Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. **Project Title**	National child project under the GEF Africa Mini-grids Program
2. **Project Number r (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)**	UNDP ID 6321
3. **Location (Global/Region/Country)**	Sudan
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design stage
5. Date	19-03-2021

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; and

Primary duty-bearers comprise the State, with all its provincial 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

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 the 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 and the accountability mechanisms 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.

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: Risk on lack of capacities. The scope of this risk belongs to Overarching Principle 1 and Programmatic Principle 2. Event: It may occur that the capacity of duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies, local skilled staff) for implementation of some project activities may be insufficient. Similarly occurs with the capacity of rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) to claim their rights. Cause: The project activities considered involve innovation and so that may be relatively new in the project's area of influence for both duty-bearers and right-holders. Also, the UNDP Universal Human Rights Index informs concerns in this country regarding the capacities of right-holder related groups and public officials/institutions. Impact: This may pose a potential harm to meeting the rights of right-holders.	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting all components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E This risk is not covered by the national legal requirements to conduct the project activities and/or when requirements are in place there are signs of been inconsistently enforced to the UNDP SES level.	As the project is Substantial risk, an ESMF has been prepared and annexed to the ProDoc. The ESMF covers all project risks. It contains procedures for the further screening, assessment and management measures that are required during the project's implementation for compliance with the SES. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been prepared to manage this risk. See ESMF Attachment II (Risks A&M specifications) for details of assessment and management of this risk and all others.

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

RISK 2: Risk of project activities not being safeguards responsive during the project life cycle. . The scope of this risk belongs to Overarching Principle 1 and Programmatic Principle 2. Risk description: See tools implemented for the Programmatic Principles 3 and 5, Standards 3-7.	I = 3 L = 4	Moderate	Note that 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, health status or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. Unless safeguard measures are applied and enforced in terms of project interventions and future replicates when market escalates, the reality on the ground is that government policy decisions and investment promotion strategies take limited consideration of certain environmental and social aspects. A transversal aspect that could pose an unintended impact, particularly from the duty-bearers end. Therefore, this risk is relevant to the project activities supporting all components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E	See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.
RISK 3: Risk of exclusion of affected stakeholders due to their vulnerability and/or potential concerns about the project. The scope of this risk belongs to Programmatic Principle 5. Event: Stakeholders may be excluded at the participatory/beneficial activities of the project, and/or retaliation/reprisals may occur based on their grievances and objections . Cause: The UNDP Universal Human Rights Index informs concerns in this country regarding the situation of vulnerable groups/persons and some forms of freedom. And, there is no evidence that the national regulatory framework requires and/or implements clear practices at mini-grid projects for the inclusion of all potentially affected stakeholders, in particular disadvantaged groups, to fully participating in decisions that may affect them for the type of activities included in this project. Similarly, there is no evidence that grievances or objections from these same stakeholders are being	I = 3 L = 4	Moderate	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E This risk is not covered by the national legal requirements to conduct the project activities and/or when requirements are in place there are signs of been inconsistently enforced to the UNDP SES level. -	A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been prepared to manage this risk. A project-level GRM will be put in place. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.

managed and resolved as a usual practice through internationally recognized methods. Impact: This may pose a challenge to ensure that affected stakeholders will fully participate in decisions that will affect them, they will feel safe to express grievances or objections, these will be taken into account, and no retaliation or reprisals will take place against those stakeholders who express concerns or grievances or seek to participate or obtain information on the project.				
RISK 4: Risk on Women. The scope of this risk belongs to Programmatic Principle 3. Event: Women may be excluded at the participatory/beneficial activities of the project. Cause: The male oriented nature of energy and the limited social statues and opportunities identified for women. Impact: This may pose a challenge to ensure that women will have the chance to participate at the decisions-making level.	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	Unless safeguard measures are applied and enforced in terms of project interventions and future replicates when market escalates, the reality on the ground is that decisions and investment promotion strategies take limited consideration on the involvement of women from the participatory and beneficial aspects. A transversal aspect that could pose an unintended impact, particularly from the duty-bearers end. Therefore, this risk is relevant to the project activities supporting all components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Gender empowerment is a core objective of the project. If no mitigation or management measures within the Environmental and Social safeguards were to be put in place this risk would be important given the male oriented nature of energy and the limited social statues and opportunities identified for women.	Measures have been established through the Gender Analysis and Action Plan established at the PPG phase, to manage and reduce the risks identified on women. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.
RISK 5: Risk of damage to biodiversity and natural resources due to land changes and new productive uses of the energy. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 1. Event: It may occur that they are within critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, will require changes to the use of lands and resources, and therefore will affect the ecosystems in it.	I = 3 L = 4	Moderate	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Sudan involves higher risk because more complexity due to the potential involvement of hybrid mini-grids with existing fossil fuels	Country specifics: - At the time of this document no information was yet available to study this risk at the site level. Therefore, to be conservative, it is realistic to assume that each site will require assessment and management. Potential gaps to be addressed will be identified through the gap analysis as indicated in the ESMF. The necessary management plan/measures will be put in place as part of ESMP(s), based on the ESIAs.

This may be particularly important for productive use of the energy generated depending on the type of sector and activity to support. Cause: All mini-grids involve the construction of new infrastructure, and this is especially the case where mini-grids are "greenfield" (i.e. where there was little to no preexisting infrastructure.). New built structures alien to the pre-existing conditions in the area are an alteration, in essence, of the biodiversity and natural resources in the project area of influence. Impact: At the construction stage, expected impacts related to the removal and displacement of the existing natural resources to allow the new structures to be built. At the operational stage, expected impacts related to, for example, maintaining natural resources not needed by the project to a minimal despite their natural reproduction/growth. Furthermore, mini-grids with a productive use entail unforeseen impacts should be expected according to the type of sector and activity to develop. And at the decommission stage, since the project will leave in place a built structure alien to pre-existing conditions in the area, the recovery of the original habitat and/or ecosystems and/or ecosystem services will be challenged.			(i.e. diesel) systems, its national legal framework on environmental safeguards underdevelopment. Output specifics: - This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country.	See ESMF Attachment II and XIV for details of assessment and management of this risk.
RISK 6: Adverse transboundary environmental concerns. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 1. Event: It may occur that the equipment/materials for the project will affect the ecosystems at a transboundary level. Cause: All mini-grids involve the procurement and management of new equipment/chemicals outsourced internationally and are regarded as very challenging from the sustainability	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Sudan involves higher risk because national legal framework on environmental safeguards under development.	Country specifics: - At the time of this document no information was yet available to study this risk at the site level. Therefore, to be conservative, it is realistic to assume that each site will require assessment and management. Potential gaps to be addressed will be identified through the gap analysis as indicated in the ESMF. The necessary management plan/measures will be put in place as part of ESMP(s), based on the ESIAs. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.

perspective. Impact: Expected environmental impacts related to the procurement of equipment/materials outside the project influence			Output specifics: - This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country.	
RISK 7: Risk due to electrical shocks/effects on fauna, flora and people. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 1 and 3. Event: Electrical shocks/effects may occur in fauna, flora and people. Cause: All mini-grids involve electrical equipment. Impact: At the operational stage, the electrical structure alien to pre-existing conditions in the area, may cause the damage/death/fire/etc… due to the interaction with fauna and flora.	I = 3 L = 4	Moderate	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Sudan involves higher risk because more complexity due to the involvement of hybrid mini-grids and the national legal framework on environmental safeguards underdevelopment. Output specifics: - This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country.	Country specifics: - At the time of this document no information was yet available to study this risk at the site level. Therefore, to be conservative, it is realistic to assume that each site will require assessment and management. Potential gaps to be addressed will be identified through the gap analysis as indicated in the ESMF. The necessary management plan/measures will be put in place as part of ESMP(s), based on the ESIAs. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.
RISK 8: Risk of local climate change events, and weather & hydro related disasters. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 2. Event: It is realistic to consider that climate events (i.e. earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds…) may occur in the project's area of influence and may affect to the built structures. Cause: The global increase of future climate change and subsequent disaster. And, 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. Impact: They could increase climate	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Output specifics: This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country.	Country specifics: - At the time of this document no information was yet available to study this risk at the site level. Therefore, to be conservative, it is realistic to assume that each site will require assessment and management. Potential gaps to be addressed will be identified through the gap analysis as indicated in the ESMF. The necessary management plan/measures will be put in place as part of ESMP(s), based on the ESIAs. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.

related effects and the number of disasters in the project area.				
RISK 9: Risk of overestimated emissions due to embedded activities. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 2. Event: The procurement of equipment for the project will probably be outsourced internationally resulting in embedded emissions. Cause: All mini-grids involve solar panels and other activities that be imply indirect carbon emissions due to the project. Impact: They could decrease the calculated climate impact related to emissions avoided by the project.	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Country specifics: - No project activities involving the implementation of concerning minigrid equipment (i.e. no batteries, no solar panels…) Output specifics: - This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country.	See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.
RISK 10: Risk of overestimated emissions due to aggregation to a third-party project. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 2. Event: The aggregation of the activities within the AMP to a third-party project may be accounted as reductions assigned to the AMP activities instead of the third-party project. Cause: Third party activities may be difficult to discern between projects. Impact: Assigning the achievements of the overall project (including third party activities) to which the AMP activities are aggregated would lead to an increase of carbon emission avoided to the atmosphere.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Output specifics: - This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country.	There are project activities potentially considering to act as an aggregation to third-party initiatives. Therefore, to be conservative, it is realistic to assume that each site will require assessment and management. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.
RISK 11: Risk on the community due to hazardous materials (mainly batteries,	I = 3	Moderate	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components:	Country specifics:

e-waste, chemicals for land clearance). The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 3. • Event: It may occur that activities and/or structures result hazardous to the community. Cause: The use of hazardous materials by the project. Impact: This may lead to non-desired effects to the community.	L = 4		- Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Sudan involves higher risk because more complexity due to the potential connection of mini-grids to national grid and the potential involvement of hybrid mini-grids with existing fossil fuels (i.e. diesel) systems. Output specifics: - This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country.	- At the time of this document no information was yet available to study this risk at the site level. Therefore, to be conservative, it is realistic to assume that each site will require assessment and management. Potential gaps to be addressed will be identified through the gap analysis as indicated in the ESMF. - The necessary management plan/measures will be put in place as part of ESMP(s), based on the ESIAs. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.
RISK 12: Ambient perturbance on the community due to intense works locally at construction and decommissioning, and new economic activities subsequent from productive use of the energy. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 3. • Event: It may occur that 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. Cause: The construction or/and decommissioning of the mini-grid and the energy generated by the project will raise new activities and/or new built structures. Impact: This may lead to the perturbance of the	I = 3 L = 4	Moderate	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Sudan involves higher risk because more complexity due to the potential connection of mini-grids to national grid and the potential involvement of hybrid mini-grids with existing fossil fuels (i.e. diesel) systems. Output specifics: - This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country.	Country specifics: - At the time of this document no information was yet available to study this risk at the site level. Therefore, to be conservative, it is realistic to assume that each site will require assessment and management. Potential gaps to be addressed will be identified through the gap analysis as indicated in the ESMF. The necessary management plan/measures will be put in place as part of ESMP(s), based on the ESIAs. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.

community's health, safety and/or security. •				
RISK 13: 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. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 3. Event: It may occur that the new activities in the local area will attract newcomers in the project's area of influence. Cause: The project construction/decommissioning and the energy generated by the project will raise new activities and/or new built structures. Impact: This may lead to effects on 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.	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Output specifics: - This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country. This risk is not covered by the national legal requirements to conduct the project activities and/or when requirements are in place there are signs of been inconsistently enforced to the UNDP SES level.	Country specifics: - At the time of this document no information was yet available to study this risk at the site level. Therefore, to be conservative, it is realistic to assume that each site will require assessment and management. Potential gaps to be addressed will be identified through the gap analysis as indicated in the ESMF. The necessary management plan/measures will be put in place as part of ESMP(s), based on the ESIAs. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.
RISK 14: Risk on damage of cultural heritage. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 4. Event: It may occur that excavations and other environmental changes take place, and they may be within or adjacent to project's areas of influence containing some form of cultural heritage (i.e. sacred places). Cause: built structures involve excavations and are alien to the pre-existing conditions in the area are an alteration. Impact: At the construction stage, this may lead to impacts related to the removal and displacement of the existing cultural heritage to allow the new structures to	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Output specifics: - This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country.	Country specifics: - At the time of this document no information was yet available to study this risk at the site level. Therefore, to be conservative, it is realistic to assume that each site will require assessment and management. Potential gaps to be addressed will be identified through the gap analysis as indicated in the ESMF. The necessary management plan/measures will be put in place as part of ESMP(s), based on the ESIAs. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.

be built. Furthermore, mini-grids with a productive use entail unforeseen impacts should be expected according to the type of sector and activity to develop. And at the decommission stage, since the project will leave in place a built structure and/or new activities alien to pre-existing conditions in the area, the recovery of the original cultural heritage will be challenged.			This risk is not covered by the national legal requirements to conduct the project activities and/or when requirements are in place there are signs of been inconsistently enforced to the UNDP SES level.	
RISK 15: Risk of physical displacement and loss of livelihood due to eviction from land. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 5. Event: All mini-grid systems involve the acquisition of land, and they may be within or adjacent areas containing existing energy/fuel providers, including those from the informal/traditional sectors. Cause: All mini-grids involve the construction of new infrastructure. New built structures occupy land, and access to the area may be restricted, and new energy service options for consumers arise. Also, the UNDP Universal Human Rights Index informs concerns in this country regarding forced evictions and/or land rights. Impact: At the construction stage, expected impacts related to the displacement of the existing legal or illegal inhabitants to allow the new structures to be built. And at the decommission stage, since the project will leave in place-built structure and/or new activities alien to pre-existing conditions in the area, the return of the inhabitants and their livelihood will be challenged.	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Output specifics: This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country. This risk is not covered by the national legal requirements to conduct the project activities and/or when requirements are in place there are signs of been inconsistently enforced to the UNDP SES level.	Country specifics: - At the time of this document no information was yet available to study this risk at the site level. Therefore, to be conservative, it is realistic to assume that each site will require assessment and management. Potential gaps to be addressed will be identified through the gap analysis as indicated in the ESMF. The necessary management plan/measures will be put in place as part of ESMP(s), based on the ESIAs. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.
RISK 16: Risk of economic displacement due to loss of income from fuel selling. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 5.	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations	Country specifics: - At the time of this document no information was yet available to study this risk at the site level. Therefore, to be conservative, it is realistic to assume that each site will

Event: Traditional fuels supplied by local providers, including those from the informal/traditional sectors see their market diminished. Cause: 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, diesel. For example, in the households these activities may be cooking and lighting while in the community/commercial scope it may be diesel for the existing mini-grids. Impact: the change on the fuel used (i.e. from charcoal, private diesel mini-grids… to the service the renewable energy mini-grid provides) would lead to the loos of income for fuel suppliers, potentially these are mainly poor women selling in the informal market.			- Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Output specifics: - This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country. This risk is not covered by the national legal requirements to conduct the project activities and/or when requirements are in place there are signs of been inconsistently enforced to the UNDP SES level.	require assessment and management. Potential gaps to be addressed will be identified through the gap analysis as indicated in the ESMF. The necessary management plan/measures will be put in place as part of ESMP(s), based on the ESIAs. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.
RISK 17: Risk of economic displacement towards the payment of energy services replacing the previous options. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 5. Event: Electricity supplied by the project represents a higher cost to users than previously. Cause: Poor users have no economic means to face the increased costs of the energy provided by the project. Impact: this would lead to the increase of debt due to electricity buying.	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Output specifics: - This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country. This risk is not covered by the national legal requirements to conduct the project activities and/or when requirements are in place there are signs of been inconsistently enforced to the UNDP SES level. -	Country specifics: - At the time of this document no information was yet available to study this risk at the site level. Therefore, to be conservative, it is realistic to assume that each site will require assessment and management. Potential gaps to be addressed will be identified through the gap analysis as indicated in the ESMF. The necessary management plan/measures will be put in place as part of ESMP(s), based on the ESIAs. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.

RISK 18: Risk to indigenous peoples. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 6. Event: Indigenous Peoples may be excluded at the participatory/beneficial activities of the project. Cause: The formal oriented nature of energy and the limited social statues and opportunities identified for Indigenous Peoples. Impact: This may pose a challenge to ensure that Indigenous Peoples will have the chance to participate at the decisions-making level.	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	Due to the relative nature of the term "indigenous" a generic concept is considered. This may include tribes, first peoples/nations, aboriginals, ethnic groups, occupational and geographical related groups like hunter-gatherers, nomads, peasants, hill people, etc., are also considered for all practical purposes as "indigenous peoples". This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Output specifics: This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country. This risk is not covered by the national legal requirements to conduct the project activities and/or when requirements are in place there are signs of been inconsistently enforced to the UNDP SES level. Therefore, if no mitigation or management measures within the Environmental and Social safeguards were to be put in place this risk would be important.	At the PPG phase, Sudan PPG team has found indigenous groups at the national level. This increases the risks of the project on indigenous peoples. At the time of this document Indigenous Peoples studies have been conducted by an Indigenous Peoples expert, and the equivalent of an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) is being prepared with the ESMF. Therefore, it is expected that the risks identified here will be mitigated and managed during the project cycle. As part of the ESIA/ESMP, an Indigenous Peoples Plan will be put in place and FPIC secured, if necessary for SES compliance. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.
RISK 19**a**: Risk on labour conditions. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 7. Event: It may occur that working conditions are not meeting the minimum criteria to satisfy UNDP's requirements. Cause: all project stages (i.e. construction, operation, decommissioning) 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 (OHS) requirements and risks. Maintenance of the right-of-	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Output specifics: - This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country.	Country specifics: - At the time of this document no information was yet available to study this risk at the site level. Therefore, to be conservative, it is realistic to assume that each site will require assessment and management. Potential gaps to be addressed will be identified through the gap analysis as indicated in the ESMF. The necessary management plan/measures will be put in place as part of ESMP(s), based on the ESIAs. In particular, operators, contractors and owners of sites shall be required to abide by OHS measures identified in the ESMP, including for instance operational procedures manual(s), safety information, training program for all workers, the provision of adequate safety equipment, and the clarification of roles and responsibilities at each phase of the project.

way and bush-clearing under transmission lines by manual labourers is especially relevant in this context. Impact: This may lead to untrained manual laborers (in particular but not exclusively) suffering accidents stemming from lack of training, awareness or availability of adequate tools or individual protective equipment (IPE). (NB: the UNDP Universal Human Rights Index informs concerns in this country regarding labour rights, employment rates and/or working conditions for some of the stakeholder groups relevant to this project)			This risk is not covered by the national legal requirements to conduct the project activities and/or when requirements are in place there are signs of been inconsistently enforced to the UNDP SES level.	See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.
RISK 19b: Risk on labour opportunities. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 7. Event: It may occur that unskilled/manual laborers see their jobs displaced. Cause: some project investment (productive machinery, minigrids) could displace unskilled/manual labour Impact: This may lead manual laborers whose labour is made redundant to seek out alternative income-generating activities which may involve greater risk. (NB: the UNDP Universal Human Rights Index informs concerns in this country regarding labour rights, employment rates and/or working conditions for some of the stakeholder groups relevant to this project)	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Output specifics: - This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country. This risk is not covered by the national legal requirements to conduct the project activities and/or when requirements are in place there are signs of been inconsistently enforced to the UNDP SES level.	Country specifics: - At the time of this document no information was yet available to study this risk at the site level. Therefore, to be conservative, it is realistic to assume that each site will require assessment and management. Potential gaps to be addressed will be identified through the gap analysis as indicated in the ESMF. The necessary management plan/measures, if any given that this risk is considered low, will be put in place as part of ESMP(s), based on the ESIAs. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.
RISK 20: Risk on pollution and resource efficiency. The scope of this risk belongs to Project Standard 8. Event: Pollution may occur and resource efficiency is not practiced to meet the	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing	Country specifics: - At the time of this document no information was yet available to study this risk at the site level. Therefore, to be conservative, it is realistic to assume that each site will require assessment and management. Potential gaps to

minimum criteria to satisfy the UNDP's requirements. Cause: All mini-grids will require resources and/or will lead with materials, waste and/or chemicals. And the UNDP Universal Human Rights Index informs concerns in this country regarding responsible consumption and production, clean water and sanitation, and life on land. Impact: This may lead to the significant consumption of raw materials, energy and/or waste, and the release of pollutants, generation of waste, hazardous/phase-outs materials, chemicals, pesticides.			- Digital, Knowledge management and M&E Sudan involves higher risk because more complexity due to the potential connection of mini-grids to national grid, the potential involvement of hybrid mini-grids with existing fossil fuels (i.e. diesel) systems, and because national legal framework on environmental safeguards underdevelopment. Output specifics: This risk applies to activities related to implementing pilots and their M&E but also to policy and regulatory activities due to the indirect potential impacts, for example, if they lead to expanded minigrid coverage after the project across the country.	be addressed will be identified through the gap analysis as indicated in the ESMF. The necessary management plan/measures will be put in place as part of ESMP(s), based on the ESIAs. See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.
RISK 21: Upstream risks due to policy or regulatory changes Event: It may occur that changes to the current policies and regulations will have an upstream effect. Cause: New policies and regulations alien to the pre-existing conditions are an alteration, in essence. Impact: Expected unforeseen impacts should be expected according to the type of sector and activity to develop.	I = 4 L = 4	Substantial	This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting the following components: - Policy and regulations - Project and Business Model Innovation with Private Sector Engagement - Innovative Financing - Digital, Knowledge management and M&E	A SESA will be conducted on activities supporting policy and/or sector reforms to include the requirements and measures in order to minimize these unforeseen risks of future projects across the country during the scale-up of activities. - See ESMF Attachment II for details of assessment and management of this risk.

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?				
	Low Risk	☐			
	Moderate Risk	☐			
	Substantial Risk	**X**	Note: • Requirements from Question 5 apply to this level of risk, for each Programmatic Principle and Project Standard triggered at this level of risk, a scoped study on key risks is required.		
	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	Stakeholder Analysis - Completed, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been conducted at the PPG phase before PAC approval of the project. - Planned, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan for each sub-project (if needed for compliance) and will need to the completed previous to the approval of the sub-project. Gender Analysis: See ProDoc; completed during PPG. Capacity assessment for duty-bearers - Ongoing, a Capacity Assessment for duty-bearers (top and bottom, i.e. government and security personnel) at the project has been initiated at the PPG phase before PAC approval of the project. See ProDoc. - Additionally, at the sub-project level, further capacity assessment for duty-bearers locally is planned and will need to the completed previous to the approval of each sub-project. Capacity assessment for right-holders - Ongoing, a Capacity Assessment for rights-holders (top and bottom, i.e. pan-African/national and local) at the project has been initiated at the PPG phase before PAC approval of the project. See ProDoc. - Additionally, at the sub-project level, further capacity assessment for right-holders locally is planned and will need to the completed previous to the approval of each sub-project. Indigenous Peoples, initial analysis: Completed, an Indigenous Peoples Analysis has been completed at the PPG phase before PAC approval of the project. Other targeted assessments might be required (separate from the ESIA requirements noted below), and will be determined during implementation of the ESMF. That could include (inter alia): - A Cultural Heritage Analysis - A climate risk assessment, - A disaster risk assessment, - A hazard assessment, - A health impact assessment

			X	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Planned, as noted in the ESMF.
			X	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	Planned.
	Are management plans required? (check if	**X**			

	If yes, indicate overall type		**X**	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	Capacity Management Plan: Planned, for each sub-project and will need to the completed previous to the approval of the sub-project. Stakeholder Engagement Plan - Completed, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been conducted at the PPG phase before PAC approval of the project. - Planned, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan for each sub-project and will need to the completed previous to the approval of the sub-project. Gender Action Plan: See ProDoc; completed during PPG Indigenous Peoples: - Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (named Minority Groups Planning Framework): under development, will be completed at the PPG phase before PAC approval of the project. - Indigenous Peoples Plan (named Minority Groups Plan): Planned, scope and number of IPPs to be confirmed. Other targeted management plans might be required (separate from the ESMP requirements noted below), and will be determined during implementation of the ESMF. That could include (inter alia): • Emergency Response Plan • Waste Management Plan • Labor Management Procedures (LMP) • Biodiversity Action Plan
			X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	Planned, sas noted in the ESMF.

			X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Under development and to be finalized before the end of the PPG.
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project- level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle 1: Leave No One Behind	n/a			
	Programming Principle 2: Human Rights	**X**			
	Programming Principle 3: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	**X**			
	Programming Principle 5: Accountability	**X**			
	Project- level Standard 1. - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	**X**			
	Project- level Standard 2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	**X**			
	Project- level Standard 3. Community Health, Safety and Security	**X**	-		
	Project- level Standard 4. Cultural Heritage	**X**			
	Project- level Standard 5. Displacement and Resettlement	**X**			
	Project- level Standard 6. Indigenous Peoples	**X**			
	Project- level Standard 7. Labour and Working Conditions	**X**			
	Project- level Standard 8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**X**			

Final Sign Off

Signature	*Date*	*Description*
QA Assessor Eglal Ateem	26/03/2025	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: Surayo Buzurukova 6E2DC0A1741B4CE...	27-Mar-2025	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		
Overarching Principle 1: Leave No One Behind **Programming Principle 2: 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? [16]	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
Programming Principle 3: 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?	Yes
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*	Yes
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*.	Yes

[16] 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.

Programming Principle 4: Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Programming Principle 5: 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?	Yes
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?	Yes
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	Yes
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	Yes
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.9	significant agricultural production?	Yes
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	Yes
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	Yes
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[17]	Yes
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[18]	Yes
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	Yes
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		

[17] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

[18] 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? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	No
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?	Yes
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?	No
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)?	Yes
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?	Yes
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	Yes
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?[19]	Yes
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?	Yes
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
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?	Yes
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	Yes
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.*	Yes
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

[19] 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		
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?	Yes
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes

[20] Significant displacement and/or resettlement refers here to potential scale. projects involving physical resettlement and/or economic displacement are generally considered High Risk. However, where potential displacement and/or resettlement may be minimal, UNDP may determine that its requirements could be met with application of standard best practice and mitigation measures without the need for a full ESIA.

[21] Large dams are defined as those with a height of 15 meters or more from the foundation. Dams that are between 5 and 15 meters high and have a reservoir of more than 3 million cubic meters are also classified as large dams.

Complex dams are those of a height between 10 and 15 meters that present special design complexities, including an unusually large flood-handling requirement, location in a zone of high seismicity, foundations that are complex and difficult to prepare, or retention of toxic materials.