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

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	São Tomé and Príncipe National Child Project under the Africa Minigrid Program
2. Project Number r (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	PIMS 6657
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	São Tomé and Príncipe
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

Rights holders are women and men, a great number belongs to the poor and marginalized sector such as customary community groups, rural population and resource dependent groups. This project will ensure that their rights are exercised by facilitating their own capacity to think, act, organize, and advocate these rights. Primary duty-bearers comprise the State, with its agencies and institutions, and the staff dedicated to the project. This project will ensure their mandate will respect, protect, promote and fulfill the rights of the poor and marginalized sectors/groups in all spheres of life.

The project addresses the human rights to sustainable development through the provision of measures to prevent the potential pollution from batteries and e-waste used at the project, as well as the monitored reduction of greenhouse gases emissions. Likewise, the project addresses the human rights to poverty alleviation and sustaining peace by taking into account the local communities as a workforce, including the fuel/energy sellers from the informal sector. Similarly, the project will ensure fair distribution of development opportunities and benefits through the empowerment of disadvantaged groups for example by capacity building.

Altogether, the project fully incorporates the human Leave No One Behind approach, in particular through ensuring the participation, inclusion, equality and non-discrimination of disadvantaged groups (marginalized, discriminated and excluded), including the informal sector. This is achieved by design in the project, to empower them as active agents of the development process, facilitating their participation on the project design and implementation through the requirements established in this report. Similarly, the requirements here include actions to be taken related to advocacy, creating enabling environments, capacity development and support for civil society, community empowerment, and enhancing the quality and accessibility of services.

Across all project components, activities include the participation of varied stakeholders through capacity building strategies at the policy, program, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management on environmental conservation, human rights, gender equality, and social protection perspectives so that the intended project results are achieved also beyond the project cycle.

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

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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

The project is primarily focused on environmental sustainability. It should be noted that no activities that could cause harm may proceed until assessments are undertaken and management plans are in place for specific sites. The monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system that will be set up by the project will include social, environmental and financial indicators to safeguard the improvement of individuals and local communities, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable groups and individuals identified. Additionally, a comprehensive Quality Assurance Framework (QAF) is expected to be operationalized through technical support from the regional AMP. Finally, the mechanisms established in this report will help to strengthen the enforcement of existing laws interacting with the energy sector in order to fulfil public services while promoting the vulnerable groups and their human rights involved to achieve such task.

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

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the information disclosure process, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and the Accountability Mechanism will strengthen remarkably the accountability of the most vulnerable groups and individuals affected by the Project both directly and indirectly at a fair level to the conventional groups. These processes and mechanisms have been established at the design phase and will continue along the project cycle. For example, to achieve this a multi-stakeholder platform will be set up to enhance horizontal participation and will include representatives from a varied range of groups in society.

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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)[1]	***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: Discrimination or marginalization of vulnerable communities through the proposed tariff model in the proposed minigrid regulation Related to: • Human Rights; P.2, P.3, P.4, P.5, P.6 • Accountability; P.14	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	Income levels in most potential project sites are, on average, very low. A uniform, regulated tariff scheme exists, currently under revision, incorporates a social level, but this is still high for many rural households. Income disparities are substantial and the regulated (utility) tariff will likely be applied. This creates a risk that low-income households would not be able to benefit. Current practices may lead to tampering and informal connections, deteriorating minigrid technical and financial performance. The project will assess and recommend alternative tariff schemes for minigrids and financial and tax incentives. If not taken into consideration, this model may lead to setting tariffs that would discriminate against vulnerable communities (including low-income households) and prevent them from having access to essential energy services. 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.	Through the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, 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 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.
Risk 2: Marginalization of vulnerable groups when developing standards	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Domestication of quality standards for solar mini-grid components may marginalize stakeholders	A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been prepared to manage this risk, which is associated with Output 1.5,

[1] See "SESP Summary" for detailed breakdown by event, cause, impact.

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and selecting the pilot minigrids Related to: • Human Rights; P.4, P.5, P.6 • Accountability; P.13, P.14			from participating in this sector, or from having access to energy by setting stringent technical criteria. Selection of the pilot minigrids, if not done in collaboration with all stakeholders also risks marginalizing certain groups.	through engaging stakeholders to ensure that standards do not marginalize any specific group and exclude them from the decision-making process on issues that affect them. The project GRM will also help in managing this risk by providing a means for affected stakeholders to raise concerns and/or grievances.
Risk 3: Reproducing existing discriminations against women through excluding them from decision-making on project activities, benefiting from project outputs and capacity building initiatives Related to: • Gender Equality and Women Empowerment; P.10	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	Social and cultural factors leading to different roles between men and women in STP, and the current prevalence of men in the electricity sector, may pose a challenge to ensure that women will have the chance to participate at the decisions-making level.	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 minigrids supported by the Project 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 4: 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 • Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency; 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4	I = 43 L = 3	Moderate	Pilot minigrids may be located within or near critical habitats, environmentally sensitive areas or cultural heritage sites. As some pilots will entail greenfield activities, this will require changes to the use of lands and resources, affecting natural ecosystems. Most pilot minigrids involve the construction of new infrastructure and operational activities, which may lead to changes in nearby ecosystems or land uses and lead to various impacts including emissions into the atmosphere. Excavation activities may lead to the removal, destruction or displacement of the existing cultural heritage to allow the new structures to be built. Furthermore, mini-grids with a productive use entail unforeseen impacts should be expected according to the type of sector and activity to	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.

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			develop. However, as the footprint for the minigrids is expected to be small, the impact is not foreseen to be high.	
Risk 5: Exposure to electrocution risks for humans and any fauna (ex. animals or birds) using the minigrid area 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	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	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.	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 ESMP, if required. Details of this process can be found in the ESMF.
Risk 6: 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 = 3 L = 3	Moderate	STP is a small insular country extremely vulnerable to rising sea levels and impacts such as inundation. Heavy precipitation rates are expected to increase, especially in the south-southwestern parts of the Sao Tome islands. All mini-grids are open air structures exposed to climate events and involve build structures that may be vulnerable to the impacts of climate change or disasters. However, since most inhabited areas in the country are located inland and not close to the coast, it is not expected that minigrids located there will be exposed to sea level rises.	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 7: 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: • 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	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 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.	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 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

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			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.	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 8: 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 = 2	Moderate	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 9: 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: • Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security; 3.4, 3.7, 3.8	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	New activities in the project'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.	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.
Risk 10: 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; 5.2, 5.4	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	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. Many rural people have no land tenure rights and	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.

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			occupy a plot of land for subsistence farming – using fuelwood or charcoal to meet current energy needs. The provision of electricity may indirectly lead to local (small-scale) migration in which potentially, people will lose access to their food source. The processes are not well mapped. It must be noted that demographic expansion in STP is very high, and population will double before end-of-life of Project investments. Invasion of private property and encroachment of natural parks is common today, and pressure on land resources will become higher during the Project.	
Risk 11: Loss of income for fuel sellers once pilot minigrids are operational. Related to: • Human Rights; P.5	I = 2 L = 2	Low	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. 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. However, it is likely that the pilot minigirds will be complementing a community genset that already exists. The diesel used will be the same while the electricity supply will increase to more hours, making the likelihood of this risk low.	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 12: 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	All stages of the pilot minigrids will require labour, some of which may be sourced to unskilled/manual labourers who could be less familiar with the type of installations considered for this project and the concomitant occupational health and safety requirements and risks. Maintenance of the right-of-way and bush-clearing under transmission lines by manual labourers is especially relevant in this context. This may lead to the use of child, forces, discriminatory, under-minimum practices and/or occupational health and safety accidents/incidents. Expert support in the area of social and environmental safeguards will be included in the Regional Project's offer to national projects and capacity building support will be provided to	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 tasks appropriate to their age.

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			Implementing Partners/PMUs on the UNDP SES.	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**			
	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 risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	**X**			

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	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 DocuSigned by: A351C3D553434FC...	14/10/2024	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 DocuSigned by: E8E9E20B83324C5...	14/10/2024	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 DocuSigned by: 657C5F4B1B2C4A0...	14/10/2024	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.

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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? [2]	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		

[2] 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.

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resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
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)?	Yes
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[3]	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[4]	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:		

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

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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? *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)?	No

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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?[5]	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)?	No
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
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*	No
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*	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *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

[5] 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.

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Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
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