



Safeguards+Gender Checklist for initial screening

Please note the information on the [S+G IDA page](#) regarding the review procedure. For change offers it is generally not required to fill in the checklist for pre-screening again.

Use the table of contents (CTRL+click) to jump to a section.

Content

1 Procedure.....	1
2 Deadlines	3
3 Information on the project.....	4
4 Initial screening environment and climate	5
5 Initial screening Conflict & Context Sensitivity and Human Rights	10
6 Initial screening Promoting Gender Equality	13

1 Procedure

The Safeguards+Gender (S+G) management system ensures the environmental and social compatibility of projects. It is mandatory for all commissions ≥ EUR 1 million in commission management for all commissioning parties.

The internal processes and rules related to the S+G management system, as well as the defined deviations, e.g. in the case of sector projects, are regulated in [P+R #20](#). Further information on the review procedure, including for change offers, can be found on the [IDA page of the Safeguards+Gender Desk](#). Before completing the S+G checklist, please check whether the review procedure for your project needs to be conducted. If you are unsure or have any questions, we will be happy to advise you during our S+G consultation hours (accessible via the IDA page) or by email safeguardsandgender@giz.de

The first stage of the S+G review procedure is an **initial screening**, conducted based on this checklist, project documents and publicly accessible sources. The aim of the initial screening is to identify and assess requirements by commissioning parties and possible unintended negative effects as well as any additional potentials in an initial overarching view and to determine the need for in-depth assessments (UKP/ECA, iPCA, Gender Analysis).

The initial screening uses the **significance** of (possible) unintended negative effects (as well as external risks in connection with climate change) as the assessment standard. An



assessment as “significant” is made by weighing up the **extent of damage** and the **probability of occurrence**.

The following criteria can be helpful for assessing the extent of the damage:

- **Scope** of the (possible) impacts/adverse effects (e.g., number of affected persons, size of area/ecosystems, number of affected administrative levels and sectors)
- **Intensity** of the (possible) impacts/adverse effects (e.g., deprivation/massive restrictions of access to water sources, significant increase in CO2 emissions, degree of violent conflicts/tensions, potential for escalation, complexity of conflict structures)
- **Frequency**/recurrence, location, duration, and timing of (possible) impacts/adverse effects (e.g., persistent threats to human rights defenders, annually recurring food or water shortages, repeated discrimination)
- **Sensitivity/vulnerability** of the affected persons and objects of protection, if applicable, considering their adaptive capacity (e.g., people in extreme poverty, children or those affected by multiple discrimination such as fleeing women travelling alone or members of minorities living with a disability, re-traumatization of victims of violence)
- **Irreversibility** of changes/damage (e.g., irreparable damage to health, no groundwater recharge, fundamental change of soil and rock, permanent exclusion of indigenous groups from access to their ancestral territory)
- For the environment and climate: national **legal requirements** that classify the effects of the project as significant.

This overview may be helpful for assessing the probability of occurrence:

Improbable	Possible	Probable	Very likely
= seldom: 0-9%	= occasionally: 10-29%	= frequently: 30-59%	= very common: 60-100%

The initial screening on conflict & context sensitivity and human rights predominantly considers a country index as well as contextual conditions, in order to determine whether an in-depth analysis (iPCA) is required.



2 Deadlines

The following table provides an overview of submission deadlines and response times:

Process	BMZ	Other commissioning party	Response by S+G Desk generally within
Initial screening: Submission of checklist and project-specific documents	After the discussion of the brief assessment and decision on the option and, if possible, 10 working days before the appraisal mission (DE, EN)	10 working days before submission of the project outline to the commissioning party (DE, EN)	Up to 7 working days (DE, EN)
	15 working days (FR, ES)	15 working days (FR, ES)	Up to 10 working days (FR, ES)
In-depth assessment: Submission of the in-depth analyses and project-specific documents	15 working days before the approval of the offer conception (ZAK), or if there is no ZAK, 15 working days before submission of the offer (DE, EN)	15 working days prior to submission of the offer to the commissioning party (DE, EN)	Up to 7 working days (DE, EN)
	20 working days (FR, ES)	20 working days (FR, ES)	Up to 10 working days (FR, ES)



3 Information on the project

Commissioning party	BMZ If other, please specify: <i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>	
Co-financing donor	European Union, CAFI/UNDP	
Business area	GnB - Gemeinnütziger Bereich	
New or follow-on project?	Follow-on project (Change Offer)	
Name of project	Integrated Economic Development in the Mining Sector II	
PN (if not available: DV number)	2021.2072.3	
Type of project	Bilateral project <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>	
Country/countries	Democratic Republic Congo (DRC)	
AV(-V)	Herminie Delanne	
Commission value or value of country package(s) in case of regional or global project (EUR)	31.307.099 €	
Job order for the sectoral department (AA) (12-digit):	21.2072.3-003.00	
For BMZ commissions: Result of discussion with BMZ on the project outline	Option A	
Will an appraisal mission take place? If yes, when?	YES: 31.03.2025	
If applicable, date set for ZAK:	<i>Click or tap here to enter a date.</i>	
Project-specific documents (including drafts)		
<u>One</u> of the following documents:	Module or project proposal	<i>Please choose an option.</i>
	Brief assessment	<i>Please choose an option.</i>
	Results matrix	Attached
	Project note or similar (justification sheet)	Attached
For BMZ projects also	Minutes of the discussion on the brief assessment	<i>Please choose an option.</i>
The following in-depth analyses have already been attached:	iPCA <i>Please choose an option.</i> Other, please specify: <i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>	



4 Initial screening environment and climate

Information on how to deal with all the questions listed below as well as on environmental and climate-related sources can be found in the [Specific User Guide Environment and Climate](#). Examples of risks and options for action in different sectors can be found in the [sector work aids](#).

Environment

All commissioning parties: Risk assessment

Will the project potentially have a significant adverse impact on one or more of the following protected assets?

	YES	NO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human health (e.g., resulting from environmental pollution or non-compliance with industrial health and safety provisions) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity (flora, fauna, genetic diversity, etc.) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystems and ecosystem services 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil, water, air, landscape 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural assets 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correlation between the abovementioned protected assets 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Will the project be operating in an environment/ sector with significant environmental risks, even though the project is not directly responsible for these risks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is an environmental impact assessment or a strategic environmental assessment required for the project's interventions, according to the national law of the partner country? Information on individual countries can be found in the internal GIZ list of environmental legislation .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

BMZ commissions only: **additional** potentials

	YES	NO
Does the project have significant additional potential e.g., for improving environmental quality or biodiversity, conserving or saving resources, or enhancing ecological sustainability, that have not yet been taken into account in the conceptual considerations for the project planning?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Conclusion

	YES	NO
Is an in-depth environmental assessment necessary?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Justification:

Note: For the plausibility check of the S+G checklist, we require a short justification or brief explanation for your decision:

The project works in the mining sector. Mining activities can have significant consequences for the environment. With the new co-financing from the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI – through UNDP as the administrative agent), the project will work on strengthening the environmental and social sustainability of the hydrocarbon sector. The hydrocarbon sector, as other extractive industries, can have significant consequences for the environment.



Climate: Mitigation of greenhouse gases		
All commissioning parties: Risk assessment		
<p>Risk of significant directly caused negative effects/impacts (Carbon Footprint)</p> <p>Note: <u>Directly caused</u> negative effects (greenhouse gas emissions) are those, which are co-financed or implemented by the project and taking place during project period.</p>		
<p>Are there one or more of the following measures or activities directly implemented or financed by the project during the project period?</p>		
<p>Infrastructure measures (new construction, renovation and/or restoration):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities connected to the operation of e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Buildings such as medical wards, education centres, ○ Agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation infrastructure, warehouses, ○ Facilities such water treatment or wastewater treatment plants, recycling plants, waste disposal sites, etc. 	<p>YES</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>NO</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Agricultural activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivation of food, such as rice cultivation • Livestock farming and dairy industry • Fertilizer use • Intensive land use (monoculture) and associated land degradation • Other agricultural activities that generate GHG emissions 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Activities in the forest sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation and/or forest degradation as a result of infrastructure measures (clearing of forests for road construction) or expansion of agricultural land (e.g. plantations) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Economic activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities, which are linked to energy production, energy supply and/or energy conversion for industrial/economical processes • Activities, which are linked to the emergence and/or release of manufacturing emissions (e.g., methane, technical gases in individual industrial sectors, HFC in cooling processes) • Activities in the field of urban mobility (public transport) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Will there be any expected extensive travel activities by the project in the context of capacity development?</p> <p>Note: Not all GHG emissions produced by travel activities within the project are being recorded by the GIZ headquarter through the Corporate Sustainability Handprint. If, for example, the travel activities due to workshop attendance will be above average, a specific carbon footprint for the project will be calculated. If not, a standard amount of 76 tons of CO2 eq a year will be attributed to the project (based on a study of 2019, this corresponds to about 10 trainings with 20 local participants and two international participants each, or 200 local trips and 4 international flights per year). In this case, no further in-depth assessment is required.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Besides the above-mentioned activities – will the project directly implement, finance or cause other GHG-intensive activities?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Is the calculation of the Carbon Footprint necessary, as part of an in-depth climate change mitigation assessment?</p> <p>If direct GHG emissions of more than 76 tonnes of CO2 eq per year are to be expected, the carbon footprint must be calculated and an in-depth assessment of possible reductions conducted. Further information, an easy-to-understand video and calculation aids for the carbon footprint can be found here.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Risk of significant indirectly caused negative impacts		
Might the project cause any indirect GHG emissions through infrastructure measures (new construction, renovation and/or rehabilitation)?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Might the project cause any indirect GHG emissions through agricultural activities (use of fertilizers, rice cultivation, livestock farming etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Might the project cause any indirect deforestation or land degradation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Might the project cause any indirect GHG emissions through economical activities, trade, energy production, mobility, and other activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BMZ commissions only: additional potentials		
Does the project have significant additional potential for significantly reducing or avoiding emissions of greenhouse gases or for increasing carbon sequestration in the soil and/or vegetation?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Examples: Promoting renewable energy, converting agricultural/industrial production, sustainable mobility, sustainable building, urban development, economic policy advisory services, etc. Please also think about the possible leverage provided by policy advisory services. We are not interested here in project-specific emissions, e.g., caused by air travel, project vehicles, etc. These are covered by GIZ's corporate environmental management.</p>		
Conclusion		
Is an in-depth assessment on mitigation of GHG emissions necessary?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Justification:</p> <p>Note: For the plausibility check of the S+G checklist, we require a short justification or brief explanation for your decision:</p> <p>Both, the raw mineral and hydrocarbon sectors are seen as contributing significantly to GHG emissions. While the project works in these sectors, no activities which directly contribute GHG emissions, e.g. with respect to energy production or the clearing of forests for infrastructure, are implemented. The project will implement strategic environmental and social assessments (SESAs) at national level concerning extractive industries, specifically the raw mineral and hydrocarbon sector. These SESAs provide necessary information and methods to private and public actors to improve the implementation of environmental standards, however this does not encompass measures to significantly reduce emissions. Hence, an in-depth assessment on mitigation of GHG emissions is not necessary.</p>		



Climate: adaptation to climate change		
All commissioning parties: Risk assessment		
Is the project planned in a vulnerable country according to the ND-GAIN vulnerability index ?	YES	NO
<small>A country is vulnerable if the score in the second tab for vulnerability is higher than 0.50.</small>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Likely impacts of climate change :		
Have negative impacts of climate change already occurred or are expected in the future in the sector(s) supported by the project?	YES	NO
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Have negative impacts of climate change already occurred in the project region(s) or are they expected to do so in the future?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is there a possibility of negative effects of climate change on the project or its objective/intended long-term impact?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Particularly vulnerable sectors (selection): e.g., Agriculture, Water (incl. Sanitation), Natural Resources Management, Forestry, Biodiversity, Infrastructure, Urban Development, Health</p> <p>Effects of climate change (selection): e.g., changes in temperatures, precipitation regime, wind, intensity and frequency of extreme weather events (droughts, hot or cold periods, floods), gradual changes (sea level rise, glacier melt, biodiversity loss, changes in species occurrence / composition, invasive species, etc.)</p>		
Could the project significantly compromise the climate resilience (adaptive capacity) of people, ecosystems and/or infrastructure? <small>(see Climate Risk Sourcebook, GIZ, 2023)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>By (see also examples below):</p> <p>(a) Institution-building without accounting of adaptation aspects</p> <p>(b) Not actively promoting knowledge development and transfer about adaptation options</p> <p>(c) Not taking into account adaptation aspects in infrastructure projects</p> <p>(d) Not actively excluding the possibility of (long-term) maladaptation</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional advisory services in the Health Sector by Capacity Development in Malaria Prophylaxis for Health Professionals: Lack of consideration of climate change-induced impacts on the efficacy and sustainability of therapeutic approaches as well as on the prevalence of vector diseases. - Lack of consideration of adaptation options when advising on agricultural practices, services or policies; this increases the risk of maladaptation/decreasing resilience, crop losses, malnutrition, migration. Risks can be transferred to value chains, water and wastewater services, industrial sites, grey and green infrastructure, etc. - Advising on emission reductions in traffic and transport systems without taking into account the impact of climate change on transport infrastructure; causing increased susceptibility to floods, landslides, etc. - Farmers with access to climate risk insurance are changing climate-sensitive land use practices, growing insured cash crops instead of drought-resistant crops, as they can then invoke the insurance benefit in the event of crop failure. - Climate-sensitive spatial planning, due to which residents of suburban settlements are confronted with forced resettlement; at the same time, there are no rights of use over the land offered as compensation. 		
BMZ commissions only: additional potentials		
Is there significant <u>additional</u> potential within the scope of the project to increase the adaptability of target groups, ecosystems or infrastructure or to reduce their vulnerability?	YES	NO
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



e.g. through capacity development in areas such as water management and health management, agriculture, ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), nature-based solutions for adaptation (NbSA)		
--	--	--

Conclusion

Is an in-depth assessment on adaptation to climate change necessary?	YES	NO
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

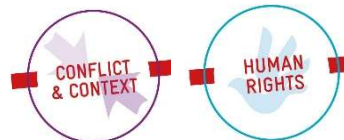
Justification:

Note: For the plausibility check of the S+G checklist, we require a short justification or brief explanation for your decision:

The co-financing from CAFI focuses on the implementation of aforementioned SESAs, environmental and social audits as well as the development of environmental and social management plans for mining and hydrocarbon projects. In particular the environmental and social management plans should consider the impact of climate change. In addition, the DRC is ranked at 0.562 on the ND-GAIN vulnerability index indicating high vulnerability in terms of climate change. Hence, an in-depth assessment to climate change is recommended.



5 Initial screening Conflict & Context Sensitivity and Human Rights



Conflict & Context Sensitivity and Human Rights		
Requirements by the commissioning parties		
Does the project have one or more partner countries that are classified as yellow or red in the Vulnerability Index for Conflict and Human Rights ?	YES	NO
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project be assigned an FS-1 or FS-2 marker (BMZ commissions only)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Note: For BMZ projects that have ticked "yes" in the section on requirements by the commissioning parties, an in-depth examination in the form of an integrated Peace and Conflict Analysis (iPCA) is mandatory. Nevertheless, please complete the section Context Assessment to determine the topics to be covered in the in-depth assessment.</p>		
Context Assessment		
<p>The purpose of this section is to identify possible points of contact between the project and sources of conflict or human rights problems in the context of the project. Such points of contact may result, for example, through the region in which the project is active, the target group, the sector or partner structures and other project-relevant actors.</p> <p>Each question in this section is linked to a topic in the in-depth assessment (see reading version iPCA). Areas selected as relevant here should be included in the in-depth assessment.</p>		
Topics		
Topics 1+2: Conflict Profile and Violent Phenomena Are there significant ecological, political, social, or economic sources of conflict in the vicinity of the project (e.g., project region, target group, sector) that may have already led to violence or where there is potential for escalation?	YES	NO
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Topic 3: Fragility Are there significant fragility or vulnerability factors in the ecological, political, economic, and socio-cultural environment relevant to the project, especially in connection with weak state structures or strong inequalities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Topic 4: Clientelism, Corruption and Organized Crime Are there significant challenges in the environment of the project (e.g., project region, target group, sector) with corruption, clientelism or organized crime?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Topic 5: Social Cohesion Are there any intra-societal relationships or power relations in the environment of the project (e.g., project region, target group, sector) that could significantly jeopardize social cohesion?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Topic 6: Discrimination Are population or groups of people in the vicinity of the project (e.g., project region, target group, sector) significantly disadvantaged or discriminated against* in terms of access to (state) services, productive resources, sources of income or access to justice, e.g., due to corruption, stigmatisation, or other access barriers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



* e.g., based on origin, ethnic, religious and political affiliation, racial discrimination, sex/gender (including sexual orientation and gender identity), physical or mental impairments, socioeconomic status, age, etc.		
<p>Topic 7: Restriction of civil society's freedom to act and infringement of specific participation rights Are civil society organisations, human rights defenders and media professionals intimidated, persecuted, or otherwise significantly restricted in their scope of action in the context of the project (e.g., project region, target group, sector)?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Topic 8: Rights in the digital space Does the project collect personal, sensitive data or support stakeholders in collecting and using such data digitally, e.g., by means of algorithms, IT systems and artificial intelligence? Does the project carry out digitisation measures or support such measures?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Topic 9: Infringement of the rights of indigenous people to consultation/consent Are there any challenges in connection with the project regarding compliance with consultation and consent rights (<i>Free, Prior, Informed, Consultation/Consent</i> – FPIC) of indigenous peoples for measures affecting their land and its natural resources and/or their identity?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Topic 10: Forced evictions/ resettlements Are there forced evictions or forced resettlements in the vicinity of the project (e.g., project region, target group, sector)?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Topic 11: Infringement of fundamental labour rights Are there significant violations of fundamental labour rights* in the vicinity of the project (e.g., project region, target group, sector)? <small>* e.g.: prohibition of child labour, forced labour, discrimination, or violations of positive rights such as freedom of association, protection rights to working hours, occupational health and safety, maternity protection and wages.</small></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Other significant human rights violations Are there any other significant human rights violations in the vicinity of the project (e.g., project region, target group, sector) that are not already covered by the above topics? <small>* e.g., resource governance, nature conservation/protected area management/sustainable use of natural resources, security, refugee and asylum policy, migration.</small></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unintended Negative Effects		
Is it possible that the project will have significant unintended negative effects in one or more of the above-mentioned topics?	YES	NO
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Conclusion		
Is an in-depth assessment (Integrated Context and Human Rights Analysis / iPCA) required? Note: The topics to be covered in an in-depth assessment result from your assessment in the section Context Assessment and the feedback from the Safeguards+Gender Desk.	YES	NO
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification: Note: For the plausibility check of the S+G checklist, we require a short justification or brief explanation for your decision. The DRC has an increased need for crisis prevention and post-crisis response. The implementation of reforms in the extractive sector, such as improving transparency and introducing higher taxes and increased accountability from both the state and companies, is conflict-sensitive due to economic vested interests and the existence of informal patronage networks. While an iPCA has been conducted for the original commissioning of the project, the BMZ top-up will increase the geographical scope of the project and include Lualaba province. Consequently, the iPCA ought to be updated.		



6 Initial screening Promoting Gender Equality

Gender			
Requirements by the commissioning parties			
Is a gender analysis required based on the commissioning party's requirements?	YES	NO	
Note: this requirement exists for ODA-financed projects (see link) and/or due to the commissioning party's own standards.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If "Yes" please continue with the section Conclusion. If "No" please continue with the section Unintended negative impacts and potentials.			
Unintended negative impacts and potentials			
Might the project unintentionally contribute to reinforcing and/or exacerbating one or more forms of legal, political, economic, social, cultural, and other discrimination and disadvantage on the basis of gender in a sector / project area?	YES	NO	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Does the measure have significant potential to make a positive contribution to reducing and overcoming existing discrimination and disadvantages based on gender and thus to promoting gender equality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Conclusion			
Is an in-depth assessment (gender analysis) required?	YES	NO	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If "YES", please indicate which gender analyses, if any, will be included in the preparation	Gender analysis at project level (e.g., from the previous phase, related projects, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender analysis at cluster level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Gender analysis at country level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Portfolio-wide gender analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Gender analysis at regional level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Justification:			
<p>Note: For the plausibility check of the S+G checklist, we require a short justification or brief explanation for your decision.</p> <p>Structural disadvantages for women are evident in all mining regions. So far, there is a lack of reliable data on the employment of women in the mining sector in these areas. Women are more severely affected by the indirect negative impacts of mineral extraction such as environmental degradation and increased caregiving needs within families and benefit less from mining, especially in the artisanal sector, due to cultural practices, legal regulations, and limited access to resources (land, capital). The project aims to strengthen gender equality but it is not a primary objective. The gender analysis from 2021 should be updated to reflect the new sector (hydrocarbon) and the new region (Lualaba province).</p>			
Information on Gender FP			



I hereby confirm as officer responsible for (preparing) the commission (AV(-V)), Herminie Delanne, that the responsible gender focal person ([List of Gender FPs](#)), Doris Mukwendele Biengn (at project level) , is involved in the initial S+G screening Promoting Gender Equality and any preparation/updating of the gender analysis.

Note: Please add the gender focal person in CC for all communication regarding the S+G process.

Notes from the gender focal person, if applicable (optional):

Click or tap here to enter text.

The position of the responsible gender focal person is currently vacant.