

## 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	Protecting Livelihoods and Assets at Risk from Climate Change Induced Flooding in Glacial River Basins of Nepal
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Nepal
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design – Funding Proposal
5. Date	01/6/23

### 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
<p>The project will uphold basic human rights by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Providing increased protection and adaptations that will improve the long-term resilience of villages to GLOFs and flash-flooding, which without human could result in significant loss of human life and/or property and infrastructure.</li><li>• The project will utilise the traditional and legal leadership structures as well as direct community engagement to involve the beneficiaries in the project. The project also has a Grievance Redress Mechanism, ensuring that the right to opinion is maintained and able to be exercised. The GRM contains mechanisms for maintaining the privacy of complainants if requested.</li><li>• The project applies the principal of equality and freedom of discrimination to all its activities. A Gender Action Plan has been prepared to help ensure gender equity (refer below) and engagement with Indigenous Peoples will continue through the application of an IPPF.</li><li>• Through the application of the Environmental and Social Management Plan the impacts of the project will be minimised ensuring that right to a healthy environment is maintained, livelihoods are not adversely impacted, and safety and personal security are enhanced.</li><li>• Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out to assess the effectiveness of the various plans. Where appropriate recommendations for updates or improvements will be made</li></ul> <p>The design of this project involved a wide range of stakeholders. Consultation workshops/ meetings have been conducted with a wide range of key stakeholders to evaluate ministries, villages, communities and enterprises to explore their engagement during project implementation. Such consultations, cooperation and coordination efforts generated stakeholder engagement for the project implementation phase. Such consultations will</p>

also assure the interest of potentially marginalized individuals and groups are considered during implementation, particularly related to site selection and construction.

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

During the development of the project, the engagement of women has been specifically targeted to ensure that the project is sensitive to the needs of women in Nepal.

The project is expected to bring a range of gender-responsive development impacts:

- Increased participation in committees and decision making by women, particularly those from socially excluded groups
- Increased GESI awareness through training, coaching, and integration into project activities
- EWS products specifically designed to address the needs of women, IPs and other vulnerable persons
- Integrate GESI in the development of long-term watershed management strategy for managing GLOF risks for each glacial watershed

Gender mainstreaming targets will be considered as core project targets. The project has developed a Gender Action Plan to help mainstream gender equity throughout the project. In addition to specific actions, there will be overarching interventions – awareness rising and multi-stakeholder's participation – that will contribute to ensuring the successful implementation of gender mainstreaming. The implementation and effectiveness of the GSAP will be monitored and evaluated by UNDP.

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

The project design has considered sustainability and resilience as a foundation value. The purpose of the physical interventions is to enhance the long-term sustainability and resilience of the glacial lakes and downstream communities. The materials selected for the physical interventions will be predominantly locally sourced.

An important element of environmental sustainability is having an enabling environment. To achieve this the project includes institutional capacity building, which aims at strengthening capacity at multiple levels- government and community. The expected outcome will be human and infrastructural capacity built and enhanced sustainability across all components of the project, because of strengthened institutions, processes, and systems, and increased capacity of human, institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and implementation.

The project will promote both structural and ecosystem-based measures to manage GLOF and flooding risks. These will include the replanting native vegetation along riparian areas and degraded lands to increase water retention and grassland productivity.

A detailed monitoring and evaluation tracking tool will help monitor the effective implementation of these plans. Project sites monitoring and validation will be conducted by UNDP to ascertain progress on the ground.

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

Despite of the restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and social distancing, many consultation meetings (offline and online) were held with project stakeholders during the design phase. During these stakeholder consultation meetings, stakeholders and beneficiaries as well as partner organisations were introduced to relevant information on issues related to: the proposed project (objectives, approaches, budget, staffing and contact details); and what they should expect from project and UNDP (in terms of information, participation, respect etc.). Stakeholders are consulted on

matters that directly affect them, especially in relation to the project. The consultations followed the principle of obtaining free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) from communities and men and women as stated in UNDP policy.

Consulting stakeholders also enables the project to gain a greater understanding from stakeholders of their views, capabilities, needs and concerns. After consultations and surveys are conducted, follow up activities are concerned with feedback sessions to share the results and discuss the findings.

The project is undertaking a range of capacity building activities targeting different strata of the community. Armed with greater understanding of climate change, planning processes, construction and environmental management etc, stakeholders will be able to better hold authorities, contractors and each other to account.

The project is complying with the law and assisting agencies meet their own obligations, particularly with regard to notifications and provision of opportunities for community comment/engagement.

The design and likely impacts of the project have been assessed and the relevant documents (ESMF) made publicly available. Additional assessments will be made as required eg under Nepalese environmental law, and this process also includes requirements to engage with and provide opportunities to communities for the enunciation of concerns and recommended solutions.

The ESMF, that outlines what measures are proposed to manage impacts is a public document and this will enable communities to independently monitor the performance of project team, contractors and government in terms of compliance.

In addition, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism have been put in place to ensure that stakeholders continue to obtain updated information, have an avenue for asking for additional information, or raise concerns about the project.

## Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b> <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	<b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b> <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>			<b>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High</b>
<b>Risk Description</b> <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	<b>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)</b>	<b>Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</b>	<b>Comments (optional)</b>	<b>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</b>
<b>Risk 1:</b> There a risk that rights-holders may not have the capacity to claim their rights, particularly as the project will be operating in areas where villages are remote, literacy skills may be lacking, and indigenous peoples exist. Risks include information not reaching all stakeholders; culturally inappropriate	I = 2 L = 4	<b>Moderate</b>	This relates primarily to physical activities where land will be required, particularly Activity 3.2 and 3.3.  Land is required for the installation of EWS and eco-DRR/nature-based solutions.	Confirmation of land tenure at all project sites as part of detailed site survey during implementation (all sites identified are public) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) – completed Apply lessons learnt from Imja Lake project - planned ESMF - completed Gender Action Plan - completed IPPF – completed IPP (including FPIC protocol(s)) - planned

practices or messaging, grievances being raised and/or reprisals etc.  <b>Related to risks:</b> P3, P13, P.15, 4.4, 6.1, 6.2			All sites selected are public land.	GRM Three scoped ESIAs/ESMPs (on a catchment basis) to be made public and comments invited – planned
<b>Risk 2:</b> There is a risk that the project could replicate historical/structural exclusion of some groups leading to reduced employment opportunities, inequitable access to information or representation. <b>Related to risks:</b> P8, P9, P10, P13	I = 3 L = 2	<b>Moderate</b>	There has been historical/structural exclusion against certain groups based on gender, caste, ethnicity, language, or location  While risk applies across the project, it is particularly relevant for Activity 2.2 and Activity 3.3.	Stakeholder Engagement Plan - completed Grievance Redress Mechanism - completed Gender Action Plan - Completed Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework – completed Indigenous Peoples Plan - planned Capacity building activities as part of Activities 2.2 and 3.3
<b>Risk 3:</b> The project involves construction activities within natural ecosystems, therefore there are risks associated with habitat modification, particularly associated with the lake lowering and flood diversion structures.  <b>Related to risks:</b> 3.1, 3.6, 4.4	I = 3 L = 5	<b>Substantial</b>	Works are proposed in and around waterways, therefore potential modification of hydrologic characteristics. Lake lowering will have a visual impact. Sourcing of construction materials could also have adverse impacts if not managed.	Hydrology and modelling - completed ESMF - completed  Apply lessons learnt from Imja Lake project - planned Scoped ESIAs (to meet UNDP SES and Nepalese law) – three planned (one for each catchment) Scoped ESMPs – three planned, one for each catchment IPPF – completed IPP – planned
<b>Risk 4:</b> There is a risk that the project could impact sensitive areas and/or species.  <b>Related to risks:</b> S1.2, 3.1, 3.6, 4.4	I = 2 L = 5	<b>Moderate</b>	Activities are proposed within or adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park).  Endangered species are known from the areas around proposed project sites, including with the National Parks  Two of the lake lowering sites are within National Parks.	National Parks Management Plan (including existing biodiversity plans) to be amended through the addition of a new chapter to specifically permit carrying out activities in Output 3 within the National Park areas - planned SEP – National Parks will be a key stakeholder. IPPF – ensure involvement of IPs who place cultural values on the lakes of the Himalayas. IPP - planned ESMF - completed ESIAs (to meet UNDP SES and Nepalese law) – three (one for each watershed) - planned ESMPs – based on findings of ESIAs. Three ESMPs – one for each catchment - planned
<b>Risk 5:</b> Eco-based solutions are proposed which include revegetation/reforestation, therefore there is a risk that inappropriate species are selected for revegetation or that	I = 3 L=3	<b>Moderate</b>	Activity 3.3 includes the use of vegetation (trees, shrubs and grasses) to help stabilize soil and form flood defenses.	Appropriate local species to be selected for use in revegetation - planned SEP – completed

there is future harvesting of areas revegetated by the project.  <b>Related to risks:</b> P3, S1,8			The species have yet to be selected and should be non-invasive, native species.	Capacity building to enhance engagement and ownership of interventions by local communities - planned Operation and Maintenance Plan for the vegetative structures and forests - planned Application of Nepal forestry laws and policies - planned
<b>Risk 6:</b> The lowering of the glacial lakes and the construction of flood structures may result in the diversion of surface or water that could be destructive.  <b>Related to risks:</b> S1.11	I = 4 L = 2	<b>Moderate</b>	Activities 3.1 and 3.2 involve physical structures to help mitigate flooding, including diversion of flood waters. Flood structures must not result in destructive diversion.	Design assessment, including hydrologic modelling - completed ESMF – completed Apply lessons learnt from Imja Lake project - planned Operation and Maintenance Plan for lowering and flood structures - planned
<b>Risk 7:</b> The project interventions will be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change – there is a risk that accelerated melting could result in increased flows and/or damage to project and downstream infrastructure.  <b>Related to risks:</b> 2.1, 2.2, 3.1,	I = 4 L = 3	<b>Substantial</b>	Lowering the lakes will not completely remove the risks of GLOFs. Similarly, design effectiveness of flood reduction structures could be exceeded in very extreme events.	Design to take account of likely climate change parameters - completed Modelling to test effectiveness of interventions under different scenarios – completed Apply lessons learnt from Imja Lake project – planned Capacity building for EWS included as part of Activity 2.2 - planned Operation and Maintenance Plan – planned Information from Output 3 to be provided to agencies to allow update of existing DRR plans.
<b>Risk 8:</b> The project involves construction of relatively large-scale infrastructure development ie the lake lowering structures and diversion structures, which will involve significant manual labour. The project may pose risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety eg OHS risks associated with collecting field data, construction and O&M; social risks associated with influx of temporary workers.  <b>Related to risks:</b> 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.7, 7.1	I = 3 L = 3	<b>Moderate</b>	Output 3 includes construction works in various locations. Construction brings OHS risks both to workers and communities. Impacts associated with installation of equipment ie construction impacts: Physical issues: air, water, noise pollution, sed/erosion Biological issues: impacts on flora and fauna Socio-economic: GESI, labour force etc. Use of local workers will be favoured	Capacity building and use of PPE for construction workers to be done as part of project implementation. Apply lessons learnt from Imja Lake project - planned ESMF – completed ESIAs (one for each catchment) ESMP/s (catchment basis) – planned Gender Action Plan - completed Labour Management Procedure and an OHS plan (to be included in contracts with construction companies) – planned Construction Emergency Medical Pan – contractor to prepare
<b>Risk 9:</b> Reducing GLOF risk includes structural works within natural terminal moraines. Failure of lake lowering structures or moraine itself may pose destructive flooding risks to communities.  <b>Related to risks:</b> 2.1, 3.1, 3.3	I = 5 L = 2	<b>Substantial</b>	Moraines and proposed structures could be vulnerable to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions.  GLOFs may still occur despite project (although	Engineering modelling and design (use of experts) Dam break modelling to determine areas of impact and assist in identifying mitigation measure designs and identify 'safe zones'/escape ways as part of EWS.  Provision of information to disaster agencies to support/update existing DRR plans.

			magnitude will be reduced). Modelling undertaken as part of the design process for Output 3 has helped identify the downstream flood scenarios	
<p><b>Risk 10:</b> Proposed Project could result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values due to construction of diversion structures and/or installation of EWS equipment.</p> <p><b>Related to risks:</b> 4.4, 6.1</p>	I = 4 L = 2	<b>Moderate</b>	<p>There are numerous mani walls, small shrines and prayer wheels along the trails between villages – these are often close to rivers. The as yet unselected sites for diversion structures and EWS equipment need to consider these cultural items.</p> <p>Importantly, it should be recognized that the project itself, by reducing the risk of natural hazards, will protect cultural heritage. Through reducing the risk of GLOFs, the devastating floods that would otherwise destroy the cultural heritage proximate to the rivers downstream will be avoided.</p>	<p>IPPF - completed IPP - planned SEP - completed Design assessment and discussions with communities Scoped ESIA's to consider risk to heritage as part of scope – planned Chance Finds Procedure (to be included in ESMPs) – planned</p>
<p><b>Risk 11:</b> There are indigenous peoples present in the Project area. It is likely that portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by or important to indigenous peoples.</p> <p><b>Related to risks:</b> 6.1, 6.2, 6.3</p>	I = 2 L = 4	<b>Moderate</b>	<p>There are areas where elements of the project will occur that are important to IPs eg the lakes which are of cultural importance.</p> <p>There are also culturally important elements that are common throughout the area eg mani walls and stupas – these are often found along waterways as well as high points of trails, entries to villages etc.</p> <p>The majority (more than 95%) of the construction related activities will be carried out on public land – eg Lake Lowering, Flood Risk Reduction measures,</p>	<p>SEP - completed IPPF - completed IPP– FPIC if determined to be required (for activities that require land ie Activity 3.2 and 3.3) – planned Scoped ESIA's to incorporate outputs of IPP LAP - planned</p>

			<p>installation of Radar Level Sensors etc. Similarly, public land will be prioritised by DHM for the installation of AWS/Met Stations. These sites are small ie 25mX25m or 10mX10m or 6mX4m – depending on the site. However, if for technical reasons it is identified that the identified site is unsuitable, then alternate public land sites will be sought. If no public land is suitable, then negotiations conducted by the PMU following DHM processes, to use private land may be entered into with the landholder, including any IP interests (through application of the IPPF/IPP).</p>	
<p><b>Risk 12:</b> The proposed Project will require considerable natural resources (stone, gravel etc) and other materials/goods and services and could potentially be labour and natural resource risks associated with supply chains, as well as potentially result in the generation of waste as a result of construction activities.</p> <p><b>Related to risks:</b> P14, 1.1, 1.2, 3.2, 7.1, 7.6, 8.2, 8.6</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Construction activities, including installation of early warning equipment etc, will result in the generation of waste. The high Himalayas are susceptible to pollution, therefore waste management will be important.</p> <p>Most of the bulk materials eg rock, gravel and sand, required will be available onsite through balance of cut and fill ie reuse of materials.</p> <p>Labour will generally be drawn from local populations.</p> <p>Procurement will comply with Nepal Public Procurement Act 2063 (2007). PPMO provides independent auditing of government procurement.</p>	<p>Scoped ESIA's to include consideration of sources of materials. Scoped ESIA's to include consideration of waste and pollution risks. Scoped ESMPs to include Waste management plan Procurement of construction materials to consider source impacts and any waste that could be generated as well as supply chains Labour Management Procedure and an OHS plan (to be included in contracts with construction companies) – planned GRM - completed</p>

<p><b>Risk 13:</b> Additional workers from outside the local community may be required; an influx of workers could increase the risk of GBV/SEAH.</p> <p><b>Related to risks:</b> P12</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Work forces will generally be drawn from local populations, but not all the skills required or possibly sufficient labourers be able to be sourced locally, therefore outside workers may be required.</p>	<p>ESMF – completed SEP – completed GRM - completed Gender Action Plan – completed Labour Management Plan – planned OHS Plan to include GBV/SEAH – planned</p>
<p><b>Risk 14:</b> Where existing stations do not exist land will be required. There is a risk that there is no public land at the preferred locations.</p> <p><b>Relates to risk:</b> P14, S5.4, S6.1, S6.2</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Public land is proposed to be used and will be prioritized ie the majority of construction activities will be undertaken on public land. Stations require very small areas eg 4x6 m or 10 x10m, therefore there is a high degree of flexibility in locating infrastructure</p> <p>DHM will assess the details about identification of the location, types of land (public/government and private) and priorities public land.</p> <p>Where preferred site is not public land, then site will be relocated to nearest suitable public land, if that is not possible, then negotiations with landholder will be undertaken by the PMU to obtain legal right to use land and agree on acceptable compensation. Note that any IP interests in the land would also be considered through the implementation of the IPP.</p> <p>There will be no compulsory land acquisition</p>	<p>LAP – to define process of tenure confirmation and obtaining legal land use rights - planned IPP – planned GRM - completed</p>
<p><b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?</b></p>				



	<b>Low Risk</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<b>Moderate Risk</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<b>Substantial Risk</b>		X	Highest level of risk identified is considered to be Substantial. The project does not trigger the higher level of risk as project activities are not unprecedented, the impacts are considered project is be reversible, community and other stakeholders have not raised any significant concerns or objections, physical impacts are not large-scale nor significantly impacting critical habitats, and finally the project will not aggravate or cause conflict or adversely affect human rights.	
	<b>High Risk</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)</b>				
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
	<b><u>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<b>Status? (completed, planned)</b>	
	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		X	Targeted assessment(s)	Planned
			X	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Planned – three ESIA's (one for each catchment). ESIA's will be focused on Outputs 2 and 3
			<input type="checkbox"/>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	<b><u>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		X	Targeted management plans	Stakeholder Engagement Plan - completed Gender Action Plan - completed Emergency Response Plan - planned Waste Management	

					Plan - planned IPPF – completed Land Acquisition Plan - planned
			X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	Three ESMPs – one per catchment to align with ESIA's Including IPP - planned
			X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed
	Based on identified <u>risks</u> , which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?				
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind					
Human Rights		X			
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		X			
Accountability		X			
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		X			
2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks		X			
3. Community Health, Safety and Security		X			
4. Cultural Heritage		X			
5. Displacement and Resettlement		□			
6. Indigenous Peoples		X			
7. Labour and Working Conditions		X			
8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		X	Triggered due to sensitivity of high Himalayas environment to the impacts of pollution/waste.		

## 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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QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		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		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

## SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

<b>Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks</b>		
<b>INSTRUCTIONS:</b> 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 <a href="#">SES toolkit</a> for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
<b>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</b>		<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
<b>Human Rights</b>		
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? <sup>1</sup>	Yes
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
<b>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		
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)?	Yes
<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?	Yes
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <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>	Yes
<b>Sustainability and Resilience:</b> Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security</b>		
<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)	Yes
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	Yes
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	Yes
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	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)?	Yes
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?	Yes
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	Yes
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	Yes
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	yes
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	Yes
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
<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? <sup>4</sup>	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
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>	Yes
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?	Yes
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
<b>Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	Yes
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	Yes
<b>Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

<sup>4</sup> 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?	Yes
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
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 <a href="#">Montreal Protocol</a>, <a href="#">Minamata Convention</a>, <a href="#">Basel Convention</a>, <a href="#">Rotterdam Convention</a>, <a href="#">Stockholm Convention</a></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?	Yes