

Human Rights Risk Analysis Tool (HuRRA)

PART I: Contextual Risk Indicator Questions and Data Sources

1. LAND

Land and Natural Resources

1.1 Are there risks or issues in the country context or project area related to land, land tenure or natural resources that may be relevant to the project? Consider: What is the status of legal recognition and protection of individual and collective land rights, both formal and customary, in the project area? What percentage of people within the project area have formal land rights? How many do not? What type of rights are recognized under law (e.g., ownership rights, usage rights, rental rights, collective rights, customary land rights)? Is there a publicly accessible and accurate land registration system (cadastre) in place? Are there other frameworks (e.g., customary, religious, or traditional law systems) that determine who in practice has what rights to what land and how disputes are resolved? Are these customary tenure systems respected? Is there legal certainty and a clear set of documents that provide conclusive evidence of land rights (e.g., ownership, possession) in the project area or are land relations managed without documents? Is land ownership in the area or in the country highly concentrated? Who is recognized as the formal landowners (local or non-local actors) in the project area? Are there land disputes, allegations of titling irregularity, land taken by force, or reports of failure to protect land rights in the project area? Do land tenure systems or national laws, including those relating to inheritance, discriminate against women, indigenous peoples, pastoralists, shifting cultivators or other marginalized groups?

Data Sources

UNDP, [UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment](#), [UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), [FAO Gender and Land Rights Database](#), [Ecolex for environmental law issues](#), CEDAW reports, [WB LGAF country findings](#), [USAID Land Tenure Portal Country Profiles](#), [Resource Governance Index](#), [Minority Rights Group International World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples](#), [RRI Tenure Data Tool](#), [LandMark Map](#), National land registry, indigenous peoples organizations, media reports, [Women, Peace and Security Index - 2017-18](#), [World Bank Living Standards Measurement Survey](#), [World Bank Education Statistics \(EdStats\)](#), [World Bank Gender Statistics \(GenderStats\)](#)

Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction

1.2 Are there risks or issues in the country context or project area related to extreme poverty that may be relevant to the project? Consider: What is the proportion of citizens living under US \$1.25 a day in the project area? What is the level of multidimensional poverty? What is the incidence of extreme poverty? How do these rates compare to country averages? What is the Gross National Income per capita in the project area? Per men and women in the project area? What is the level of life expectancy in the

project area? Disaggregated for men, women and other marginalized groups in the project area? What is the proportion of children enrolled in school in the project area? How many are girls? What is average level of education for men and women in the project area? Have local NGOs or organizations identified particular marginalized groups suffering from poverty in the project area? If so, what level of poverty (ex. extreme)?

Data Sources

UNDP Multidimensional Poverty Index, FAO, [UNDP Human Development Report](#), World Bank, ILO, National Administration, OECD, [Human Development Index](#), Census data, [Fragile States Index](#), [Living Standards Measurement Survey](#), [Education Statistics \(EdStats\)](#), [Gender Statistics \(GenderStats\)](#), [Statistics in Human Development Reports](#), [UNECE Statistical Database](#)

Food

1.3 Are there risks or issues in the country context or project area related to food or access to cultivable land that may be relevant to the project? Consider: What is the current state of enjoyment of the right to adequate food in the area - Does everyone in the community, including women and marginalized groups, have access to available food that is adequate and sustainable? Have there been complaints relating to food security in the project area? What is the proportion of residents in the project area suffering from hunger or hunger related diseases (ex. malnourishment, stunting of children, obesity)? Has the country suffered from any natural disasters and/or environmental harms in the past five years that have affected food quality and availability? What is the status of access to cultivable land in the project area? What proportion of families has access to land suitable to cultivate food? Are there complaints regarding access to quality cultivable land in the project area? Is there evidence of implicit or de facto discrimination in access to land in the project area based on ethnic, gender, economic, or other grounds? What percentage of individuals in the project area relies on the land to sustain themselves? Is the local food grown in sustainable conditions (water, soil etc.)? Have there been any instances of food insecurity or conflict involving food in the project area? Has access to food been used as a reward or punishment for certain groups? Are there environmental threats to land quality or access in the project area, such as climate change or desertification?

Data Sources

FAO, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, [UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food](#), national health entity, national environment entity, land reform agency, CERD, OHCHR, CEDAW reports, [African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights](#), [WB LGAF country findings](#), [USAID Land Tenure Portal Country Profiles](#), [RRI Tenure Data Tool](#), [Food Security Index](#), [International Food Policy Research](#), [Land Development and Governance Institute Reports](#), [Statistics Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(FAOSTAT\)](#), [Overview of FAO databases](#), [Environment Statistics](#)

Displacement

1.4 Are there displacement-related risks or issues in the country context or project area that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Are there adequate protections against involuntary displacement in law and practice? Are forced evictions prohibited by law and in practice? What is the incidence of forced

evictions in the project area and within the country during the last decade and historically? Are statistics kept on forced evictions? Are there regulations or protocols on lawful eviction? Are they respected? Do security forces receive training on how to avoid forced evictions? Are there inhabitants on the project land or utilizing related resources who do not have legal title or security of tenure? What percentage? What legal protections have been put in place to ensure due process and human rights in displacement or eviction? Does the government provide an efficient judicial system and effective access to remedy for forced evictions? Is there internal displacement in or near the project area? Does the government have any assistance or protective measures in place regarding internal displacement? Is there internal displacement in the area or ongoing conflict or political or environmental conditions that may produce internal displacement?

Data Sources

[UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing country visit reports](#); [UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing](#), Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, Global Report on Internal Displacement; UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons; UN Habitat Advisory Group on Forced Evictions, [Study on Security of Tenure](#) (reports, background papers, country submissions, etc); [UN Habitat Global Campaign for Secure Tenure](#), reports and publications; FAO Gender and Land Rights Database, [FAOLEX](#) (legislation database of FAO Legal Office), African Commission Special Rapporteur on Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons, International Property Rights Index; [Legislation index](#); [Global Land Tool Network sitemap](#) (for a full list of publications and resources); CPIA Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance Rating; [Habitat International Coalition, Housing and Land Rights Violation Database](#); country profiles; National legislation, LandMark Map, UN documents, NGO reports, national land registry, national human rights institution, [Fragile States Index](#), [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\), Statistics and Operational Data](#)

2. ENVIRONMENT & PUBLIC HEALTH

Health

2.1 Are there health-related risks or issues in the country context or project area that may be relevant to the project? Consider: To what extent do individuals in the project area enjoy the right to health? Are health services adequate, including adequate disease prevention programs, personnel, and facilities? Are there reports of discrimination with regards to health services or facilities? What are major barriers to this right, and do women and girls have access to quality health-care facilities? How many people are covered by health insurance? How do people pay for health services? What are doctor-patient ratios? What is available by way of community health programs? Are there significant public health risks or challenges in the project area, and which are the most significant for poor or marginalized communities? Are there prevalent water-related or communicable diseases in the project area? What are rates of nutrition? What is the level of access to water and sanitation, adequate nutrition? What is the actual status of enjoyment of women's reproductive and sexual rights in the project area? Are there legal or practical restrictions to comprehensive family planning information and services, including abortion, and do women and men have access to safe, effective, and affordable family planning methods of their choice?

Data Sources

WHO reports, Ministry of health, NGO reports, [Immunization Rates Indicator](#), [Natural Resource Protection and Child Health Indicators](#), [Gender Inequality Index](#) , [United Nations Population Fund](#), [World Health Organization Statistical Information Systems \(WHOSIS\)](#), [Joint United Nations Programme for HIV/AIDS \(UNAIDS\)](#), [United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs \(DESA\)](#), [Ageing Data and Statistics](#), [Living Standards Measurement Survey](#), [Education Statistics \(EdStats\)](#), [Gender Statistics \(GenderStats\)](#), [UNECE Statistical Database](#) , [ESCAP Statistics](#)

Healthy Environment

2.2 Are there environmental or hazardous waste-related risks or issues in the country context or project area that may be relevant to the project? Consider: What environmental risks exist in the project area, including pollution, deforestation, degradation etc.? How is air quality, water quality, soil quality, etc.? Are resource use and waste management practices sustainable? Are there significant environmental health risks in the project area, e.g. asthma, obesity, malnutrition? Are there any hazardous materials located within the project area? Are there rigorous hazardous waste laws governing the project area? Is environmental law and enforcement in the project area adequate to ensure compliance with this standard? Does the State have the capacity to reliably and independently monitor environmental impacts?

Data Sources

CESCR, Baseline data of conditions in project area from project documents and national statistical data, national environmental agencies, local waste management agencies and institutions, medical clinics or facilities, WHO, UNDP country assessments, UNITAR preliminary assessments per country, OSCE, national legislation, human rights agency reports, NGO reports, [Immunization Rates Indicator](#), [Natural Resource Protection and Child Health Indicators](#), [United Nations Population Division/DESA](#), [Environment Statistics](#), [UNECE Statistical Database](#), [ESCAP Statistics](#), [ECA Statistics](#)

Community Safety

2.3 Are there community safety-related risks or issues in the country context or project area that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Are there inherent community safety risks in the project area due to environmental or socio-political factors? Is the project area prone to natural disasters or man-made emergencies? Is the project area prone to natural disasters or man-made emergencies? Are emergency preparedness protocols in place in the project area and adequate to deal with potential environmental risks as well as those relating to the project? Are there adequate government health and safety protocols, personnel and equipment in the project area? Do national infrastructure design codes reflect international best practice? Are there past instances of corruption or lax implementation in project design and safety enforcement?

Data Sources

World Bank reports, UNDP country assessment, UNITAR preliminary assessments per country, OSCE, national regulation, [Fragile States Index](#), [UNECE Statistical Database](#), [ESCAP Statistics](#)

Biodiversity

2.4 Are there biodiversity-related risks or issues in the country context or project area that may be relevant to the project? Consider: In the project area, are there areas of threatened or endemic species, or those of cultural, religious importance, particularly to indigenous peoples or local communities, women or marginalized and/or vulnerable groups? Are there problems of poaching or trade in endangered species in the project area? Are there problems of illicit drug cultivation in the project area? Is there a national law protecting the biodiversity of the project area? Is it enforced adequately? Did the project require environmental permitting and was the process rigorous?

Data Sources

UNEP, CITES, UNDP, Akwe Kon Guidelines, NGO reports, CITES reports, national legislation, national environmental agency requirements

Climate Change

2.5 Are there climate change-related risks or issues in the country context or project area that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Is climate change presently causing or is it anticipated during the life of the project to pose significant risks in the project area such as impacts on water resources, agriculture or sea-level? Does the government have a national policy or program in place to control greenhouse gas emissions? Does the government have a national policy or program in place to promote climate adaptation and resiliency? Does this program or policy pay particular attention to climate change impacts on women, Indigenous Peoples and other marginalized groups in the country?

Data Sources

UNFCCC, national policy, environmental agency, [Living Standards Measurement Survey](#), [Education Statistics \(EdStats\)](#), [Gender Statistics \(GenderStats\)](#)

3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES & CULTURE

Self-Determined Development and FPIC

3.1 Are there self-determined development-related issues or risks in the country context or project area that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Are there indigenous peoples, including those who may not be recognized as such (see definition in standard), located in, or with a collective attachment to, the project area and/or area of influence, including nomadic or pastoralist groups? Are there complaints from ethnic groups regarding lack of recognition? Is there a process for groups to self-identify as indigenous? What are the development indicators and major development challenges faced by indigenous peoples in the project area? Does the government recognize indigenous peoples and are there specific legislative and institutional frameworks guaranteeing the effective enjoyment of their rights, including informed consultation and consent? Does the government consult and cooperate in good faith with indigenous peoples to obtain their free, prior and informed consent? Do indigenous peoples face challenges in meaningfully participating in development processes? Are there mechanisms of intercultural dialogue to settle disputes or resolve conflict in a non-violent manner? Are indigenous peoples

represented within local and national government institutions? Do indigenous peoples face discrimination?

Data Sources

UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, ILO, indigenous organizations, NGO reports, national legislation, national human rights institution, UNDP, FAO, rulings and reports by Inter-American Commission and Court on Human Rights, African Commission and Court on Human and Peoples Rights

Lands, Territories and Resources of Indigenous Peoples

3.2 Are there indigenous peoples' lands, territories or resource-related issues or risks in the country context or area of influence that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Are indigenous peoples' collective rights over their lands, territories, and resources, including non-sedentary land use and water use/fishing, respected and protected by law and in practice in the area of influence, including remedy for violations? Are indigenous peoples' lands, territories, and resources surveyed and demarcated? Do indigenous peoples have title to their lands in the area of influence? Does the government protect and enforce indigenous peoples' land rights, including through removal of non-indigenous trespassers? Are indigenous peoples' self-protection mechanisms recognized by authorities as means to enforce land rights? Are there existing unresolved land claims in the project area? Are there legislative protocols in place for benefit-sharing of natural resource development?

Data Sources

National legislation, ILO, domestic legal cases, UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous organizations, national indigenous agency, rulings and reports by Inter-American Commission and Court on Human Rights, African Commission and Court on Human and Peoples Rights, [Living Standards Measurement Survey](#), [Education Statistics \(EdStats\)](#), [Gender Statistics \(GenderStats\)](#)

Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples

3.3 Are there issues or risks in the country context or project area related to indigenous peoples' cultural rights that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Does national legislation recognize and protect indigenous peoples' cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions? Are there legislative protocols in place requiring licensing/consent and benefit-sharing or royalties where cultural resources are utilized or developed? What challenges do indigenous peoples face in exercising their cultural rights in the area of influence and passing on their culture to future generations? Do indigenous peoples have access to culturally appropriate education, media and health services? Do indigenous peoples have access to their traditional medicines and natural resources?

Data Sources

National legislation, ILO, UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous organizations, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights reports, rulings and reports by Inter-American Commission and Court on Human Rights, African Commission and Court on Human and Peoples Rights

Cultural Heritage

3.4 Are there cultural heritage-related risks or issues in the country context or area of influence that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Is cultural heritage respected and protected under law and practice in the area of influence? Does the government have a participative process for identifying cultural heritage? Are there sacred and other culturally important sites within the area of influence that are not recognized? Are there complaints related to abuse of sacred and other culturally important sites within the area of influence? Does national legislation recognize traditional knowledge? Are there complaints related to appropriation of traditional knowledge, traditional cultural expression or genetic resources within the area of influence?

Data Sources

UNESCO reports, NGO reports, national indigenous peoples entity, indigenous peoples organizations, environmental agency, national legislation, Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, rulings and reports by Inter-American Commission and Court on Human Rights, African Commission and Court on Human and Peoples Rights

Cultural Practices

3.5 Are there risks or issues in the country context or project area related to cultural practices that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Are cultural rights protected under law within the project area? Are the laws enforced? Are there cultural minorities within the project area? What specific development challenges do they face? Are cultural minorities and marginalized and disadvantaged groups in the project area able to participate in cultural life, to act freely, to choose their identity, to engage in their own cultural and religious practices, to express themselves in the language of their choice, and to receive quality education with due regard to cultural identity?

Data Sources

National legislation, national human rights institution, CERD, UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, UN Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues, UN Special Rapporteur in the Field of Cultural Rights, NGO reports, [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO Institute for Statistics](#)

4. BASIC SERVICES

Water and Sanitation

4.1 Are there water and sanitation-related risks or issues in the country context or project area that may be relevant to the project? Consider: What percent of individuals in the project area have access to adequate water (for drinking, agriculture) and sanitation? Have there been complaints regarding availability, accessibility, affordability, or quality of water or sanitation in the project area? Has the project area suffered from any natural disasters and or environmental harms, particularly droughts, in the past five years that have affected water supply? Are there significant water-related health issues in the project area, including water-borne diseases?

Data sources

UNEP reports, UNDP reports, Environment Ministry reports, Health Ministry reports, NGO reports, WHO reports, [Fragile States Index](#), [UNECE Statistical Database](#)

Housing

4.2 Are there housing-related risks or issues in the country context or project area that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Does national legislation protect the right to adequate housing? What percent of residents in the project area have adequate housing? Have there been complaints related to availability or adequacy of housing or access to services in the project area? What percent of residents in the project area have security of tenure? Have there been complaints related to security of tenure in the project area?

Data Sources

National legislation, World Bank LGAF, UN reports, government reports, NGO reports, LandMark Map, [Women, Peace and Security Index - 2017-18](#), [United Nations Human Settlements Programme Urban Indicators](#)

Education

4.3 Are there education-related risks or issues in the country context or project area that may be relevant to the project? Consider: What is the current level of enjoyment of the right to free and quality education in the project area? To what extent is education within the project area accessible, adaptable, available and acceptable? Are there any reported instances of child labor in the project area? Is there a large population of school-aged children not in school/not accessing education?

Data Sources

UNESCO reports, Government reports, World Bank reports, [Amnesty International's State of the World Report 2015-2016](#) and other NGO reports, Concluding observations from [UN Committee on Economic and Social Rights](#) and [Committee on the Rights of the Child](#), [country visit reports](#) of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education, [Right to Education Monitoring Guide](#), Worldwide Inequality Database on Education, [Center on International Education Benchmarking](#), [Maplecroft's Child Labour Index \(2012\)](#), [UNHCR Education Reports](#), [UNESCO Education Completion Indicator](#), [Women, Peace and Security Index - 2017-18](#), [Gender Inequality Index](#), [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO Institute for Statistics](#), [Living Standards Measurement Survey](#), [Education Statistics \(EdStats\)](#), [Gender Statistics \(GenderStats\)](#), [UNECE Statistical Database](#)

Social Security

4.4 Are there risks or issues in the country context or project area related to social security that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Is social security recognized as a universal right by the national government? What percent of families in the project area receive social security benefits? Have there been complaints related to provision of social security in the project area? What is the proportion of individuals in the project, area dependent on social security? What percentage of individuals could benefit from social security if it existed?

Data Sources

UN documents, [Social Security Administration Reports on International Social Security](#), national legislation, government reports, [Women, Peace and Security Index - 2017-18](#)

5. LABOR

Decent Work

5.1 Are there risks or issues in the country context or project area related to decent work that may be relevant to the project? Consider: What is the current state of employment in the project area? Are the Borrower's standards and practices consistent with core labor standards? Are there reports of violations of wage, leave and hour laws in the project area or sector? Does national law prohibit workplace discrimination, consistent with ILO standards? Are there complaints regarding workplace discrimination in the project area or sector or evidence of discrimination, such as certain groups being more or less likely to hold management position, dismissals of certain groups, or wage differential? Does the government have health and safety laws in compliance with ILO standards, and are they enforced?

Data Sources

ILO reports, national labor or justice ministry, ILO data and complaints, [ITUC survey of violations of trade union rights](#), national trade unions, business associations, [Human Development Reports](#), [Gender Inequality Index](#), [Inter-Parliamentary Union \(IPU\) PARLINE Database on National Parliaments](#), [International Labour Organization \(ILO\)](#), [Department of Statistics](#), [ILO Statistics and Databases](#), [Living Standards Measurement Survey](#), [Education Statistics \(EdStats\)](#), [Gender Statistics \(GenderStats\)](#), [UNECE Statistical Database](#), [ESCAP Statistics](#)

Freedom of Association

5.2 Are there risks or issues in the country context or project area related to freedom of association that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Does the government recognize and enforce freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining? Has the ILO reported or documented violations of freedom of association in this country or industry? By the borrower or implementing agency? Are there government unions in the sector related to the project? Is there any interference from government or employers in trade unions in the project area?

Data Sources

National legislation, ILO standards department, [International Trade Union Confederation \(ITUC\) Annual Survey of Violation of Trade Union Rights](#), justice and labor ministries, [Center for Global Workers' Rights Labour Rights Indicators](#), [Civicus Enabling Environment National Assessment](#), [Living Standards Measurement Survey](#), [Education Statistics \(EdStats\)](#), [Gender Statistics \(GenderStats\)](#)

Child and Forced Labor

5.3 Are there risks or issues in the country context or project area related to child and forced labor that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Is forced labor in its various forms, such as debt bondage, compelled involuntary overtime, forced prison labor and trafficked labor, prohibited in law and practice in the project area? Are there allegations of forced or trafficked labor in the project area or sector? Do forced labor provisions apply to both documented and undocumented or migrant workers? Are there national laws relating to human trafficking? Are they enforced in practice? What are the rates of human trafficking in the project area? What is the proportion of people living in poverty and unemployment? What is the proportion of youth living in poverty and not enrolled in school? Are there any instances of reported sex tourism and/or organized marriages between persons from developing countries and foreign nationals in the project area? Is child labor prohibited in law and practice? Have there been reports of child labor in the project area or sector? Are there high levels of poverty or limited access to education that could create a risk of child labor? Is forced labor in its various forms, such as debt bondage, compelled involuntary overtime, forced prison labor and trafficked labor, prohibited in law and practice in the project area? Do forced labor provisions apply to both documented and undocumented or migrant workers? What is the proportion of women living in poverty and unemployment? What is the proportion of young children living in poverty and not enrolled in school? Are there any instances of reported sex tourism and/or organized marriages between persons from developing countries and foreign nationals in the project area?

Data Sources

ILO reports, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) Annual Survey of Violation of Trade Union Rights national legislation, ministries of justice and labor, NGO reports, media reports, [Global Slavery Index](#), [United Nations Children’s Fund \(UNICEF\)](#), [Statistics and Monitoring, Childinfo](#), [Living Standards Measurement Survey](#), [Education Statistics \(EdStats\)](#), [Gender Statistics \(GenderStats\)](#), [UNECE Statistical Database](#)

6. PARTICIPATION, INCLUSION & ACCOUNTABILITY

Access to Information and Engagement

6.1 Are there risks or issues in the country context or project area related to access to information and engagement that may be relevant to the project? Consider: What is the degree to which Borrower's administrative processes provide opportunities for communities to meaningfully participate and have their views heard and influence development-related processes? Is there an enabling environment for civil society? Are there restrictive NGO laws or practices? Has there been criminalization of protest, intimidation, use of force or other actions within the project area or sector that might have a chilling effect on participation? What groups of stakeholders and rights-holders exist in the project area? What barriers exist to full and effective participation of each group? Does the government have disclosure and access to information policies consistent with this standard? What is the actual status of enjoyment of the right to access information in the country? What challenges to access to information exist in the project area (e.g. geographic, linguistic, literacy, ability etc.)?

Data Sources

[UN Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights](#), Inter-American Commission Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression; IACHR reports, including: IACHR report on Specialized Supervisory Bodies for the Right to Access Public Information, IACHR report on Access to Information, Violence Against Women, and the Administration of Justice; International Center for Not-for-Profit Law; Environmental Democracy Index; [Freedom Info](#); [Reporters Without Borders for Freedom of Information](#); [CIVICUS Enabling Environment Index](#); [CIVICUS State of Civil Society Annual Reports](#) and other reports; [Civicus Enabling Environment National Assessment](#); [Civicus World Civic Space Monitor](#); [Global Right to Information Rating](#); [Global Right to Information Index](#); Protection Line by Protection International; National legislation; [World Bank Voice and Accountability Index](#), [Gender Inequality Index](#)

Freedom of Expression and Assembly

6.2 Are there risks or issues in the country context or project area related to freedom of expression or freedom of assembly that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Is freedom of expression protected in national law? What is the actual status of the right to freedom of expression in the country? Are there restrictions on freedom of expression or crackdowns on opposition parties or views? Are there any limitations on internet, satellite, or digital broadcasting and use in the project area? Are there media monopolies and other structural restrictions on the press in the project area? Does the national government make use of journalist or media censoring? Does the media regularly defame or delegitimize peaceful public protest? Is the right to freedom of assembly recognized under national law? Are there reports of restrictions of freedom of assembly or broader restrictions on public protest in the project area (including through criminalization, reprisals, civil sanctions)?

Data Sources

UN Special Rapporteur reports, Freedom House's Global Press Ranking, Economist Intelligence Unit; Transparency International; Human Rights Watch; CIVICUS; International Crisis Group; Fund for Peace; Committee to Protect Journalists; Reporters Without Borders; National legislation; [World Bank Voice and Accountability Index](#); [Civicus Enabling Environment National Assessment](#); [Civicus World Civic Space Monitor](#); [Freedom House Freedom in the World Report](#); [Freedom House Freedom of the Press Report](#); [Freedom House Freedom on the Net Report](#), [World Justice Project - Rule of Law Index](#), [Worldwide Governance Indicators](#), [Women, Peace and Security Index - 2017-18](#)

Non-Discrimination

6.3 Are there discrimination-related risks or issues in the country context or project area that may be relevant to the project? Consider: What vulnerable or marginalized groups are present in the project area? What development challenges do they face? In reference to the Human Development Index, do certain groups rate more highly than others? What is the level of inequality in the project area? Are there any segregated communities (based on, for example, race, socio-economic background, cultural heritage, etc.) in the project area? Is there institutionalized discrimination in the project area or sector that has the potential to result in disproportionate distribution of project benefits or harms? Is the affected community and vulnerable groups within it represented in local and national government? What is the proportion of

women experiencing violence in the project area? What is the track record of the Borrower regarding discrimination?

Data Sources

[UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education](#), UNDP reports, Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review; Concluding comments of the Committees on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Elimination Discrimination Against Women, Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, and the Human Rights Committee; Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; African Commission on Human Rights, reports of or conversations with independent national human rights institutions; US Department of State Human Rights Reports; Minority Rights Group International reports; Human Rights Watch World Report or other country reports; Amnesty International Annual Report or other country reports, Human Development Index, [Gender Inequality Index](#)

Gender Equality

6.4 Are there risks or issues in the country context or project area related to gender equality that may be relevant to the project? Consider: What is the status of women and girls' rights in law and practice (e.g., access to information, barriers to civic/political participation, freedom from violence, family status laws on marriage/custody/divorce, land rights, education, employment, etc.)? What is the track record of the host government with regard to promoting gender equality? Does national constitution or law discriminate against women and girls on the basis of sex or gender? Is violence against women prohibited and criminalized? How is violence against women regulated in the Penal law and in Family law? How do women and girls' development indicators in the project area compare with that of the rest of the country? With men and boys? What development challenges do women and girls in the project area face?

Data Sources

UNDP, UN reports, Universal Periodic Review, [UN Population Fund - The Human Rights of Women](#); [UNHCHR Women's Rights and Gender Equality](#); [Convention on the Political Rights of Women](#); [African Commission on Human and People's Rights](#); [Inter-American Commission of Women](#); [Inter-American Commission on Human Rights Rapporteurship on the Rights of Women](#), [Human development index](#), CEDAW country reports, National legislation, national human rights institution, NGO reports, academic research, [Global Gender Gap Report](#), [Women, Peace and Security Index - 2017-18](#), [Gender Inequality Index](#), [WomenWatch - United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality](#), [Women in National Parliaments](#), [Millennium Development Goals Indicators](#), [Living Standards Measurement Survey](#), [Education Statistics \(EdStats\)](#), [Gender Statistics \(GenderStats\)](#), [UNECE Statistical Database](#)

Persons with Disabilities and Comprehensive Accessibility

6.5 Are there risks or issues in the country context or project area related to persons with disabilities that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Are there persons with disabilities located in the project-affected area? What types of disabilities are prevalent? Does national legislation respect the rights of persons with disabilities consistent with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with

Disabilities? What is the actual status of persons with disabilities' human rights enjoyment in the project area? What are the main challenges facing persons with disabilities in the project area? What is the status of the actual enjoyment of non-discrimination and equality of persons with disabilities in project area? What are the existing obstacles and barriers to the built environment in the project area? Do education, health, and other social services in the project area provide modes and means of communication suitable for ensuring full and effective participation by persons with disabilities and their communities of support? What is the availability of appropriate assistive technologies and accessible devices versus need within the project area? What is the track record of the Borrower on addressing the rights of persons with disabilities?

Data Sources

[UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education](#), WHO reports, [Inter-American Commission on Human Rights](#), [African Commission Draft Protocol on Persons with Disabilities' Rights](#), National legislation, NGO reports, Disabled persons organizations, UN CRPD reports, [Worldwide Inequality Database on Education](#), World Report on Disability, [Handicap International Publications](#), Census data, Data from community health programs, Education data, Government Ministries for Social Affairs, Disability and Health, [DISTAT, United Nations Disability Statistics Database](#)

Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression (SOGIE)

6.6 Are there SOGIE-related risks or issues in the country context or project area that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Are same-sex acts, relationships or conduct such as cross-dressing criminalized in the country? Is gender identity that differs from the sex assigned at birth criminalized in the country? Have there been any instances of violent attacks, targeted killings or threats of such attacks on the basis of sexual orientation and/or gender identity in the country/project area?

Data Sources

[UN Free and Equal](#) Fact Sheets; [Born Free and Equal Booklet](#); [Out in the Open UNESCO Report](#); regional reports like the [OAS Report on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Gender Expression](#), National legislation, NGO reports, National Human Rights Institution, Universal Periodic Review

Grievance and Redress

6.7 Are there risks or issues in the country context or project area related to grievance and redress that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Are both formal and informal avenues available within the project area for reporting incidents and seeking redress? Is access to justice effective? Do women, indigenous peoples, the poor, and other vulnerable people have access to justice through affordable and linguistically/culturally appropriate legal services and advice? Is the judicial system viewed as independent, impartial, and free from corruption? Is the judicial system able to process complaints in a timely and predictable manner? Are police forces viewed as impartial and free from corruption? Are people able to access justice without fear of intimidation or reprisal? What is the track record of the Borrower in promoting grievance redress mechanisms?

Data Sources

[Access to Justice Index](#); World Justice Project Rule of Law Index; Environmental Democracy Index; Worldwide Governance Indicators; Global Review of Grievance Redress Mechanisms in World Bank Projects (Annex 1 & 2), [Fragile States Index](#), [Worldwide Governance Indicators](#), [Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index](#), [World Justice Project-Rule of Law Index](#)

7. CONFLICT & SECURITY

Governance

7.1 Are there governance-related risks or issues in the country context or project area that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Are there gaps or uncertainty in the borrower's legal framework or institutional jurisdiction or capacity that could influence project outcomes? What is the institutional capacity of the borrower to manage relevant social issues in a sustainable and rights-respecting manner? Is there a significant risk of political instability, fragility, uncertainty or transition which may impact the project outcomes? What is the borrower's level of external debt? Does this level of debt threaten the ability to provide social services and other conditions necessary for the realization of human rights?

Data Sources

National legislation, NGO reports, World Bank reports, UNDP, [Worldwide Governance Indicators](#), [Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index](#), [Women, Peace and Security Index - 2017-18](#), [ESCAP Statistics](#)

Conflict

7.2 Are there conflict-related risks or issues in the country context or project area that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Has the country and/or project area experienced conflict within the past five years or is there a legacy of more historical conflict? If yes, what was the scale of the conflict? Who were the main parties involved? Were there any gross human rights violations? Is there significant distrust or division within and among the affected communities in the project area? What is the homicide rate? Are security forces trained in conflict management international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including the legitimate use of force? Is there evidence of informal militias, paramilitary organizations, insurgents or resistance groups, or criminal gangs operating within the project area or associated with the sector? What is the nature of these groups and their activities? Has the Borrower been accused of repression or acting in collusion with non-state armed groups?

Data Sources

UN reports; Worldwide Governance Indicators, national criminal justice agency, human rights organization reports; news reports, civil society organizations, [US State department reports](#), World Bank conflict analysis, Human rights organization reports, National human rights institution, International Committee of the Red Cross, National Societies of the Red Cross or Red Crescent, [IEP Global Peace Index](#), [Heidelberg Conflict Barometer](#), [Global Conflict Risk Index](#), [Worldwide Governance Indicators](#), [United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute \(UNICRI\)](#), [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime \(UNODC\)](#), [International Crime](#)

Gender-Based Violence

7.3 Are there risks or issues in the country context or project area related to gender-based violence that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Are there any laws and/or policies in place prohibiting acts or threats of gender-based violence against women, girls or persons on the basis of their gender identity and sexual orientation, including: Domestic violence; Physical violence; Sexual violence; Psychological violence; Threats of violence and harm; Emotional violence; Isolation; Use of children; Economic violence? Are they enforced in practice? Are there documented reports in the project area regarding the above-mentioned acts? What is the status of the actual enjoyment of the right of women to equal protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms?

Data sources

National legislation, CEDAW reports, national human rights institutions, NGO reports, [Women, Peace and Security Index - 2017-18](#), [Gender Inequality Index](#)

Privacy

7.4 Are there risks or issues in the country context or project area related to privacy that may be relevant to the project? Consider: Does the country recognize the right to privacy and does it have effective regulatory and/or legislative schemes in place to safeguard the right to privacy? What is the actual status of enjoyment of the right to privacy? Has the government been accused of spying or violating the right to privacy? Have third parties in the project area or sector been accused of privacy violations? Have there been any documented reports of censorship, restrictive press legislation, and/or harassment of journalists, bloggers and users of social media?

Data sources

National legislation, National Human Rights Institutions; Department of State Human Rights Reports; UN Freedom of Opinion and Expression Annual Reports; Human Rights Watch World Reports; Amnesty International Annual Reports; Freedom House; national laws

Reprisals

7.5 Are there issues or risks in the country context or project area relating to reprisals that could be relevant to the project? Consider: How established is the rule of law in the project area/country? Is there a history of intimidation, reprisals, or criminalization of protest or speech in the project area/country? Has the government characterized criticism of development activities as anti-national, economic sabotage, terrorism, or other similar terms? Are independent non-governmental organizations able to operate freely without government intervention?

Data Sources

World Bank Sanctions List, UN reports, human rights organization reports; news reports, civil society organizations, [Worldwide Governance Indicators](#), [U.S. State department reports](#), World Justice Project Rule of Law Index, UN reports; UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; human rights organization reports; news reports, Freedom House reports, CIVICUS Civil Society Monitor, Frontline Defenders reports, Global

Witness reports, ILO reports, civil society organizations, Worldwide Governance Indicators, UN and Inter-American Commission Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders, [BHR Resource Center Database of Attacks on Human Rights Defenders](#)

Use of Force or Detention

7.6 Are there issues or risks in the country context or project area related to use of force or security personnel that could be relevant to the project? Consider: Is there a history of public or private security personnel using force against communities or protesters and civil society, or a general track record of abuses? Has anyone in the community ever been “disappeared,” been executed, and/or been the victim of any other forms of physical violence? What is the level of corruption and police corruption in the country and/or project area? Is the public police force heavily militarized? Have relevant security forces been trained when to intervene in security-related situations and how to use the minimal authorized force necessary? Does the government have national laws to prevent against and punish excessive or unlawful use of force and arbitrary detention? Does the government prohibit torture? Does the borrower have in place standards, provide trainings, and appropriately vet and monitor security personnel regarding human rights and use of force? Is there currently any hostility or tension towards social or ethnic groups within the project area?

Data Sources

UN reports; human rights organization reports; news reports, civil society organizations, [U.S. State department reports](#), NGO reports, legal experts, UNHRC reports, UN Working Group on the Use of Mercenaries, UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, UN and Inter-American Commission Special Rapporteurs on Human Rights Defenders, International Committee of the Red Cross, National Societies of the Red Cross or Red Crescent, news reports, human rights/civil society reports, National legislation, UN Committee Against Torture reports, Transparency International – Perception of Police Corruption, [IEP Global Peace Index](#), [World Justice Project - Rule of Law Index](#), [BHR Resource Center Database of Attacks on Human Rights Defenders](#)

PART II: Project Standards and Risk Indicator Questions

LAND: Land & Natural Resources

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities do not cause, contribute to or exacerbate a violation of land or property rights under international law or undermine tenure security. This includes customary land rights that may not be recognized under national law. Where a project involves land use, acquisition or administration, it should advance recognition and protection of land rights and security of tenure for poor and marginalized groups. Key aspects are recognition of use, control and transfer rights of land and natural resources; recognition and protection of collective ownership and customary tenure systems; freedom from arbitrary deprivation; protection from illegitimate use and/or expropriation of land and resources; and non-discrimination.

Project Risk Questions

1. Access – Could the project directly or indirectly, impact individuals’ or groups’ access to or use, enjoyment, or control of lands or resources? Consider impacts on land or natural resources, changes in land use or natural resource use patterns or demand, movement of populations, changes in environmental quality, changes in individuals’ or communities’ exposure to infringement by third parties, increasing economic burden on individuals leading to land sales or decreasing land access.
2. Tenure security – Could the project impact tenure security, or the certainty that individual or collective land rights will be recognized by others and protected in cases of specific challenges? Consider impacts on land administration systems.
3. Collective land rights – Could the project impact collective land rights or customary or traditional tenure for indigenous peoples and other communities, including nomadic groups?
4. Women’s land rights – Could the project impact women’s land rights or tenure security? Could the project face challenges in ensuring respect for and protection of women’s equal land rights?
5. Deprivation of property rights – Could the project face challenges in ensuring the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and the free, prior and informed agreement or broad support of other communities?

LAND: Livelihoods

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities shall make a demonstrable contribution to poverty reduction and eradication of extreme poverty. The project should promote an adequate standard of living and advance social protection, especially for the poorest sectors of the population. Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities will avoid adverse impacts on the livelihoods or means of subsistence of local communities. Where projects or programs involve livelihood activities, they should advance the right to an adequate standard of living. Acknowledging multiple values of ecosystems, key aspects of livelihoods include access to or use of natural resources that local, particularly Indigenous Peoples, depend on for their physical, economic, social, cultural and/or spiritual well-being.

Project Risk Questions

1. Poverty/Extreme Poverty - Could the project increase poverty or extreme poverty in the project area? In the country?
2. Social protection - Could the project impact social protection programs, especially for the poorest or marginalized?
3. Employment and subsistence - Could the project impact availability or demand for employment or impact subsistence activities in the project area, especially for the poorest?
4. Standard of living - Could the project impact the standard of living in the project area? For the poorest?

5. Project benefits - Could the project face challenges in ensuring that benefits accrue to the poorest communities and preventing elite capture of project benefits?
6. Natural resources - Could the project impact natural resources or access to such resources, upon which groups or communities depend for their livelihoods or means of subsistence?
7. Livelihood practices - Could the project impact livelihood practices?
8. Sustainability of livelihoods - Could the project impact the sustainability of livelihoods?

LAND: Food

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities will avoid negative impacts on the right to food, including access to cultivable land for poor communities or marginalized groups. Key aspects of the standard include the following; availability, accessibility, adequacy, and sustainability. Where a project involves land administration, it should advance access to cultivable land for poor or marginalized communities. Key aspects of access to land include, but are not limited to: availability, accessibility, adequacy, sustainability, non-discrimination, and adequate standard of living.

Project Risk Questions

1. Access - Could the project impact access to cultivable land in the area, especially for women, the poor, indigenous peoples, or other marginalized groups?
2. Availability - Could the project impact availability of food supplies, agricultural production, or subsistence activities?
3. Marginalized populations - Could the project impact availability of quality cultivable land for women, the poor, ethnic minorities, or other marginalized populations?
4. Economic accessibility - Could the project impact economic accessibility of food, or whether individuals can afford food for an adequate diet without compromising on other basic needs?
5. Physical accessibility - Could the project impact physical accessibility of food, or whether it is accessible to all, including the physically vulnerable, children, the sick, persons with disabilities or the elderly, people in remote areas, victims of armed conflicts or natural disasters, or prisoners?
6. Accessibility of cultivable land - Could the project impact the physical or economic accessibility of cultivable land?
7. Adequacy - Could the project impact the adequacy of food systems, including whether available food satisfies dietary needs, is safe for human consumption, and is culturally acceptable?
8. Adequacy of cultivable land - Could the project impact the adequacy of cultivable land for affected communities, or its ability to support subsistence and cultural practices and to provide an adequate standard of living?

9. Sustainability of food systems - Could the project impact the sustainability of food systems, including through contamination or resource depletion?

10. Sustainability of cultivable land - Could the project impact the sustainability of cultivable land, or whether quality land will be accessible for both present and future generations?

LAND: Displacement

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities do not cause, contribute to, directly or indirectly, or exacerbate forced evictions. Bank and Borrower will seek to avoid causing, contributing or exacerbating physical and economic displacement. Involuntary resettlement is only permitted in exceptional circumstances, when, inter alia, the project causing the displacement is undertaken solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare, consistent with international human rights obligations, and no viable alternatives to meeting those general welfare objectives are available. In such cases, legal protections must be put in place to ensure full respect for human rights before, during and after eviction.

Project Risk Questions

1. Physical or economic displacement – Could the project involve economic or physical displacement of people or restriction of access to or use of resources? Consider also changes to land administration or land or resource use. Consider risks to health, safety, or environmental quality that may contribute to displacement or restrictions of or changes to land or resource use or demand for land or natural resources, including exposure to third parties.
2. Involuntary - Could the project face challenges in ensuring that any displacement has attained explicit free, prior, and informed agreement under conditions that establish a fair power balance?
3. General welfare - Could the project face challenges in ensuring and verifying that it is being undertaken solely for the purpose of promoting the public interest, affirmed through a democratic process, including meaningful consultation with expected beneficiaries and affected persons? Consider whether there are private actors with a substantial stake in the project.
4. Reasonable and proportional - Could the project face challenges in ensuring that the magnitude of displacement and the degree of risk of harm to affected persons is reasonable and proportional to the project's public value?
5. Adequate legal protections - Could the project face challenges in ensuring that adequate legal protections are provided for any physical or economic displacement?

ENVIRONMENT & PUBLIC HEALTH: Health

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities will avoid adverse impacts on health, including but not limited to potential for community exposure to water-borne, water-based, water-related, vector-borne diseases, and communicable diseases, as well as sexual and reproductive health and rights. If the project or program involves public health, it should advance the right to the highest attainable standard of health. If the project or program involves

women's health in particular, it shall advance maternal health and realization of sexual and reproductive health and rights. Key aspects of this standard include: availability, accessibility, acceptability, good quality, non-discrimination, equity, participation, accountability, underlying determinants, education, and comprehensive family planning information and services.

Project Risk Questions

1. Exposure to diseases - Could the project impact community exposure to diseases, including through migration or an influx of labor into the project area?
2. Release of substances/radiation - Could the project involve the release of substances, pollutants, waste, nuclear or electronic radiation, or practices that pose a risk to or otherwise impact human health?
3. Participation - Could the project impact participation by beneficiaries in design or implementation of health programs or policies?
4. Availability - Could the project impact the availability of public health facilities, goods, and services or their proper functioning?
5. Acceptability - Could the project impact the acceptability of facilities, goods, or services, including respect for medical ethics, gender-responsiveness or cultural appropriateness?
6. Quality - Could the project impact the quality of healthcare facilities, goods, or services, including in the following areas: trained health professionals; scientifically approved and unexpired drugs and hospital equipment.
7. Underlying determinants of health - Could the project impact the quality of underlying determinants of health, including adequate sanitation, safe drinking water, safe and nutritious food?
8. Non-discrimination - Could the project impact health services, facilities, or goods with respect to non-discrimination and equitable accessibility to all (i.e., without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, sexual orientation, birth or other status)?
9. Effective remedies - Could the project impact the ability of beneficiaries to seek effective remedies for health-related issues, such as denial of treatment?
10. Health of women and other vulnerable groups - Could the project impact women's maternal or sexual or reproductive health? Could the project adversely affect health of already medically vulnerable groups?
11. Mental health and substance abuse - Could the project affect the mental health or wellbeing of local communities or workers? Could the project result in increased access to addictive substances?

ENVIRONMENT & PUBLIC HEALTH: Healthy Environment

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities will adverse impacts on the right to a healthy environment in accordance with the precautionary principle, including but not limited to any adverse impacts of exposure to hazardous materials and substances resulting from their production, transportation, handling, storage or use. If the project involves environmental resources or services, it should advance the right to a healthy environment. Key aspects of this standard include an environment that isn't harmful to one's health and wellbeing and that is protected, through pollution prevention, conservation, and use of sustainable development.

Project Risk Questions

1. Pollution - Could the project impact pollution levels or affect water or air quality? Could the project face challenges in ensuring adequate waste management?
2. Human health - Could the project impact human health and wellbeing?
3. Exposure to hazardous materials - Could the project involve exposure to hazardous materials through their production, transportation, handling, storage, or use?
4. Natural resource use - Could the project impact natural resource use, conservation, or degradation?
5. Environmental protections - Could the project impact environmental protections, including licensing or management policies, practices, or institutions?

ENVIRONMENT & PUBLIC HEALTH: Community Safety

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure Bank-financed activities avoid, and where not possible minimize, any adverse impacts on community health and safety, including through ensuring safety of infrastructure construction, operation, and decommissioning, and implementing emergency preparedness and response planning commensurate with the risks.

Project Risk Questions

1. Hazardous materials - Could the project involve production, transportation, handling, storage, or use of hazardous materials?
2. Natural disaster or emergency - Is the project located in an area prone to natural disasters or human emergencies, and could project activities exacerbate their effects?
3. Exposure - Could the project directly or indirectly or cumulatively change community exposure to hazards including flooding, landslides, contamination or other natural or human-made hazards, disease, or the accidental collapse or failure of project structural elements such as dams?
4. Infrastructure - Could the project impact infrastructure safety?

ENVIRONMENT & PUBLIC HEALTH: Biodiversity

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities will avoid adverse impacts on biodiversity. If the project involves environmental resources or services, it should advance protection for natural habitats and forests. The project or program must respect areas that contain globally, regionally, or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values or endemism; are in or contain rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems; provide essential ecological functions; and are important for meeting the basic needs of local communities or are critical to local communities' cultural identity.

Project Risk Questions

1. Environmentally sensitive areas - Could the project impact environmentally sensitive areas or areas of high biodiversity?
2. Threatened or endemic species - Could the project impact areas of threatened or endemic species, or those of cultural, religious importance, particularly to Indigenous Peoples or local communities, women or marginalized and/or vulnerable groups?
3. Habitat or species loss - Could the project involve habitat or species loss, including through degradation and fragmentation, invasive alien species, hydrological changes, overexploitation, nutrient loading, or pollution?

ENVIRONMENT & PUBLIC HEALTH: Climate Change

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure Bank-financed activities will avoid adverse impacts contributing to increased exposure or vulnerability to climate change. Borrower should assess and manage (a) the climate-related risks facing the project or program and its resilience to those risks; (b) the impacts the project or program will have on the climate resilience of local communities and ecosystems; and (c) the effects of the project or program on efforts to mitigate climate change.

Project Risk Questions

1. GHG Emissions - Could the project increase greenhouse gas emissions?
2. Exposure - Could the project increase exposure to climate change?
3. Vulnerability or resilience - Could the project adversely impact climate vulnerability or the resilience of local communities and ecosystems?
4. Mitigation - Could the project adversely impact efforts to mitigate climate change?

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES & CULTURE: Indigenous Peoples' Self-Determined Development and FPIC

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities do not adversely impact indigenous peoples' human rights, lands, territories or resources, cultures or livelihoods, including the rights of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation or recent contact to live freely in that condition according to their culture. Where a

project affects or involves indigenous peoples or lands or resources to which indigenous peoples have collective attachment, Bank and Borrower will ensure the full, effective, and meaningful participation of the peoples concerned and will advance indigenous peoples' human rights, well-being, and self-determined development and self-governance. Bank and Borrower will consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) before implementing activities that may affect them. The Bank will not finance any projects involving or affecting indigenous peoples if their FPIC has not been ascertained and verified.

Project Risk Questions

1. Livelihoods and wellbeing - Could the project undermine indigenous people's livelihoods or wellbeing?
2. Self-government - Could the project impact indigenous peoples' rights to self-government in their internal affairs and right to determine their own development priorities and means? Consider the organizational strength of indigenous peoples, levels of division or corruption within the community, and whether the project would create alternative structures or decisionmaking bodies or processes.
3. Participation - Could the project face challenges in ensuring the full and effective participation of the affected indigenous peoples in the design, implementation and ongoing monitoring of the project? Consider: Does the development process as defined by the Borrower coincide with ways of knowing of the communities? Have indigenous peoples clarified their representative organization structures that should be consulted? Is it clear how women, youth, and other groups which may not be present in power structures are consulted or engaged? Would indigenous peoples face challenges in accessing information or a power imbalance when negotiating? Has information been communicated to relevant indigenous peoples in a language and manner understandable to them?
4. Consent - Could the project face challenges in engaging and respecting indigenous peoples' right to give or withhold their consent for projects? Consider: Could the project face challenges in identifying a clear governance structure and decision-making process of the affected indigenous peoples? How will the project integrate a planning process into the existing traditions of decision making within the community?
5. Equity - Could the project impact equity between indigenous and non-indigenous sectors of society? Could the project impact equity of different groups within the indigenous people, in particular between indigenous men and women or between those who live more modern lifestyles and those who live more traditional lifestyles?
6. Voluntary isolation - Could the project directly or indirectly impact uncontacted indigenous peoples or those in voluntary isolation or recent contact? Consider whether there are known indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation in the country or area of influence, if the project area

and environs been reliably surveyed to determine whether there is a presence of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation or recent contact.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES & CULTURE: Indigenous Peoples' Lands, Territories and Resources

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure respect for indigenous peoples' rights over the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired within the project. Project activities that may adversely affect the existence, value, use or enjoyment of indigenous lands, territories, or resources shall not be conducted unless agreement has been achieved through the FPIC process. Indigenous peoples shall receive equitable benefit sharing from any use or commercialization of their lands or resources.

Project Risk Questions

1. Recognition - Could the project impact recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' rights to use, develop, control, or access their lands, territories, or resources? Consider: could the project face challenges in ensuring recognition of indigenous peoples' collective rights to own, use, and develop and control the lands, resources and territories that they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired, including lands and territories for which they do not yet possess title?
2. Boundaries - Could the project face challenges in identifying the nature or boundaries of indigenous peoples' land or resource rights in the project area?
3. Quality or Availability - Could the project affect the quality or availability of indigenous peoples' lands or resources such as through environmental contamination? Consider: Could the project drive use of resources on which indigenous peoples depend? Could the project change land use patterns or increase land or resource speculation?
4. Environmental protection - Could the project impact environmental protection or land administration and management which may impact indigenous peoples' lands, territories, or resources?

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES & CULTURE: Indigenous Peoples' Cultural Rights

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower will ensure that there are no adverse impacts on indigenous peoples' cultural rights within Bank-financed activities. No cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions shall be taken, used, or appropriated without the free, prior, and informed consent of the peoples concerned. Indigenous peoples shall receive equitable benefit sharing for any use or commercialization of their cultural resources.

Project Risk Questions

1. Access to sites - Could the project impact indigenous peoples' access to culturally important resources and sacred or other culturally important sites?

2. Screening and mapping - Could the project face challenges in screening for resources or sites sacred or culturally important to indigenous peoples? Consider: Is there reliable screening? Are sacred or other culturally important sites documented and mapped?
3. Traditional knowledge - Could the project utilize or impact indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge?
4. Access to services - Could the project impact indigenous peoples' right to access education, language, healthcare or media?

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES & CULTURE: Cultural Heritage

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall ensure that all necessary measures are taken to avoid adverse impacts on cultural heritage, tangible or intangible.

Project Risk Questions

1. Sacred sites – Could the project impact sacred or other culturally important sites or cultural heritage?
2. Consultation on sacred sites – Have local communities been consulted to determine whether cultural heritage or sacred sites are present in the project area?
3. Accessibility – Could the project impact accessibility of cultural resources or sacred sites?
4. Traditional knowledge – Could the project involve the sale or use of traditional goods or practices or knowledge?
5. Budgets – Could the project impact budgets or programs related to the recognition or protection of cultural heritage or environmental enforcement?
6. Biopiracy – Could the project increase biopiracy or other risks to traditional knowledge and genetic resource rights?
7. Traditional seed or animal varieties – Could the project impact or displace traditional seed or animal varieties or make it difficult for farmers to save seeds of traditional varieties?

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES & CULTURE: Cultural Practices

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all measures necessary to ensure that cultural rights are protected within Bank-financed activities.

Project Risk Questions

1. Learning and education – Could the project impact the ability of people to learn about their culture and that of others, and to receive quality education with due regard for cultural identity, for example through education, media, or other transmission of culture?
2. Participation – Could the project impact the ability of groups in the area to participate in cultural life, to act freely, to choose their identity, to engage in their own cultural and religious practices, or to express themselves in the language of their choice?

3. Natural resources – Could the project impact natural resources or livelihoods important for cultural practices?

BASIC SERVICES: Water and Sanitation

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities will avoid adverse impacts on the right to water and sanitation. Key aspects of the right to water and sanitation include: availability, quality, acceptability, accessibility, and affordability. If the project or program involves water or sanitation services, it should advance the right to water and sanitation.

Project Risk Questions

1. Non-discrimination - Could the project face challenges in ensuring that everyone in the community, including women, has equal access to water, sanitation services and facilities, and information on water issues?
2. Affordability - Could the project impact the affordability or economic accessibility of water or sanitation services, or the ability to procure services without compromising the ability to pay for other essential necessities?
3. Water quality - Could the project impact (including due to cumulative impacts) water quality (safety for consumption and personal use) or hygiene or safety of sanitation facilities? Could it impact water used for recreational purposes?
4. Availability of water or services - Could the project impact (including due to cumulative impacts) availability of water or sanitation services, such as sufficient and continuous water for personal and domestic use and sufficient sanitation facilities for all?
5. Acceptability - Could the project face challenges in ensuring the cultural acceptability of water or sanitation facilities, including gender-specific sanitation facilities that provide privacy?
6. Accessibility - Could the project face challenges in ensuring accessibility of water or sanitation facilities to anyone within, or in the immediate vicinity, of household, health and educational institution, public institutions and places and workplace?

BASIC SERVICES: Housing

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower will avoid adverse impacts on the right to adequate housing. Where the project or program involves housing, it should advance access to adequate housing. Key conditions of the right to adequate housing include: security of tenure; affordability; habitability; availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure; accessibility; location; and cultural adequacy.

Project Risk Questions

1. Security of tenure - Could the project impact security of tenure?
2. Habitability - Could the project impact habitability of housing, including appropriateness of building materials, or exposure to pollution?
3. Affordability - Could the project impact affordability of housing?

4. Availability - Could the project impact availability of services, material, or infrastructure? These include: safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, energy for cooking, heating and lighting, washing facilities, means of food storage and refuse disposal.
5. Accessibility - Could the project impact housing accessibility for disadvantaged or marginalized groups such as the poor, people facing discrimination, women-headed households, persons with disabilities, or victims of natural disasters?
6. Location - Could the project impact housing location, including proximity to employment, health clinics, schools, and various social services? Consider housing construction, displacement or resettlement, or projects or programs that may change residents' access to services, amenities, or natural resources.
7. Cultural adequacy - Could the project impact cultural adequacy of housing?

BASIC SERVICES: Education

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure Bank-financed activities will avoid adverse impacts on the right to education. Project or programs in the area of education shall advance the right to education. Key aspects of the right to education include the following: availability, physical accessibility, economic accessibility, non-discrimination, acceptability, and adaptability.

Project Risk Questions

1. Availability – Could the project impact the availability of educational institutions or facilities, either in terms of quantity or the provision of free and compulsory primary education or progressively free secondary or tertiary education? Consider projects involving education programs or budgets as well as projects involving resettlement or population flow.
2. Accessibility – Could the project impact the accessibility of education, including accessibility for child laborers, girls and marginalized groups or children with disabilities? Consider education programs as well as resettlement, urban or rural planning or infrastructure construction.
3. Acceptability – Could the project impact the acceptability of education to parents and to children, including acceptability for cultural or linguistic groups?
4. Adaptability – Could the project impact adaptability of education programs to the changing needs of the local community?

BASIC SERVICES: Social Security

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities will avoid adverse impacts on the right to social security. Where the project or program affects social security, it should promote the right to social security. The right to social security means that everyone, regardless of age or ability to work, is guaranteed the means necessary to procure basic needs and services. Key aspects of the right to social security include: availability, social risks and contingencies, adequacy, and accessibility.

Project Risk Questions

1. Equitable accessibility - Could the project impact equitable accessibility of social services for all marginalized groups and the general population, poor and rich, men and women, rural and urban informal settlements and formal urban settlements?
2. Availability - Could the project impact the sustainability or future availability of social security programs or services?
3. Social risks and contingencies - Could the project impact the provision of social services coverage for the following social risks and contingencies: health care, sickness, old age, unemployment, employment injury, family and child support, maternity, disability, survivors and orphans?
4. Adequacy - Could the project impact the adequacy of benefits, including amount and duration?
5. Accessibility - Could the project impact accessibility of social services, including whether: all persons are covered; eligibility requirements are reasonable; social security schemes are affordable; beneficiaries can participate in program administration; benefits are physically accessible?

LABOR: Decent Work

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall to the greatest extent practicable, employ local workers and provide training with a view to improving skill levels, in co-operation with worker representatives. Employment should represent decent work and comply with core labor standards and other relevant ILO conventions.

Project Risk Questions

1. Employment impact – Could the project or its business relationships impact employment quantity, type, or quality?
2. Availability and accessibility – Could the project or its business relationships impact the number or type of jobs or employment relationships available for community members? Could community members face barriers in accessing jobs created?
3. Living wage – Could the project or its business relationships face challenges to ensuring a living wage that allows employees to purchase food, water, clothing, and transport, support dependents, and a pension?
4. Wage and hour standards – Could the project or its business relationships face challenges in meeting wage and hour standards, including that the work-week is limited to 48 hours, overtime is voluntary, infrequent, and does not exceed 12 hours per week, and that employees are given reasonable breaks while working, and sufficient rest periods between shifts?
5. Holidays and leave – Could the project or its business relationships face challenges in meeting standards for holidays, sick time, and parental leave?

6. Non-Discrimination – Could the project or its business relationships face challenges in ensuring non-discrimination in the workplace, including that compensation, benefit plans, and employment-related decisions are based on relevant and objective criteria?

7. Health and safety – Could the project or its business relationships involve workplace health and safety risks? Could the project face challenges to ensuring that all workers are afforded a safe, suitable and sanitary work environment?

8. Worker housing – Will the project or its business relationships involve worker housing?

9. Partner safety record – Could the project or its business relationships involve partners with a poor workplace health and safety record?

LABOR: Freedom of Association

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that freedom of association is respected and protected within the project or program. Workers must be assured the right to bargain collectively for their working conditions and terms of employment, and the right to strike. Employees should not suffer any discrimination or retribution because of their involvement in a union.

Project Risk Questions

1. Freedom of Association – Could the project or its business relationships face challenges in ensuring that freedom of association is respected?

2. Union organizing – Do employers, including private companies involved in the project respect union organizing and the right to collective bargaining? [last 3 choices]

LABOR: Child and Forced Labor

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities do not cause, contribute to or exacerbate forced labor or the use of child labor, including human trafficking. No child younger than 15 years old should be working in the project or program. The minimum working age should not be less than the age of completion of compulsory education. No children under the age of 18 should be working at night or performing dangerous tasks.

Project Risk Questions

1. Forced labor – Could the project or its business relationships face challenges in ensuring that it does not cause, contribute to, or exacerbate forced labor? Have there been past reports against relevant employers regarding forced labor or pay being withheld?

2. Human trafficking – Could the project or its business relationships face challenges in ensuring it does not cause, contribute to, or exacerbate human trafficking?

3. Minimum employment age – Do the employer and contractors have a minimum employment age consistent with national law and international standards? [Definitely-Good (5)]

4. Child labor – Could the project face any challenges in ensuring that it does not cause, contribute to or exacerbate child labor? Does the project partner, employer or any contractors have a history of child labor?

PARTICIPATION, INCLUSION, & ACCOUNTABILITY: Access to Information and Engagement

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that individuals and communities have access to project-related information in a form and format that is accessible and readily understandable by them and in a timely manner so as to facilitate their full, informed, effective, and meaningful participation in decisions and processes which may affect them. Participation should be effective and meaningful, informed, free, full, and conducted in a gender sensitive, non-discriminatory (without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status) and culturally appropriate manner.

Project Risk Questions

1. Participation of potentially marginalized groups – Could the project face challenges in ensuring full, meaningful and effective participation in project design, implementation and monitoring, including by women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, youth, sexual minorities, other potentially marginalized groups, and especially of affected communities?
2. Effective and meaningful participation – Could the project face challenges in ensuring effective and meaningful participation, meaning that the process is significant and provides reasonable opportunity to influence decision-making, and in turn that decision-making is responsive to inputs, e.g. is the project still open to input?
3. Reprisals and retaliation – Could stakeholders, including those supporting or objecting to the project, face coercion, intimidation, or reprisals? Consider whether there is opposition to the project or division in or between communities regarding the project.
4. Protection measures – Could the project face challenges in ensuring robust measures to protect individuals or groups from retaliation?
5. Availability and accessibility – Could the project face challenges in ensuring that all relevant information is made available in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders including the general public, so that they can effectively and meaningfully participate in project and program design and implementation?

PARTICIPATION, INCLUSION, & ACCOUNTABILITY: Freedom of Expression and Assembly

Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that freedom of assembly and freedom of expression is protected in all Bank-financed activities.

Project Risk Questions

1. Freedom of expression - Could community members or civil society groups face restrictions on freedom of expression related to the project, either through expressing views, participation in consultations or other aspects of the project, accessing grievance mechanisms, or real or perceived opposition to the project?

2. Freedom of assembly - Could community members or civil society groups face restrictions on freedom of assembly such as being restricted from participation in or being able to protest or otherwise raise concerns regarding the project without fear of reprisal?

PARTICIPATION, INCLUSION & ACCOUNTABILITY: Non-Discrimination

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to avoid discrimination within Bank-financed activities. Where possible, Bank-financed activities should promote social inclusion and substantive equality. In all projects or programs, Bank and borrower must take all necessary measures to ensure that poor or marginalized social groups are not excluded from project or program benefits.

Project Risk Questions

1. Marginalized groups - Could the project impact vulnerable or marginalized groups? Could the project impact equity of poor or marginalized groups?
2. Barriers to development and access to benefits - Could the project impact barriers to development or face challenges in ensuring equal access to benefits for often excluded groups, such as women, children, youth, minorities, and persons with disabilities?
3. Engagement - Could the project face challenges in engagement of marginalized groups, given context and social structure?
4. Elite capture - Could the project face challenges from elite capture of project-related benefits?
5. Disproportionate harms - Could the project face challenges in ensuring that project-related harms do not disproportionately accrue to marginalized groups?

PARTICIPATION, INCLUSION, & ACCOUNTABILITY: Gender Equality

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities do not cause, contribute to, or exacerbate gender inequality and discrimination. Bank and Borrower will ensure that the development process fosters full respect for women's rights and promotes women's empowerment. Projects and programs will be gender-responsive in their design and implementation. Bank and Borrower will ensure that both men and women are able to participate meaningfully and equitably, have equitable access to project and program resources, and receive comparable social and economic benefits. Bank and Borrower will take all necessary measures to ensure that projects and programs do not discriminate against women or girls or reinforce gender-based discrimination or inequalities. Women and girls should also have access to monitoring and complaints mechanisms and grievance redress.

Project Risk Questions

1. Women's rights and empowerment – Could the project impact women's rights or empowerment or face challenges in ensuring women's equal rights?

2. Access to grievance redress – Could the project face challenges in ensuring that women and girls have full and meaningful access to complaints mechanisms and grievance redress?
3. Gender responsiveness – Could the project face challenges in ensuring gender responsiveness, or identifying and integrating the different needs, constraints, contributions and priorities of women, men, girls and boys into project design? Or ensuring women have equitable access to project benefits?
4. Participation – Could the project face challenges in ensuring full and meaningful participation of women and girls in project design, implementation and monitoring?

PARTICIPATION, INCLUSION & ACCOUNTABILITY: Persons with Disabilities and Comprehensive Accessibility

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed projects ensure that the development process is inclusive and fosters full respect for the human rights of persons with disabilities, including by promoting comprehensive accessibility for persons with disabilities and ensuring reasonable accommodation. Bank and Borrower shall take necessary measures to ensure that persons with disabilities are able to effectively and fully participate in and benefit from Bank-financed activities and to avoid adverse impacts on persons with disabilities or discrimination on the basis of disability within Bank-financed activities. Where a project involves products or the built environment it shall incorporate the principles of universal design.

Project Risk Questions

1. Exclusion – Could the project exclude or fail to include persons with disabilities within development processes?
2. Participation – Could the project face challenges to ensuring full participation of persons with disabilities, including throughout consultation processes, and equal access to benefits?
3. Equality – Could the project reinforce or exacerbate existing inequality for persons with disabilities?
4. Accessibility – Could the project impact comprehensive accessibility for persons with disabilities and their communities of support? Consider: Could the project face challenges in ensuring persons with disabilities and their communities of support have comprehensive access to project benefits or services, including challenges related to physical/environmental, communication, policy, or attitudinal barriers?
5. Universal design – If the project involves the built environment, could it face challenges in ensuring reasonable accommodation and universal design?

PARTICIPATION, INCLUSION & ACCOUNTABILITY: Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression (SOGIE)

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities will avoid adverse impacts on sexual and gender minorities, will promote gender and SOGIE

equality, and ensure that sexual and gender minorities receive social and economic benefits from the project or program in a manner equal to the benefits received by other members of the community.

Project Risk Questions

1. Rights - Could the project impact the human rights of persons with non-conforming sexual orientation or gender identity or expression or bodily diversity? Consider health projects or projects in countries where homosexuality is criminalized or restricted.
2. Benefits - Could the project face challenges in ensuring access to project benefits for individuals with non-conforming sexual orientation or gender identity or expression or bodily diversity? Consider health projects or projects in countries where homosexuality is criminalized or restricted.
3. Participation - Could the project face challenges in ensuring active participation, confidentiality and security of participants with a non-conforming sexual orientation or gender identity or expression or bodily diversity within the project?

PARTICIPATION, INCLUSION & ACCOUNTABILITY: Grievance and Redress

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that grievances are addressed early and remediated directly. The project should establish or participate in effective operational-level grievance mechanisms for individuals and communities who may be adversely impacted. In addition, potentially affected communities must be made aware of and have access to an independent accountability mechanism. Use of a project-level grievance mechanisms or independent accountability mechanism shall not replace access to judicial remedy and vice versa.

Project Risk Questions

1. General - Could the project face challenges in ensuring responsiveness and accountability to local communities and the population at large?
2. Effective grievance mechanism - Could the project face challenges in establishing and operating a grievance mechanism that is legitimate, accessible, predictable, equitable, transparent, rights-compatible, a source of continuous learning, and based on engagement and dialogue?
3. Cultural adequacy or gender sensitivity - Could the project face challenges in ensuring cultural adequacy or gender sensitivity of redress mechanisms?
4. Reprisal risk - Could complainants face intimidation or risk of reprisal in utilizing a grievance mechanism, including through use of information and communications technology (ICT)?

CONFLICT & SECURITY: Governance

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities support and strengthen the Borrower's institutional capacity and good governance. Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure Bank-financed activities do not significantly affect public debt commitments. Bank-financed activities must respect human rights and may not contravene Borrowers' obligations under international law. If Bank-financed activities involve assumption of public

debt, the Bank and Borrower shall ensure that the project is in the public interest and does not increase the Borrower's external debt stock to an unsustainable level that will make debt repayment difficult and impede the creation of conditions for the realization of human rights.

Project Risk Questions

1. Public purpose – Has the project been shown to meet a public purpose?
2. Coherence with development plan – Does the project fit within a clear national development plan? If so, was that plan developed in a transparent and participatory manner?
3. Project concept – Was the project concept developed in a transparent manner and with public participation?
4. Vested interests – Could the project present a serious threat to powerful vested interests, or lead or contribute to political instability or turmoil?
5. International law – Is the project consistent with the Borrowers' obligations under international law?
6. Compliance – Could the project face challenges in ensuring compliance with either national law or international law, whichever is more protective?
7. External debt stock – Could the project increase the Borrower's external debt stock to an unsustainable level that may make debt repayment difficult or impede the realization of human rights?

CONFLICT & SECURITY: Conflict

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities do not cause, contribute to, or exacerbate conflict.

Project Risk Questions

1. Opposition - Could there be opposition to the project?
2. Local concerns - Have local communities or civil society raised concerns, or expressed opposition towards the project or similar initiatives?
3. Informal armed groups - Could the project cause, contribute to or exacerbate exposure to informal armed groups?
4. Differential impacts - Could the project entail different groups within or among communities experiencing more or less project harms or benefits?

CONFLICT & SECURITY: Gender-Based Violence

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities do not cause, contribute to or exacerbate gender-based violence.

Project Risk Questions

1. Labor or Stress - Could the project cause, contribute to or exacerbate gender-based violence?
Consider: Could the project involve women's labor?
2. Could the project involve labor migration? Could the project increase access to drugs or alcohol or significantly increase the financial or other stress on male populations?

CONFLICT & SECURITY: Privacy

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that Bank-financed activities do not cause, contribute to, or exacerbate violations of privacy rights.

Project Risk Questions

1. Communications - Could the project face challenges in ensuring the right to privacy in communications, for instance through inappropriate use of telecommunications (ICT), or gathering and holding personal information on computers, data banks, and other devices, including employment data that could be at risk for breach?
2. Territorial or bodily privacy - Could the project face challenges in ensuring respect for territorial or bodily privacy, for instance through worker housing or employment practices?

CONFLICT & SECURITY: Reprisals

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that persons or organizations involved with or in opposition to Bank-financed projects and programs do not face reprisals from the government or other actors for their involvement with, opposition to, or perceived position or role regarding the project or program.

Project Risk Questions

1. Project partners - Could there be a risk of dealing with project partners or contractors implicated in human rights abuses?
2. Third parties - Could there be a risk of reprisals from other communities or third parties?
Consider whether the project has winners and losers, or interested actors with potential for violence.
3. Participation - Could the project face challenges to ensuring that affected communities are able to participate in the project design, implementation, and monitoring, or to express opinions regarding the project, including opposition or protest, without fear of reprisal?

CONFLICT & SECURITY: Use of Force or Detention Standard

STANDARD: Bank and Borrower shall take all necessary measures to ensure that unlawful or excessive use of force is not utilized against persons in relation to bank-financed activities, including those involved with or opposed to the project, and that persons are not subject to arbitrary arrest or detention in relation to any Bank-financed activity.

Project Risk Questions

1. Risk of force or detention - Could the project pose a risk of causing, contributing to or exacerbating excessive use of force or arbitrary detention, such as in the policing of protests, or through armed third parties?
2. Security personnel - Could the project face challenges in ensuring that any security personnel involved with the project do not violate human rights or jeopardize the community's safety or security?