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

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Madagascar National Child Project under the Africa Minigrid Program
2. Project Number r (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Madagascar
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design stage
5. Date	22-09-2023

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 Madagascar is 33.7% compared to an average of 48.4% for Sub-Saharan Africa in 2020. Over 18 million people currently lack electricity access, placing Madagascar 13th in the list of countries with the largest unelectrified population worldwide[1]. Therefore, the objective of this project is to support access to clean energy by strengthening the financial viability of low-carbon mini-grids by focusing on cost reduction and innovative business models. The project intends to contribute to the fight against poverty and the socio-economic development of Madagascar, with particular emphasis on the Atsimo Andrefana region.
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 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

[1] World Bank. (2023). Madagascar Set to Expand Access to Renewable Energy and Digital Services thanks to $400 Million Credit. Retrieved from https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2023/04/07/madagascar-afe-set-to-expand-access-to-renewable-energy-and-digital-services-thanks-to-400-million-credit (Accessed 16 June 2023)

The objective of this project is to support access to clean energy by strengthening the financial viability of low-carbon mini-grids by focusing on cost reduction and innovative business models. The project intends to contribute to the fight against poverty and the socio-economic development of Madagascar, with particular emphasis on the Atsimo Andrefana region. The activities proposed under the four project components will aim to:
(1) Ensure that stakeholder ownership of a comprehensive national mini-grid delivery model is strengthened and that policies and regulations facilitate co-investment in low-emission off-grid electrification solutions are encouraged (component 1)
(2) Implement a pilot program that demonstrates innovative business models based on cost reduction and value addition, with enhanced private sector participation in the progressive and comprehensive development of low-carbon mini-grids (component 2)
(3) Ensure that financial sector actors are aware of the investment potential of off-grid solar projects to encourage large-scale investments (Component 3)
(4) Manage an effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system through digitization, quality assurance (QA) and knowledge management (KM) to oversee and guide project implementation (Component 4)

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.

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 5below before proceeding to Question 5			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Risk 1: Marginalization of vulnerable groups during project activities Related to: • Human Rights; P.4, P.5, P.6 • Accountability; P.13, P.14	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	The selection of pilot minigrids, if not done in collaboration with all stakeholders, risks marginalizing certain groups. In addition, 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.	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. Screening of each selected minigrid site will be undertaken as described in the project Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF) to determine the level of assessment and management measures that are required. The project GRM will also help in managing this risk by providing a means for affected stakeholders to raise concerns and/or grievances.
Risk 2: Reproducing existing discriminations against women through excluding them from decision-making on project activities, benefiting from project outputs and capacity building initiatives Related to:	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	This risk is associated with all project activities. In Madagascar, the labor force participation rate among females is 83.7% and among males is 88.1% for 2022.Vulnerable employment among women is 87.2% and among men is 79.8% in Madagascar for 2019[2].	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

[2] World Bank. Gender Data Portal. Retrieved from https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/madagascar/ (Accessed 16 June 2023)

• Gender Equality and Women Empowerment; P.10			Therefore, women may be excluded from trainings and various workshops organized by the project.	groups in the target communities. In particular, the pilot projects will focus on the development and improvement of income-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.
Risk 3: Damage to biodiversity, natural resources and cultural heritage sites due to installation and operation of pilot minigrids Related to: • Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management; 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.7 • Standard 4: Cultural Heritage; 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	This risk is associated with minigrid pilot projects (Output 2.2). 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[3]. Madagascar has 84 Important Bird Areas (IBAs)[4]. In addition, Madagascar has 2 World Heritage Sites and 19 Ramsar Sites, Wetland of International Importance as well as 147 nationally designated protected areas[5]. 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. Furthermore, mini-grids with a productive use entail unforeseen impacts should be expected according to the type of sector and activity to develop.	Pilot minigrids (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 each pilot minigrid will undergo the assessment required after the screening that will analyze this risk. Mitigation measures will then be adopted as described in the pursuant Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), if required. Details of this process can be found in the ESMF.
Risk 4: Exposure to electrocution risks for humans and any fauna (ex. animals or birds) using the minigrid area	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	This risk is associated with minigrid pilot projects (Output 2.2).	Pilot minigrids (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

[3] 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 16 June 2023)
[4] BirdLife International (2023) Country profile: Madagascar. Retrieved from http://datazone.birdlife.org/country/madagascar (Accessed 16 June 2023)
[5] Protected Planet. (2023). Retrieved from https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/MDG (Accessed 16 June 2023)

Related to: • Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management; 1.1, 1.2, 1.4 • Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security; 3.2			All mini-grids involve electrical equipment. At the operational stage, the electrical structure alien to pre-existing conditions in the area, may cause the damage/death/fire/et due to the interaction with people living nearby, fauna and flora.	the pilot activity each pilot minigrid will undergo the assessment required after the screening that will analyze this risk. Mitigation measures will then be adopted as described in the pursuant ESMP, if required. Details of this process can be found in the ESMF.
Risk 5: Climate events and disasters (including floods) on new and existing infrastructure due to installation and operation of pilot minigrids Related to: • Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks; 2.1, 2.2 • Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security; 3.3	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	This risk is associated with installation and operation of minigrid pilot projects (Output 2.2) Madagascar is ranked 167 out of 182 countries on the 2022 ND-GAIN climate vulnerability index[6]. Madagascar is exposed to a multitude of climate hazards such as tropical cyclones, droughts, and floods[7]. 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[8]. Due to the fact that the sites have not yet been selected, the likelihood of this risk is not known and a conservative approach is adopted, rating it a Substantial risk.	Pilot minigrids (Output 2.1) will each undergo the assessment required after the screening that will analyze this risk. Mitigation measures will then be adopted in the design of the minigrid or as described in the pursuant ESMP, if required. Details of this process can be found in the ESMF.
Risk 6: Risk on the community and biodiversity due to generation of hazardous materials (mainly batteries, e-waste) due to installation and operation of pilot minigrids Related to:	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	While minigrids are small-scale technology, construction and maintenance involves the use of minor amounts of chemicals (paints, solvents, cleaning liquids, solder). Montreal Protocol chemicals can be present in appliances power by minigrids (i.e., cooling equipment). Persistent organic pollutants will not be used under this	This risk will be assessed in the ESIA or targeted assessment that will be undertaken for each pilot minigrid (Output 2.1), such that the ESMP will include a Waste Management Plan detailing the procedures for disposal of all types of waste associated with construction and operation of the pilot minigrids. Pilot minigrids (Output 2.1) will each undergo the assessment

[6] Retrieved from https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/country/madagascar (Accessed 16 June 2023)

[7] IMF (2022). Republic of Madagascar: Technical Assistance Report-Climate Macroeconomic Assessment Program. Retrieved from https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2022/11/14/Republic-of-Madagascar-Technical-Assistance-Report-Climate-Macroeconomic-Assessment-Program-525665#:~:text=Republic%20of%20Madagascar%3A%20Technical%20Assistance%20Report%2DClimate%20Macroeconomic%20Assessment%20Program,-Publication%20Date%3A&text=Summary%3A,sectors%2C%20thereby%20undermining%20development%20efforts. (Accessed 16 June 2023)

[8] USAID. What are the key advances in mini-grid energy storage? Retrieved from https://www.usaid.gov/energy/mini-grids/emerging-tech/storage (Accessed 16 June 2023)

• Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management; 1.14 • Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security; 3.2 • Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency; 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4			project. However, proper work procedures and equipment handling are sufficient measures to prevent releases into the environment. In addition, modest amounts of waste will be generated during construction (ground movement and concrete residues); electric wiring and insulator ends; broken or rejected parts and components. 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 and/or batteries at the end of their useful lives will be generated. Without proper handling directives, disposal and/or recycling mandate for obsolete equipment, this could result in additional waste generation, including of hazardous/phase-outs materials, chemicals or other pollutants (e.g. from batteries). Failure to recycle non-hazardous waste could also contribute to additional waste generation.	required after the screening that will analyze this risk. Mitigation measures will then be adopted as described in the pursuant ESMP, if required. Details of this process can be found in the ESMF. In particular, operators, contractors and owners of sites shall be required to abide by the ESMP's requirements on safety measures and minimum qualifications for the handling of hazardous materials. Similarly, those responsible for connecting households should ensure the provision of qualified electrician services to do so. Consumer awareness campaigns should also be performed, including through local workshops, clear signage (pictograms and local language indications) and awareness-raising activities in schools and public spaces to inform communities of risks associated with installations (e.g. prevention of trespassing and/or makeshifts connections attempts, etc.) and of the safe usage of electricity domestically.
Risk 7: Community health and safety risks due to construction of the pilot minigrids and relevant infrastructure and new economic activities subsequent from productive use of the energy Related to: • Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security; 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	This risk is associated with installation and operation of minigrid pilot projects (Output 2.2) Some new activities and/or structures may interact with the surrounding area and/or involve the alteration of the normal functioning of the community health, safety and/or security in the project's area of influence, mainly as noise and physical hazards.	After selection and before commencement of the pilot activity each pilot minigrid will undergo the assessment required after the screening to analyze this risk. Mitigation measures will then be adopted as described in the pursuant ESMP, if required, which shall include a Pollution Prevention and Management Plan. Details of this process can be found in the ESMF.
Risk 8: Risk on community health, safety and/or security due to the influx of people, mainly project workers due to installation and operation of pilot minigrids Related to:	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	This risk is associated with installation and operation of minigrid pilots (Output 2.1). 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	Pilot minigrids (Output 2.1) will each undergo the assessment required after the screening.to analyze this risk. Mitigation measures will then be adopted as described in the pursuant ESMP, if required. Details of this process can be found in the ESMF. The project GRM will provide a means for affected community to report on any incidents that may occur as a result of this risk.

• Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security; 3.4, 3.7, 3.8			normal functioning of the community leading to new diseases and/or gender safety concerns.	
Risk 9: Physical or economic displacement and loss of livelihood, due to eviction from land on which pilot minigrids may be installed Related to: • Standard 5: Resettlement and Displacement; 5.1, 5.2, 5.4	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	This risk is associated with installation and operation of minigrid pilots (Output 2.2). All minigrids involve the construction of new infrastructure. New built structures occupy land, and access to the area may be restricted. Expected impacts include the displacement of existing legal or illegal inhabitants to allow the new structures to be built. Due to the fact that the sites have not yet been selected, a conservative approach is adopted and this risk is rated as Substantial.	After selection and before commencement of the pilot activity each pilot minigrid will undergo the assessment required after the screening to analyze this risk. Mitigation measures will then be adopted as described in the pursuant ESMP, if required, which may include a Livelihoods Restoration Plan. Details of this process can be found in the ESMF.
Risk 10: Loss of income for fuel sellers once pilot minigrids are operational. Related to: • Human Rights; P.5	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	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 like wood charcoal, paraffin, kerosene and diesel. 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 sites have not yet been selected, the likelihood of this risk is not known and a conservative approach is adopted, rating it a Substantial risk.	Pilot minigrids (Output 2.1) will each undergo the assessment required after the screening to analyze this risk. Mitigation measures will then be adopted as described in the pursuant ESMP, if required. Details of this process can be found in the ESMF.
Risk 11: Working conditions not in line with national and international standards (by contractor or other entities involved in the minigrid pilots) Related to: • Human Rights: P.4 • Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions; 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6	I = 4 L = 2	Moderate	This risk is associated with installation and operation of minigrid pilots (Output 2.2). Excessive charging of lead-acid batteries can lead to an explosion which can cause severe damage to eyes and skin. In addition, 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	To ensure labour standards and rights are upheld for project workers. for each pilot minigrid (Output 2.1), a Labour Management Plan will be developed in line with the Labour Management Procedures (including requirements and terms/conditions related to the selection, procurement and management of primary suppliers of solar panels) that will be developed by the project will be developed. In addition, an Occupational Health and Safety Plan will be prepared and applied In addition, the assessment required after the screening will analyze the likelihood of this risk and prevalence of child labour within the energy sector in the target area and propose measures to reduce it and find working persons under the age of 18 perform

			explosions[9]. These will mostly affect workers at the minigrid facilities. An estimated 47% of children ages 5 to 17 are engaged in child labor, with 32% working in hazardous conditions. The government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor. However, gaps exist within the operations of enforcement agencies that may hinder adequate enforcement of their child labor laws[10].	tasks appropriate to their age. The ESMPs for the projects will also include requirements related to the procurement of solar panels and related components and consideration of potential labour risks within the supply chain. This may include a requirement for bidder declarations on forced labour.

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?		
	Low Risk	☐	
	Moderate Risk	☐	
	Substantial Risk	X	
	High Risk	☐	

	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
	Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	X			***Status? (completed, planned)***
	if yes, indicate overall type and status		X	Targeted assessment(s)	Completed during PPG: gender analysis, stakeholder analysis
			X	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Planned (during implementation)
			☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	-
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	X			

[9] 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 12 July 2023)

[10] DOL (2021). 2021 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Madagascar. Retrieved from https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/child_labor_reports/tda2021/Madagascar.pdf (Accessed 16 June 2023)

	If yes, indicate overall type		**X**	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	Completed during PPG: Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan
			X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	Planned (for during implementation)
			X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed during PPG
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	**X**			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	**X**			
	Accountability	**X**			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	**X**			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	**X**			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	**X**			
	4. Cultural Heritage	**X**			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	**X**			
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐			
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	**X**			
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**X**			

Final Sign Off

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
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	
INSTRUCTIONS: 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 SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**	**Answer (Yes/No)**
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*
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
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? [11]	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
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
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
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
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? *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*	No
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *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*.	No
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	

[11] 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.

Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
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
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	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? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[12]	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[13]	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	Yes
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes

[12] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
[13] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	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)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
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
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
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
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
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?[14]	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
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
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)? *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*	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? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	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? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
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
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		

[14] 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.

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
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? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	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