



Annex VI (a) – Social and Environmental Screening Template

GREEN CLIMATE FUND FUNDING PROPOSAL

Annex VI (a). Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) and [Toolkit](#) for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities
2. Project Number	5991
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	India

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



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Project interventions will be undertaken in coastal areas of India where communities are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. These communities are largely rural and often have constrained or marginal livelihood opportunities. The project will provide two main benefits that will improve the climate resilience of these communities. Firstly, project activities will restore and conserve coastal ecosystems using an EbA approach to provide an enhanced supply of ecosystem goods and services. These ecosystems will provide adaptation benefits to local communities such as buffering against the impacts of climate change including storm surges and sea-level rise. This will lead to social benefits such as reduced loss of lives and reduced damages to infrastructure and productive assets during extreme weather events. Secondly, the project will promote diversified and climate-resilient livelihood options for coastal communities whose current fishing and farming livelihoods are vulnerable to climate impacts. A suite of suitable livelihood options has been prepared, including a) livelihoods based on sustainable use of coastal ecosystems; b) livelihoods such as the System of Rice Intensification which adapt current activities to specific climate impacts; and livelihoods that diversify income for vulnerable households without posing new climate risks. These activities will have considerable social benefits for local communities, primarily enhanced climate resilience through increased adaptive capacity of livelihoods as well as increased household income. This improved household-level income will in turn promote savings and catalyse households investing into activities that result in improved resilience to climate change impacts in the short-, medium- and long-term. Greater income will allow households to adapt to and recover from climate-induced hazards, as well as invest in improved healthcare, education, nutrition and other development outcomes.

The project will invest in community mobilisation as well as capacity building for communities and officials to promote engagement and appropriate refinement of project interventions during the implementation phase. Project activities will be undertaken in close collaboration with local communities through co-management structures that include clear roles and responsibilities for government, communities and other partners.

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

The project was designed in consultation with women's organisations – particularly women's self-help groups – in community-level consultations, and is also based on a comprehensive Gender Assessment incorporating research findings and experience from past initiatives in India. The resultant design has considerable focus on ensuring that women are integrally involved in project implementation and are primary beneficiaries of on-the-ground activities. Project interventions are thus gender-sensitive and will target women to address their disproportionately large vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. In particular, rural women will receive support for livelihood diversification activities for advanced adaptive capacity to climate change, and will form at least 60% of the beneficiaries of livelihoods interventions.

Women in rural areas of India are at considerable risk to poverty owing to low incomes and limited participation in the labour force. The project will enhance the adaptive capacities of such women through increased income security and as well as diversified livelihoods opportunities. The project will support women in agricultural production as well as value-addition to primary production. The interventions have been designed to be culturally and socially acceptable to women, and the project will target women-headed households to increase their incomes and reduce their vulnerability to climate change.

At least 5 million women in the target states will benefit from integration of EbA into coastal governance, while at least 872,485 women will benefit from enhanced and climate-resilient livelihood opportunities in the target states. In addition, the project will provide targeted training and skills development – such as financial and digital literacy – that will enable women to take advantage of livelihood opportunities that will build their adaptive capacities. A key benefit of the project for women is increased income, which will in turn lead to improved health, education and well-being as women will be more able to address household needs. Women will also be more involved in community planning and decision-making.

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

The proposed ecosystem and livelihood activities are based on experiences and lessons learned from past and ongoing initiatives in India. An important element of environmental sustainability is having an enabling environment, and to achieve this the project includes an institutional capacity building sub-component, which aims at strengthening capacity at all levels: National, State, local government jurisdictions and community. The expected outcome will be human and infrastructural capacity built and enhanced sustainability across all components of the project, as a result of strengthened institutions, processes, and systems, and increased capacity of human, institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and implementation.



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The project proposes to partner with existing NGOs / CBOs within India to assist in implementation. For example, ecosystem restoration work will be undertaken in partnership with Eco Development Committees within protected areas, and Van Samrakshan Samitis outside protected areas (e.g. on common property lands). By working with these groups it both delivers the project and supports the groups to enable them to continue / expand the environmental and social sustainability programs that they run.

The potential adverse impacts have been deemed to generally be localized to the project implementation sites and to be manageable with the implementation of the appropriate mitigation measures, therefore the project has been assessed as only having moderate SES risk that is, limited in scale, identifiable with a reasonable degree of certainty, and addressed through appropriate mitigation measures. The project ESMF identifies potential risks and offers avoidance and/or mitigation measures to reduce impacts from the project. Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be developed under the project in accordance with the ESMF. A complaint to SECU has been deemed eligible, although the GCF IRM had deemed it ineligible, and this complaint poses a risk to the project and is being managed through the application of the UNDP Risk Management policy and is being reported in the project risk register of the project in ATLAS.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: 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)?
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.
Principle 1, Q 3; Principle 3, Standard 5, Q 5.2; Standard 6, Q 6.1 and 6.6 Risk 1: The implementation of some of the Target Landscape Integrated Management Plans (TLIMPs) may initially restrict access to resources (for e.g., collection of NTFPs) for local communities, which could include marginalized individuals or groups belonging to Scheduled Castes or Tribes.	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	The project will develop restoration protocols and Target Landscape Integrated Management Plans (TLIMPs) towards community-based conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystems using EbA principles within the project landscapes. These will be developed through stakeholder engagements using the FPIC	Extensive stakeholder consultations will be held throughout the project at all stages with free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) measures applied to ensure UNDP SES compliance. The project will avoid any restriction of access to natural resources as per the project design. If there are any short-term restrictions to resources during any of the TLIMP implementation, it will be discussed and negotiated with the affected communities in a consultative, collaborative and transparent manner, while highlighting the medium and long-term benefits to be gained through the planned community-based conservation and restoration of the target sites. The



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			<p>principles, will be in line with UNDP SES, and the relevant Government of India legislations. Using a precautionary approach, there may be some initial restriction on access to resources (for e.g., collection of NTFPs etc.) for local communities, including individuals and groups belonging to Scheduled Castes or Tribes. All restoration work is currently planned on government-owned land. While Scheduled Castes and Tribes are not considered 'indigenous' under national law, they are understood to be covered by UNDP's Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples. There are a few Scheduled Castes and Tribes residing in the project landscapes, and while the project design is aimed at including them in all livelihood support activity, without hampering their access to natural resources, any restriction to their access would need to be mitigated as per the project SIPP.</p>	<p>appropriate restrictions as well as the adequate mitigation measures will be determined in close consultation with the affected communities. When required for SES compliance, alternative sites will be provided for compensatory access to resources as per the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared for the project landscapes based on the ESMF. A Social Inclusion Planning Framework (equivalent of an Indigenous People Planning Framework) has also been prepared and is part of the project's ESMF. While the project aims to avoid affecting resource access of individuals and groups belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the outset, Social Inclusion Plans (SIPs), which are equivalent to IPPs, will be prepared as per the project SIPP.</p>
<p>Principle 1, Q6 and Q8</p> <p>Risk 2: Not all community members may have the capacity to fully claim their rights due to inadequate capacity, which may cause conflict among different project beneficiary groups/ individuals.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>There is a possibility that not all community members (including SHGs, CBOs etc.) have the capacity to fully engage and participate in all decisions, including those affecting their rights. This could potentially cause conflict between different community groups and/or individuals and would need to</p>	<p>The project already has a stakeholder engagement plan. The project will ensure strong stakeholder engagement and participatory planning while engaging with all relevant stakeholders at the project target landscapes using FPIC measures, in accordance with the project's ESMF and SIPP. In accordance with these frameworks, ESMPs and SIPs will be prepared and implemented throughout the project duration. The project will carry out village-level capacity need assessments (with focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups) and develop a roadmap for the training and capacity</p>



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			be mitigated as per the project ESMF.	building activities. The project will also support the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism at all project landscapes for those that may be impacted by the projects as detailed in the project's ESMF. This will be a transparent and accessible mechanism through which affected/ impacted parties can resolve such issues in a cordial manner with the project personnel in an efficient, unbiased, transparent, timely and cost-effective manner.
<p>Principle 1, Q5</p> <p>Risk 3: Some government officials and institutions may have limited capacity to plan and implement EbA based ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient livelihood support interventions for coastal zones in a coordinated manner.</p>	I = 2 P = 3	Moderate	<p>Sometimes, there is limited cross-sectoral coordination of planning and implementation of measures for climate change adaptation within the coastal zone. While governance and coordination structures are often in place, Gol's coastal interventions for climate change adaptation often rely on top-down and hard infrastructural approaches, without adequate consideration of blended approaches that integrate soft approaches such as EbA, co-management of ecosystems, and climate-resilient livelihood activities.</p> <p>The Covid-19 pandemic and the various lockdown and restriction measures that have been implemented across the country will also affect the project planning and implementation and have been reflected in the project's Risk Register.</p>	<p>The project will ensure strong engagement and mobilisation of local-level government partners (as per the stakeholder engagement plan) to ensure their participation in project activities. Awareness generation and technical capacity building for relevant officials will be undertaken to ensure that design and implementation of project interventions are based on sound understanding of climate risks and adaptation measures. Multi-stakeholder coordination structures will be established under the project and there will be opportunities for exposure visits and knowledge exchanges through the pan-India Coastal Resilience Network that the project will set up. Existing interdepartmental platforms will be strengthened to facilitate integration of EbA approaches, and to share lessons learned and best practices from target landscapes and states.</p> <p>The project will ensure regular planning and coordination meetings (through a virtual format wherever possible to reduce Covid-19 risks) to ensure that the project is on track. Proper health protocols (such as wearing masks, social distancing, hand-washing etc.) will be enforced under the project to reduce any risk of infection.</p>
<p>Principle 2, Q2</p> <p>Risk 4: The full participation of women in the project planning and implementation, and</p>	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate	While the project has a strong focus on the inclusion of women into the project design and implementation, there may be some pre-existing social and	A detailed gender assessment was carried out during the project design and a comprehensive gender action plan has been designed and will be implemented throughout the project duration. Specific capacity-building programmes will be designed for enabling women to participate fully in project



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<p>their access to opportunities may be sometimes defined or limited by pre-existing social and cultural norms.</p>			<p>cultural norms that may limit women's role and full participation in all aspects of the project planning and implementation. The project's Gender Action Plan would have to address these.</p>	<p>structures and opportunities. The project has a strong gender focus with dedicated activities and outputs such as gender-sensitive vulnerability assessment studies, gender-sensitive Decision Support Tools and gender-sensitive EbA plans. The gender action plan also highlights ensuring active involvement of women in the multi-stakeholder coordination structures in the target landscapes. Majority of the project's livelihood activities have been designed to be culturally acceptable for women to participate in, while at the same time offering considerable potential for generation of significant increases in income. Empowering women by providing them with economic opportunities will have other co-benefits such as improvement in their social status, as well as improved access to health and education services for their families in the long run.</p>
<p>Principle 3, Standard 1, Q 1.1, Q1.2, Q1.3, Q1.6 and Q1.11</p> <p>Risk 5: Some of the project activities (ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient livelihoods) may result in short-term and small-scale environmental impacts, which may generate cumulative impacts.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project's activities are low impact and sustainable by design. In case there are any short-term and small-scale environmental impacts from the project implementation, or any cumulative impacts from any land use changes, these would be guided and managed by the Government of India's legislation. These may also be reflected in the project ESMPs wherever required.</p>	<p>Detailed Environmental and Social Management Plans will be prepared under the project based on the ESMF. The project's ecosystem and livelihood activities are based on experiences and lessons learned from past and ongoing initiatives in India. The Forest Department will be responsible in each state for working with community organizations and facilitators to monitor any specific risks identified at local level and check that mitigation measures are in place throughout project implementation. Community engagement will be key throughout the project duration. Site-specific restoration protocols and Target Landscape Integrated Management Plans will be prepared and implemented for all project landscapes. In India, any land use change is governed by Government of India's Environment Protection Act, Forest Conservation Act, and the Environmental Impact Assessment notification, and the project will also be adhering to the same. The project will also support the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism for those that may be impacted by the projects as per the project's ESMF.</p>
<p>Principle 3, Standard 1, Q 1.4</p> <p>Risk 6: There is a possibility that some project activities in the target sites may affect the endangered species residing therein</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>All the project activities are climate-resilient, following EbA principles and low impact by design. The EbA interventions of the project will also increase and improve conservation of</p>	



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			important wildlife species in the project area. Therefore, there is a very low risk (following UNDP’s precautionary approach) that any of the project activities will negatively affect the endangered species inhabiting the project landscapes. All endangered species are also protected under India’s stringent wildlife protection laws.	
<p>Principle 3, Standard 2, Q 2.2; Principle 3, Standard 3, Q 3.2</p> <p>Risk 7: Since the project activities are in the coastal zone, they may be affected by extreme weather events (cyclone, coastal storm surge inundation etc.)</p>	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate	<p>The project and the project activities (restoration and livelihoods-related) are located along India’s coasts, and are therefore vulnerable to and may be affected by extreme weather events which could include cyclones and coastal storm surge inundation.</p>	<p>Restoration interventions will be planned and implemented based on site-specific restoration protocols to be developed under the project. These protocols will consider the local environmental conditions – including frequency, severity, and type of climate-induced hazards - and explicitly outline lowest risk options for implementation. Identification of localized sites for restoration (identified in the project proposal) will be further refined during implementation, taking into account factors such as exposure and sensitivity to climate-induced hazards. Protocols will be regularly updated to enable adaptive management of sites. By identifying risks posed by climate-induced hazards, planners and implementers will be able to make provision for site-specific mitigation measures. Similar consideration will be taken while planning and implementing the livelihood activities under the project.</p>
<p>Principle 3, Standard 4, Q 4.1</p> <p>Risk 8: If any earth moving activities happen to be undertaken by the project, there is a possibility of unearthing some cultural heritage sites or artifacts.</p>	I = 2 P = 1	Low	<p>Following UNDP’s precautionary approach, there is a low risk that some limited earth moving activities may possibly be undertaken under the project’s ecosystem restoration output even though most of the activities will be based on EbA principles. No cultural heritage places, buildings and monuments are known to exist in areas where the project will</p>	



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			be undertaken. However, in case any such sites or artifacts are uncovered through any of the project activities, the relevant measures under the ESMF will be triggered to mitigate it.	
Principle 3, Standard 1, Q1.7; Standard 7, Q 7.2 Risk 9: There is a possibility that the low impact sustainable aquaculture systems (LISA) of the project may generate some wastes (non-hazardous), if adequate measures are not taken.	I = 2 P = 2	Low	The aquaculture activities under the project were determined to be low impact sustainable aquaculture systems (LISA) as verified by the independent study in response to the iTAP review. Therefore, there is a very low risk of releasing any wastes into the project sites. Any waste generated will also have the potential of being used as a source of raw material for other processes.	
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
<i>Low Risk</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Moderate Risk</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
			<p>A total of nine risks have been identified of which, three have been assessed as low significance and six as moderate significance. The overall project risk categorization is moderate.</p> <p>Three key plans will be used to mitigate all the risks: a) ESMPs and Social Inclusion Plans developed under the project as per the project's ESMF and SIPF. The application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be explored throughout the project b) the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan; and, c) the project's Gender Action Plan.</p> <p>The project will also support the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in accordance with the ESMF.</p>	

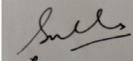




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	<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			
Check all that apply		Comments	
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	X	
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	X	
	<i>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</i>	--	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	X	
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	X	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	X	
	4. Cultural Heritage		
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	X	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	X	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor 	15-Apr-2021	UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver 	16-Apr-2021	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair 	16-Apr-2021	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.



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SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
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?	Yes
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?	No
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?	Yes
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?	No
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 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.



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1.1	<p>Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?</p> <p><i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i></p>	Yes
1.2	<p>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?</p>	Yes
1.3	<p>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)</p>	Yes
1.4	<p>Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?</p>	Yes
1.5	<p>Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?</p>	No
1.6	<p>Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?</p>	Yes
1.7	<p>Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?</p>	Yes
1.8	<p>Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?</p> <p><i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i></p>	No
1.9	<p>Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)</p>	No
1.10	<p>Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?</p>	No
1.11	<p>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?</p> <p><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></p>	Yes
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	<p>Will the proposed Project result in significant² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?</p>	No
2.2	<p>Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?</p>	Yes
2.3	<p>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)?</p> <p><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></p>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	<p>Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?</p>	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.]



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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 labor 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. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	Yes
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
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)?	Yes
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?	No
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?	No
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	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.



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	<p>by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?</p> <p><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></p>	
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?	No
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?	Yes
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?	No
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?	No
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)?	Yes
7.3	<p>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?</p> <p><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></p>	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
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No