

## Annex 6: UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Procedures (SESP)

### Project Information

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	Chad National Child Project under the Africa Minigrid Program
2. Project Number r (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Chad
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design stage
5. Date	18-05-2023

### Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

#### QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

##### *Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human-rights based approach*

Access to electricity in Chad remains one of the lowest in the world with at 11.1% in 2020 with 40.6% in urban areas and about 2% in rural areas<sup>1</sup>. This project aims to increase access to clean energy by increasing financial viability and promoting large-scale commercial investment in renewable energy mini-grids in Chad, while focusing on the levers of cost reduction and innovative business models. The project will improve electrification levels especially in poor rural areas. The project will contribute to poverty reduction, especially for rural women and youth by removing less desirable diesel generators at the production and post-production levels and by providing energy-efficient productive equipment to households, micro-enterprises and rural cooperatives which will enable the development of income-generating activities, increase the economic competitiveness of rural populations and improve the efficiency of agro-food processing.

The project will ensure the participation, inclusion, equality and non-discrimination of disadvantaged groups. Across all project components, activities will focus on the participation of varied stakeholders at the national and local levels through capacity building strategies at the policy, program, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management. In addition, a multi-stakeholder platform will be set up which will include government, donors, local authorities, civil society, local media, private sector, rural populations to identify the optimal models for achieving mini-grids development.

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

As the implications of gender in the sector are not fully understood or appreciated, a gender analysis has been conducted during project preparation to fully gauge the gender implications, identify possible interventions that can meaningfully improve and enhance women's participation, and develop specific indicators and targets related

<sup>1</sup> World Bank. Retrieved from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS?locations=TD> (Accessed 10 May 2023)

to gender equality. Based on that, a gender action plan has been established at the same phase for the preparation of specific investment interventions that will include along the whole project cycle special attention for vulnerable groups, especially women and girls, who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination in the energy sector and in general in the society. Women are often marginalized and excluded from other forms of formal participation in the sector and the economy; often, they are reduced to the lower positions in the job market and as beneficiaries.

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

The overall objective of the project is to support access to clean energy by increasing financial viability and promoting large-scale commercial investment in solar PV mini-grids in Chad. Four components/outcomes have been developed in order to scale up solar PV mini-grids based on cost reduction levers, while simultaneously integrating renewable mini-grids into the agricultural value chain for productive uses of energy and value addition to local products induced by renewable electricity. The activities proposed under the four project components will aim to:

- (1) address policy, regulatory and institutional barriers to promote private sector investment in solar mini-grids;
- (2) propose innovative business model approaches coupled with cost reduction levers to enhance private sector participation in the development of solar PV mini-grids to maximize SDG impacts
- (3) make low-cost financing more accessible and financing schemes more attractive to private investors
- (4) support the scaling up of rural electricity access for sustainable community development through a strong and robust knowledge management framework.

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- SDG7: ensure access for all to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy and significantly increase the share of renewable energies in the global energy mix
- SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- SDG5: Ensure gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls

In addition, the project will have global environmental benefits including direct and indirect emission reductions expected from the project amount to 2786 tCO<sub>2</sub>e and 1,622,546 tCO<sub>2</sub>e respectively. Emission reductions will come from pilot project investments (Output 2.1) and indirect emission mitigation will result from the creation of an overall enabling environment for investments and subsequent investment flows. In addition, the program will contribute to a significant reduction in energy costs due to the replacement of diesel and gasoline generators by the project, through the increased use of mini-grids with renewable energy storage and other energy efficient appliances/equipment. Therefore, the project, will support improved energy security in Chad, as the share of renewable energy resources will increase and reliance on imported fuels will decrease.

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

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and the Accountability Mechanism will strengthen remarkably the accountability of the Project as related to the most vulnerable groups and individuals affected by the Project. In addition, a multi-stakeholder platform will be set up which will include government, donors, local authorities, civil society, local media, private sector, rural populations to identify the optimal models for achieving mini-grids development.

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

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.		QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5		QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
<i>Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i>	<i>Comments (optional)</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</i>
<b>Risk 1: Discrimination or marginalization of vulnerable communities during the development of a regulatory framework for mini-grids</b>  Related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human Rights; P.4, P.5, P.6</li> <li>Accountability; P.13, P.14</li> </ul>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	<p>This risk is associated with the development a regulatory framework for mini-grids includes tariff regulation methodology, authorization procedure and authorization exemption rules, technical regulations, customer service aspects, penalties and arbitration mechanisms (Output 1.4).</p> <p>In 2018, 42% of the population in Chad was living below the national poverty line<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>There is a risk that low-income households would not be able to benefit from the project pilot and from minigrids that may be established as a result of upstream activities. If not taken into consideration, tariffs would discriminate against vulnerable communities (including low-income households) and prevent them from having access to essential energy services.</p>	<p>A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared to ensure that stakeholders have an opportunity to provide feedback on decisions that may affect them. Through this SEP, the Project will devise strategies to reach out to low-income families.</p> <p>The project will also put in place a project-level GRM to provide meaningful means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.</p>
<b>Risk 2: Officials may not have the ability to properly enforce import procedures and rules for taxation/taxation of mini-grid components</b>  Related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human Rights; P.2, P.3</li> </ul>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	<p>This risk is associated with review of import procedures and rules for taxation/taxation of mini-grid components (Sub-activity 1.1.2.1) and supporting ministries and relevant authorities in improving import procedures and reducing import taxes/duties for mini-grid components (Sub-Activity 1.1.2.2)</p>	<p>A SEP has been prepared to ensure that stakeholders have an opportunity to provide feedback on decisions that may affect them.</p> <p>The project will also put in place a project-level GRM to provide meaningful means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.</p>

<sup>2</sup> See "SESP Summary" for detailed breakdown by event, cause, impact.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank. The World Bank in Chad. Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/chad/overview#1> (Accessed 10 May 2023)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accountability; P.14</li> </ul>				
<b>Risk 3: Lack of ability for people to claim their rights within the areas served by the pilot minigrids</b>  Related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human Rights; P.2, P.3</li> <li>Accountability; P.14</li> </ul>	I = 3 L = 4	Moderate	This risk is associated with all project activities.  Lack of transparency and tedious or costly procedures of people/customers to claim their rights may exist within the pilot areas and often the legal or contractual basis for claiming these rights is not well defined or even absent.	Through SEP, the Project shall give priority to community engagement to ensure that No-one is Left Behind. This will imply a proactive attitude to reach out to vulnerable people and groups and treat people equally.  The project-level GRM will also provide a means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances when activities may adversely impact them.
<b>Risk 4: Marginalization of vulnerable groups during project activities</b>  Related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human Rights; P.4, P.5, P.6</li> <li>Accountability; P.13, P.14</li> </ul>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	This risk is associated with all project activities.  The selection of pilot minigrids (Output 2.1), if not done in collaboration with all stakeholders, risks marginalizing certain groups. Furthermore, stakeholders may be excluded from participating in the multi-stakeholder platform (Activity 1.1.1), national professional association (Output 2.3) or the various workshops or seminars organized by the project (Activity 3.1.2, Activity 3.4. 1, Activity 3.5.1, Activity 4.4.1, Activity 4.5.1).	As part of the project design, consultations were carried out with the different stakeholders at the institutional, community and private sector levels. This process will continue during the implementation phase, starting with the inception workshop and key stakeholder engagement activities. In addition, the project will regularly consult with beneficiaries, both at individual and organizational level, to ensure that they have the opportunity to provide input into the decision-making and implementation process. This will foster a greater sense of ownership and build commitment and sustainability of post-project activities.  The SEP has been prepared to manage this risk while the project GRM will also address it by providing a means for affected stakeholders to raise concerns and/or grievances.
<b>Risk 5: Reproducing existing discriminations against women through excluding them from decision-making on project activities, benefiting from project outputs and capacity building initiatives</b>  Related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender Equality and Women Empowerment; P.10</li> </ul>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	This risk is associated with all project activities.  In Chad, the labor force participation rate among females is 46.9% and among males is 69.9% for 2021. Vulnerable employment among women is 98.8% and among men is 86.8% for 2019 <sup>4</sup> .  Women may be excluded from trainings (Activity 3.3.6, Activity 3.4.1) and various workshops (Activity 3.1.2, Activity 3.4.1, Activity 3.5.1, Activity 4.4.1, Activity 4.5.1).	The Gender Action Plan (GAP) ensures that gender aspects are fully included in all project activities in terms of target population, activities, organization, performance indicators and are fully reflected in the project through gender-sensitive indicators. gender.  Gender mainstreaming is an integral part of the project, from design to implementation phase. The project will ensure that ITS benefits are equally accessible to women, girls and all vulnerable groups in the target communities. In particular, the pilot projects will focus on the development and improvement of income-

<sup>4</sup> World Bank. Gender Data Portal. Retrieved from <https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/chad/> (Accessed 10 May 2023)

				generating activities for women and young people.  In addition, this risk will be further assessed in the environmental and social assessments that will be undertaken during project implementation as described in the ESMF.
<b>Risk 6: Damage to biodiversity, natural resources and cultural heritage sites due to installation and operation of pilot minigrids</b>  Related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management; 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 1.14</li> <li>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage; 4.1, 4.2, 4.3</li> <li>Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency; 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4</li> </ul>	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	<p>This risk is associated with minigrid pilot projects (Output 2.1).</p> <p>Overcharging, high temperatures and physical stress to batteries used in the minigrids can lead to the destruction of the battery, fire and even explosions. In addition, deep discharging of batteries can also cause battery fires. In addition, battery recycling can lead to the release of hazardous substances such as lead into the environment<sup>5</sup>.</p> <p>Chad has 8 Important Bird Areas with a total area 14,649,000 ha<sup>6</sup>. In addition, Chad has 2 World Heritage Sites and 6 Ramsar Sites, Wetland of International Importance as well as 13 nationally designated protected areas<sup>7</sup>. If located near these or other sites of biodiversity or cultural heritage value, pilot minigrids can lead to damage to these sites due to installation and operation activities.</p> <p>Furthermore, mini-grids with a productive use entail unforeseen impacts should be expected according to the type of sector and activity to develop.</p>	<p>The pilot minigrid (Output 2.1) will incorporate SES criteria during the site selection process and adopt the list of exclusion criteria that is found in the ESMF. After selection and before commencement of the pilot activity, the pilot minigrid will undergo a scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or targeted assessment that will analyze this risk. Mitigation measures will then be adopted as described in the pursuant site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Details of this process can be found in the ESMF.</p>
<b>Risk 7: Climate events and disasters (including floods) on new and existing infrastructure</b>	I = 3 L = 4	Moderate	<p>Chad ranks 181 out of 181 countries in the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) index. Heavy rainfall events will become more frequent and the amount of rain falling during such</p>	<p>In line with the ESMF that has been prepared for the project, the pilot minigrids (Output 2.1) will undergo a scoped ESIA or targeted assessment that will analyze this risk. Mitigation measures will then be adopted as described in the pursuant site-specific ESMP. Details of</p>

<sup>5</sup> Manhart, A.; Latt, K. & Hilbert, I. (2018). Report on the Fact Finding Mission on Management and Recycling of End-of-life Batteries used in Solar Home Systems in Myanmar. Freiburg & Yangon. Retrieved from <https://www.oeko.de/fileadmin/oekodoc/Batteries-from-SHS-Myanmar.pdf> (Accessed 10 May 2023)

<sup>6</sup> BirdLife International (2023) Country profile: Chad. Retrieved from <http://datazone.birdlife.org/country/chad> (Accessed 10 May 2023)

<sup>7</sup> Protected Planet. (2023). Retrieved from <https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/country/TC> (Accessed 10 May 2023)

<p>Related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks; 2.1, 2.2</li> <li>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security; 3.3</li> </ul>			<p>events is projected to increase in southern Chad, but decrease in the north<sup>8</sup>.</p> <p>As mini-grids are open air structures, they are exposed to climate events and involve build structures that may be vulnerable to the impacts of climate change or disasters. Lead-acid batteries degrade more quickly in high-temperature environments. In hot climates like those of many developing countries, lead-acid batteries have a lower cycle life<sup>9</sup>.</p>	<p>this process can be found in the ESMF. The design of structures and equipment shall consider local conditions including heavy rainfall affecting electric insulation classes and pole foundations, among others.</p>
<p><b>Risk 8: Community health and safety risks during construction and operation of pilot minigrids</b></p> <p>Related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security; 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5</li> <li>Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency; 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4</li> </ul>	<p>I = 4 L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>This risk is associated with installation and operation of minigrid pilot projects (Output 2.1)</p> <p>The construction of the minigrids is likely to lead to air emissions, noise generation and hazardous waste such as waste oil.</p> <p>The operation of minigrids will lead to the generation of different types of waste, in particular electronic waste (E-waste) in the form of solar panels, batteries, inverters and controllers at the end of their useful lives. Lead acid batteries contain lead which is a highly poisonous heavy metal. Despite the absence of heavy metals in Li-ion batteries, there are various constituent parts with potentially negative effects on human health and ecosystems<sup>10</sup>.</p>	<p>In line with the ESMF, the ESIA or targeted assessment that will be undertaken for each pilot minigrid (Output 2.1), will analyze these risks such that the ESMP will propose mitigation measures as well as a Waste Management Plan detailing the procedures for disposal of all types of waste associated with construction and operation of the pilot minigrids.</p>
<p><b>Risk 9: Generation of a hazardous waste due to upstream project activities</b></p> <p>Related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management; 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 1.14</li> </ul>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk is associated with the development of a rural electrification strategy/plan (Output 1.2) and replication plan for scaling up energy access (Output 4.8).</p> <p>Chad has inadequate waste management infrastructure and no specific regulatory regime for</p>	<p>In line with the ESMF, a high level targeted assessment will be undertaken for the development of a rural electrification strategy/plan (Output 1.2) and replication plan for scaling up energy access (Output 4.8) to ensure that this risk is taken into account during development of these plans.</p>

<sup>8</sup> Climate Center. Country-level Climate fact sheet: Chad. Retrieved from <https://www.climatecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/RCCC-ICRC-Country-profiles-Chad.pdf> (Accessed 10 May 2023)

<sup>9</sup> USAID. What are the key advances in mini-grid energy storage? Retrieved from <https://www.usaid.gov/energy/mini-grids/emerging-tech/storage> (Accessed 10 May 2023)

<sup>10</sup> GIZ (2018). End-of-Life Management of Batteries in the Off-Grid Solar Sector. Retrieved from <https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/giz2018-en-waste-solar-guide.pdf>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security; 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6</li> <li>Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency; 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4</li> </ul>			<p>the management of e-waste<sup>11</sup>.</p> <p>Therefore, e-waste generated from development of minigrid projects due to upstream activities can lead to community health and safety risks or cause damage to biodiversity, natural resources and cultural heritage sites</p>	
<p><b>Risk 10: Risk on community health, safety and/or security due to the influx of people, mainly project workers and other newcomers subsequent to the new economic activities resulting from the productive use of the energy</b></p> <p>Related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security; 3.7, 3.8</li> </ul>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	<p>This risk is associated with installation and operation of minigrid pilots (Output 2.1).</p> <p>New activities in the pilot's area of influence may attract newcomers affecting community health, safety and/or security as this new influx of people, expected to be mainly men, may interact with the local residents and/or involve the alteration of the normal functioning of the community leading to new diseases and/or gender safety concerns.</p>	<p>The pilot minigrid (Outputs 2.1) will undergo a scoped ESIA that will analyze this risk. Mitigation measures will then be adopted as described in the pursuant site-specific ESMP. Details of this process can be found in the ESMF. Contractors including any security personnel shall abide to UNDP's Standards of Conduct and apply best practices at all times.</p> <p>The project GRM will provide a means for affected community to report on any incidents that may occur as a result of this risk.</p>
<p><b>Risk 11: Physical or economic displacement and loss of livelihood, including to indigenous peoples, due to eviction from land on which pilot minigrids may be installed</b></p> <p>Related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard 5: Resettlement and Displacement; 5.1, 5.2, 5.4</li> <li>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples; 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.6</li> </ul>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	<p>This risk is associated with installation and operation of minigrid pilots (Output 2.1).</p> <p>Two groups are considered indigenous to Chad: the Mbororo sub-group of the Fulani people and the Toubou. According to the 1993 census, they number some 250,000 clustered in the dry centre and tropical south where there is pasture for their livestock. It is estimated that they make up some 10% of the Chadian population<sup>12</sup>.</p> <p>The construction of minigrids and new infrastructure can lead to the occupation of indigenous land or restriction of access.</p>	<p>The pilot minigrid will incorporate SES criteria during the site selection process and adopt the list of exclusion criteria that is found in the ESMF.</p> <p>If the minigrid pilot site or its associated infrastructure is located in close proximity to or on land used by Indigenous Peoples, Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) will be obtained prior to validation of the site. Towards that end, <b>an Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF) has been prepared to tackle this issue.</b> During preparation of the ESIA for the pilot minigrid and based on the developed IPPF, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) (or its equivalent) will be developed (at the site-level or other level, as deemed appropriate) and implemented, along with measures for FPIC, as needed for compliance with the SES.</p> <p>Before commencement, the pilot minigrid will undergo a scoped ESIA or targeted assessment that will analyze these risks. Mitigation measures will then be adopted as</p>

<sup>11</sup> NORCAP/UNITAR. Electronic Waste (E-waste) Management for Off-grid Solar Solutions in Displacement Settings. Retrieved from <https://www.nrc.no/resources/reports/e-waste-management-off-grid-solar-solutions/> (Accessed 10 May 2023)

<sup>12</sup> IWGIA. Indigenous peoples in Chad. Retrieved from <https://www.iwgia.org/en/chad.html> (Accessed 10 May 2023)

				described in the pursuant site-specific ESMP. Details of this process can be found in the ESMF.
<b>Risk 12: Loss of income for fuel sellers once pilot minigrids are operational.</b>  Related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human Rights; P.5</li> </ul>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Traditional fuels supplied by local providers, including those from the informal/traditional sectors see their market diminished. Some mini-grid systems and project appliances to be implemented may replace an activity that was fueled with other energy sources such as diesel, charcoal and fuelwood. The decrease in fuel demand will lead to the loss of income for fuel suppliers, some of whom may be vulnerable people working in the informal market. Due to the fact that the pilot site has not yet been selected, the likelihood of this risk is not known but is not expected to be significant.	Pilot minigrids (Outputs 2.1) will each undergo a scoped ESIA or targeted assessment that will analyze this risk. Mitigation measures will then be adopted as described in the pursuant site-specific ESMP. Details of this process can be found in the ESMF.
<b>Risk 13: Occupational health and safety risks during construction and operation of pilot minigrids</b>  Related to: Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions; 7.1, 7.6	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	<p>This risk is associated with installation and operation of minigrid pilot projects (Output 2.1)</p> <p>Excessive charging of lead-acid batteries can cause electrolysis producing hydrogen and oxygen. can increase the inner pressure of the battery. In case excessive pressure is not released, batteries might swell and finally explode. Such explosions are particularly risky because of the involved acid, which can cause severe damages to eyes and skin. Overcharging, high temperatures and physical stress to Li-ion batteries can cause the so-called thermal runaway, which commonly leads to the destruction of the battery, fire and even explosions<sup>13</sup>.</p>	Pilot minigrids (Outputs 2.1) will each undergo a scoped ESIA or targeted assessment that will analyze this risk. Mitigation measures will then be adopted as described in the pursuant site-specific ESMP which will also include an Occupational Health and Safety Plan. Details of this process can be found in the ESMF.
<b>Risk 14: Working conditions not in line with national and international standards (by contractor or other entities involved in the project)</b>  Related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard 7: Labour and Working</li> </ul>	I = 4 L = 2	Substantial	<p>Children are commonly involved in the energy sector in Africa including the collection and recycling of lead acid batteries which can have an adverse impact on their health<sup>14</sup>.</p> <p>The prevalence of child labor among children between the ages of 5 and 14 in Chad is 45.8%. As</p>	<p>For each pilot minigrid (Output 2.1), Labour Management Procedures will be prepared and applied for the project to ensure labour standards and rights are upheld for project workers.</p> <p>In addition, the ESIA or targeted assessment will assess the prevalence of child labour within the energy sector</p>

<sup>13</sup> Manhart, A.; Latt, K. & Hilbert, I. (2018). Report on the Fact Finding Mission on Management and Recycling of End-of-life Batteries used in Solar Home Systems in Myanmar. Freiburg & Yangon. Retrieved from <https://www.oeko.de/fileadmin/oekodoc/Batteries-from-SHS-Myanmar.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> Manhart, A.; Amara, T.; Kuepouo, G.; Mathai, D.; Mng'anya, S. & Schleicher, T. (2016). The deadly business— Findings from the Lead Recycling Africa Project. Freiburg. Retrieved from <https://www.oeko.de/oekodoc/2549/2016-076-de.pdf>



Conditions; 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5			of the end of 2021, Chad hosted more than 550,000 refugees and asylum seekers, the second largest per capita population in Africa. More than half of all refugees were children and are vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking due to their economic instability and lack of access to support systems <sup>15</sup> .	in the target area and propose measures to reduce it and find working persons under the age of 18 perform tasks appropriate to their age.
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	<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?</b>		
	<b>Low Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>Moderate Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>Substantial Risk</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>High Risk</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)</b>				
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
	<b><u>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</u></b>	<b>X</b>		<b>Status? (completed, planned)</b>	
	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		<b>X</b>	Targeted assessment(s)	Completed during PPG: gender analysis, stakeholder analysis High level targeted assessment of Outputs 1.2 and 4.8.
			<b>X</b>	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Planned (during implementation)
			<input type="checkbox"/>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	-
	<b><u>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</u></b>	<b>X</b>			
	<i>if yes, indicate overall type</i>		<b>X</b>	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	Completed during PPG: Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan
			<b>X</b>	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include	Planned (for during implementation)

<sup>15</sup> DOL (2021). 2021 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Chad. Retrieved from [https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/child\\_labor\\_reports/tda2021/Chad.pdf](https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/child_labor_reports/tda2021/Chad.pdf) (Accessed 20 February 2023)

				range of targeted plans)	
			X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed during PPG
	<b>Based on identified <i>risks</i>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?</b>		<b>Comments (not required)</b>		
	<b>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</b>				
	<b>Human Rights</b>	X			
	<b>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>	X			
	<b>Accountability</b>	X			
	<b>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	X			
	<b>2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks</b>	X			
	<b>3. Community Health, Safety and Security</b>	X			
	<b>4. Cultural Heritage</b>	X			
	<b>5. Displacement and Resettlement</b>	X			
	<b>6. Indigenous Peoples</b>	X			
	<b>7. Labour and Working Conditions</b>	X			
	<b>8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>	X			

## Final Sign Off

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

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

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
<b>INSTRUCTIONS:</b> The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the <a href="#">SES toolkit</a> for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
<b>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</b> <b>Human Rights</b>		<b>Answer (Yes/No )</b>
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Yes
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? <sup>16</sup>	Yes
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	Yes
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
<b>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>	No
<b>Sustainability and Resilience:</b> Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and		

<sup>16</sup> Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	
<b>Accountability</b>	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
P.13 exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Yes
P.15 risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
<b>Project-Level Standards</b>	
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	Yes
1.2 activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3 changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5 exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6 introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7 adverse impacts on soils?	Yes
1.8 harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9 significant agricultural production?	No
1.10 animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11 significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.12 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? <sup>17</sup>	No
1.13 utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) <sup>18</sup>	No
1.14 adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	Yes
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks</b>	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	

<sup>17</sup> See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

<sup>18</sup> See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	Yes
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	Yes
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	Yes
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	Yes
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	Yes
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	Yes
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	Yes
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	Yes
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	Yes
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	Yes
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	Yes
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	Yes

5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	risk of forced evictions? <sup>19</sup>	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?  <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is “yes”, then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i>	Yes
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?  <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	Yes
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?  <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	No
<b>Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	Yes
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	Yes
7.3	use of child labour?	Yes
7.4	use of forced labour?	Yes
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	Yes
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	Yes

<sup>19</sup> Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
8.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
8.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	Yes
8.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the <a href="#">Montreal Protocol</a>, <a href="#">Minamata Convention</a>, <a href="#">Basel Convention</a>, <a href="#">Rotterdam Convention</a>, <a href="#">Stockholm Convention</a></i>	Yes
8.5 the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6 significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No