

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](#) for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.]

## Project Information

### Project Information

- |    |                                  |  |
|----|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Project Title                    | Building Capacities to Address Invasive Alien Species to Enhance the Chances of Long-term Survival of Terrestrial Endemic and Threatened Species on Taveuni Island, Surrounding Islets and Throughout Fiji |
| 2. | Project Number (PIMS)            | 5589   |
| 3. | Location (Global/Region/Country) | Asia and the Pacific/Fiji  |

## 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*

Human rights, as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments, are not infringed by the project. The project interventions would on the longer-term help sustain the livelihood of local communities that would result in poverty alleviation, improvement of living conditions and sustainable development of natural resources, by reducing the threat of IAS on native biodiversity, agricultural productivity and food security, health and trade. In this way it will safeguard the economic and social rights of the local communities will also took care of cultural and biological values of the local communities. Staff recruited for outreach efforts on the four-islands will comprise of a mix of *iTaukei* (native Fijians) and Fijian of Indian descent ancestries so that different communities, including poor and marginalized segments of these populations can be engaged in the language with which they are most comfortable. The project impacts would expedite right to environmental protection. The project will promote greater participation and inclusion of local communities, sectors and other important stakeholders in biosecurity and IAS management through delivery of training for communities and sector stakeholders, communications campaigns and inclusion of IAS themes into education curricula, to promote strengthened awareness of IAS issues and public participation in prevention and management of IAS. Oversight and accountability for project activities at the four islands would rests with the Four-Island IAS Taskforce that would include representatives of the *iTaukei* Affairs from the district (or sub-district) level who are mandated to ensure the protection, and economic and social development of native Fijian communities. This mechanism will facilitate resolution of specific grievances or concerns that may arise during project implementation.

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

The project incorporates several measures to enhance the role of women. Special mechanisms are envisaged under the project to promote the role of women in various activities, such as:

- (i) Capacity building and training activities related to biosecurity (including frontline staff) would ensure that these include specifically women (at least 40% women will participate in training events);

- (ii) Efforts will be made to encourage women's participation in outreach activities (at least 40% of population targeted by outreach program would be women) and actively attend outreach events and participating in various project initiatives;
- (iii) Outreach teams at Taveuni will include local women mobilizers who would be involved in the outreach promotion to encourage greater participation of women from local communities in biosecurity activities;
- (iv) Outreach and communication strategy will include a specific gender focus;
- (v) Use of gender-sensitive indicators and collection of sex-disaggregated data for monitoring project outcomes and impacts;
- (vi) Encouragement of qualified women applicants for positions within BAF, under government rules and regulations; and
- (vii) Promotion of adequate representation and active participation of women in project specific committees, technical workshops, strategic planning events, etc.

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

The objective of the project is to enhance the chances of the long-term survival of terrestrial endemic and threatened species on Taveuni Island and surrounding islets by building national and local capacity to prevent, detect, control and manage Invasive Alien Species. IAS of high risk to biodiversity, food security, livelihoods, health and trade would be prevented from entering Fiji resulting in reduced threats to endemic and threatened species within Fiji. This would be achieved through:

- (i) Increasing awareness of travelling public, tourism operators, importers and shipping agents of the risks posed by IAS and the need for biosecurity measures that would reduce the risks of new introductions of IAS, resulting in reduced threats to endemic and threatened species, as well as reduced threats to food security, livelihoods, health and trade.
- (ii) Building improved recognition on importance of biosecurity and control of IAS, including improved funding in Fiji that would help further reduce risk of invasive species introductions.
- (iii) Strengthened measures for prevention, detection, control of entry of IAS of high risk to biodiversity and economic sectors into Taveuni and surrounding islets would also be put in place.
- (iv) Increased capacity of Biosecurity Officers within the country as well as enhanced measures for detection, surveillance, monitoring and control of IAS in the country, all of which would enhance environmental security and sustainability.
- (v) Compilation of a "black list" of IAS species that pose a high risk to native biodiversity, livelihoods, food security and health in Fiji that will be used to support cost-effective measures for improved prevention of these IAS from entering Fiji.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p><b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b></p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i></p>	<p><b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b></p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p><b>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)?</b></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: Conflicts of interest and different priorities of stakeholders may constrain implementation of activities</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>Resistance of local communities to killing/eradication of GII that has been to some extent exacerbated by animal rights groups</p> <p><b>Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Principle 1, Questions 5</b></p>	<p><b>Management Measures:</b> Interest will be fostered among stakeholders by making the economic case for prevention and control IAS. This would be supported by the outreach efforts to create awareness to the impacts of GII (as evidenced from other countries in the Caribbean where GII has not been controlled, and the impact of other IAS in Fiji itself) on local agriculture, biodiversity and economy, if nothing is done to eradicate it from the four islands site and prevent its spread elsewhere in Fiji. Through the knowledge management component and by outreach to the communities on the four islands site under components 3 and 4, the project will build strong awareness of the impacts of GII on food security, livelihoods, human health and native biodiversity and of the costs of these impacts to local people, if nothing is done to eradicate GIIs. The project will also target the outreach to NGOs and animal rights groups to create awareness of the potential larger impacts to native wildlife and local economy if GIIs are not removed from the four islands</p>
<p>Risk 2: Government officials and community organizations do not have the capacity to meet their full obligations related to the project</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Project preparation reveals that state government entities and local communities may not have the capacity to ensure the twin benefits of conservation and IAS eradication.</p> <p><b>Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Principle 1, Question 6</b></p>	<p><b>Management Measures:</b> A needs assessment for capacity building of government, district and local community organizations would be undertaken, following which a comprehensive training strategy and plan for frontline staff and local communities would be designed and developed early during project implementation. International experts will be hired to facilitate the conduct of the training programs, as well as staff will be able to participate in regional training programs. Training programs would be regularly evaluated for their effectiveness and adjusted to meet the needs. In addition, BAF will recruit additional front line staff who would be sufficiently trained and posted to improve its capacity on the four islands site for reducing the potential for unwanted non-native species to enter and establish within the country or portions of the country for those IAS which are already established but not wide spread. A comprehensive strategy for GII eradication would be developed</p>

Risk 3: Implementation of project initiatives within or near critical habitats in the landscapes; e.g. protected forests and national parks may threaten biodiversity conservation.

I = 2  
P = 2

**Low**

Project interventions in terms of eradication of IAS are likely to occur within and adjacent to protected areas and critical habitats.

**Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Principle 3, Standard 1, Question 1.2**

and implemented, along with specialized training to improve staff skills at survey and detection of GII and in improved eradication methods.

**Management Measures:** The primary objective of GII eradication is to conserve natural species and biodiversity within the four islands and hence is likely to improve conservation outcomes. The project is designed to strengthen prevention, detection, control and management of IAS in the demonstration areas, which include critical habitats, and environmentally sensitive areas that are a priority to protect from IAS, therefore the project's activities should enhance protection for these areas from IAS compared to business as usual. Because these areas are environmentally sensitive, any control measures implemented under the project will be assessed to ensure they do not have any negative impacts on these areas.

While, it might be necessary to remove IAS from existing protected areas and forest reserves, these actions are aimed at exclusively removing the introduced GII and protect native species. Non-chemical methods (e.g. trapping, shooting etc.) would be used to selectively remove the GII, so as to protect native species and habitats and minimize any risk to non-target species. The GII eradication plan would be assessed for its impact on critical habitats and biodiversity and management action instituted to manage any potential environmental and social impacts.

<p>Risk 4: Eradication activities of GII under the project may pose a risk to native endangered species (Fiji banded iguana; <i>Brachylophus bulabula</i>) if not conducted properly.</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>Because juveniles of the native and invasive Iguana species are similar in appearance, there is potential for inadvertent removal of native Iguanas during the eradication process</p>	<p><b>Management Measures:</b> the project will ensure that all personnel involved in eradication are properly trained in identification and distinction of the two species (there are differences in morphology and behavior). The project will also support awareness campaigns to increase public understanding of the differences between the native and invasive iguana and the risks posed by the invasive. A risk assessment of the eradication plan developed by the project will be conducted, and corresponding management and mitigation measures incorporated into the eradication plan.</p>
<p>Risk 5: Natural disasters and climate change may affect implementation and results of project initiatives.</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 1</p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p><b>Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Principle 3, Standard 1, Question 1.4</b></p> <p>While, this is very unlikely, climate change may raise the threat of IAS by increasing the frequency/severity of fires, floods, and other natural events and thereby decreasing ecosystem resilience and creating conditions where invasive species can more easily become established.</p> <p><b>Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Principle 3, Standard 2, Question 2.2</b></p>	<p><b>Management Measures:</b> The project is designed to increase resilience of natural ecosystems to climate impacts by reducing the threat of invasive alien species that could exacerbate the threat of climate change on native biodiversity and ecosystems. Climatic parameters will be considered during the undertaking of IAS risk assessments as well as during the preparation of the NISFSAP.</p>

**QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?**

Select one (see [SESP](#) for guidance)

Comments

- Low Risk*
- Moderate Risk*

A risk assessment of the GII eradication plan would also be undertaken to assess potential eradication risk and its management. Part of the risk management would include assessment of social and environmental risks. If potential environmental and social impacts are identified during the assessment, specific measures would be instituted to address such concerns.

High Risk

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?

N/A

Check all that apply	Comments
Principles 1: Human Rights	X Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Principle 1. Question 5 and 6.
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:	X Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Principle 3. Standard 1, Question 1.2
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	X Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Principle 3. Standard 1, Question 1.2 and 1.4
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	X Referred to SESP Attachment 1: Principle 3: Standard 2, Question 2.2
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date
QA Assessor <i>[Signature]</i>	19/10/16
QA Approver <i>[Signature]</i>	19/10/16
PAC Chair <del><i>[Signature]</i></del> (Floyd Robinson)	(19/10/16)

Description

ENERGY PROGRAMME SPECIFIC IT

Resilience and Sustainable Development Team Leader.

Program Analyst - Resilience and Sustainable Development Team

SESP Attachment 1: Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
<b>Principles 1: Human Rights</b>		
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 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? <sup>1</sup>	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 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.	Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
7.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
8.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
9.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		
1.	Is there 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?	No
3.	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
<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:</b> Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		

<sup>1</sup> 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.



1.1	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?	Yes
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
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
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).	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse trans-boundary 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
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant <sup>2</sup> 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
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>		

<sup>2</sup> In regards to CO<sub>2</sub>, '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.]

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, and erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
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
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
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)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
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? <sup>3</sup>	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
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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 rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	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
6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.5	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
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
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 trans boundary 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
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

<sup>14</sup> 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.