

² See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

³ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

	<i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No

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

⁴ Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

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