

Social and Environmental Screening Template (2021 SESP Template, Version 1)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	De-risking sustainable off-grid lighting solutions in Nigeria
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	PIMS 5691
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Nigeria
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	28 July 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 resulting from activities supported by 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 “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

Lighting is of particular significance for women. Global evidence has shown that the availability of lighting in the home increases women’s literacy and educational levels, and extends the working day of women for income-generating activities. Lighting in public places also increases the safety of communities, particularly for women, and allows women greater access to public gatherings. In the project preparation phase, special consideration have been given to women’s groups to allow for equal inputs from both men and women. Efforts will also be made to have acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks) and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops) under this project.

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

The project is primarily focused on environmental sustainability. The project objective is to promote an approach to mitigate climate change and improve the health and safety of citizens by leapfrogging to efficient off-grid lighting products. With a full transition to efficient off-grid lighting, Nigeria could save 2.3 billion litres of kerosene, which would translate to economic savings of over \$1.4 billion annually and result in a potential yearly saving of 6.4 million tonnes of CO₂. Such a shift would also eliminate fuel-related health issues, fire hazards and toxic fumes. The GEF-financed project will contribute to direct GHG emission reductions of 108,250 tonnes of CO₂ through a significant increase in private sector investment in sustainable off-grid lighting technologies as a result of establishing a sound policy environment that facilitates the creation of a self-functioning and sustainable market for off-grid lighting products in Nigeria.

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

Project implementation will involve the participation of a broad range of stakeholders, including policymakers, officials and technical staff within government; manufacturers, distributors, retailers, industry groups and utilities; environmental advocates, consumer groups and gender groups; financial and credit institutions; and NGOs and CSOs. The active involvement and participation of all of these groups will be essential to the project's success. 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.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	Impact and Likelihood (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)	Comments (optional)	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
<p>Risk 1: Manufacturing LED lamps is expected to release pollutants, including GHG emissions to the environment, since LED production is energy-intensive.</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk is mostly relevant to the project activities supporting all components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate policies, programmes and regulations are in place that address policy, awareness and financial barriers to facilitate investment in sustainable off-grid lighting solutions and corresponding business models - Sustainable off-grid lighting (service) providers in Nigeria are operating and have access to working capital and equipment - Good practices, lessons learned, market assessments, demand-supply surveys, delivery models and business 	<p>As the project seeks to accelerate a market shift to efficient off-grid lighting in Nigeria, with hundreds of lamps distributed per year, the level of GHG emissions from manufacturing efficient lighting products could be non-negligible. It is clear however that the lifecycle energy consumption of LED lamps - including the use phase, manufacturing and transportation - is considerably lower than that of incandescent lamps. At the beginning of the implementation phase, the potential magnitude of this risk will be quantified and mitigation measures identified. During implementation, the project will engage closely with manufacturers such as Philips to limit GHG impacts through best practice approaches.</p>

			models are documented and scale-up guidelines are produced	
<p>Risk 2: The SESP has revealed that electronic and electrical waste related to batteries, control electronics and electrical appliances of off-grid RETs at the end of product lifetime will become an increasingly more serious issue as investments in these technologies for enhancing clean rural energy access is catalyzed. This is especially so given the poor institutional arrangements and infrastructure for waste collection, storage and disposal in rural areas. LED bulbs can contain lead, nickel and other metals, which in high quantities could potentially be harmful to human health. The environmental and health risks are likely greater if the bulbs are broken or not disposed of properly. This risk applies to areas where peoples who would be considered indigenous under SES Standard 6 are potentially present.</p>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	<p>This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting all components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate policies, programmes and regulations are in place that address policy, awareness and financial barriers to facilitate investment in sustainable off-grid lighting solutions and corresponding business models - Sustainable off-grid lighting (service) providers in Nigeria are operating and have access to working capital and equipment - Good practices, lessons learned, market assessments, demand-supply surveys, delivery models and business models are documented and scale-up guidelines are produced 	<p>This risk is under the full control of the project and it will be dealt with in two ways, namely: (1) one eligibility criterion for private companies / entrepreneurs to participate in the REF Call for Submission that will allow them to access working capital grant under the Working Capital Finance Facility to be established under REF will be a product take back clause at the end of product lives; and (2) developing an appropriately scoped Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Environment (and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency) that will address the environmentally-sound collection, storage and disposal of all electronic and electrical waste, including rechargeable batteries, associated with off-grid RETs. This assessment and management framework will also provide the measures required for supporting State and Local Governments in discharging their roles and responsibilities in the sound management of these wastes. All institutional and regulatory frameworks will also be reviewed in the process for formulating the Strategy and Action Plan for local assembly and manufacturing of off-grid RETs. An essential element will be to propose technologically and socio-economically viable means for developing a circular economy around off-grid RETs that will generate jobs and economic development in addition to being environmentally sound. Importantly, the ESMF will also include the measures and procedures required in the scope of the functioning of the abovementioned Working Capital Finance Facility to ensure that the proposals of the selected companies / entrepreneurs and corresponding downstream activities are compliant with UNDP's social and environmental safeguards policy.</p>
<p>Risk 3: There is a risk that low-income households at the bottom of the pyramid, including potentially peoples who would be considered indigenous under SES Standard 6, may not benefit from the project activities due to the high upfront cost of LED bulbs.</p>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	<p>This risk is mostly relevant to the project activities supporting Component 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable off-grid lighting (service) providers in Nigeria are operating and have access to working capital and equipment 	<p>Temporary and short-term financing will be provided by the Lighting Africa initiative to retailers and distributors to support the increase in volume of sales of efficient off-grid products. This mechanism will be accessible through a financing facility within a local bank. Retailers will then have the flexibility to offer to their consumers "rent to own" or "pay as you go" payment services, enabling consumers to afford the initial cost of the products.</p>

<p>Risk 4: Stakeholders may be excluded from the participatory/beneficial activities of the project due to their vulnerability and/or potential concerns about the project. This potentially includes peoples who would be considered indigenous under SES Standard 6.</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk is mostly relevant to the project activities supporting Component 2: - Sustainable off-grid lighting (service) providers in Nigeria are operating and have access to working capital and equipment</p>	<p>A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been prepared (see Annex F to the project document) to manage this risk. A project-level GRM will be put in place. Additionally, a targeted assessment to confirm whether indigenous people are present in the targeted areas of the project will be conducted at the beginning of implementation, and will determine whether the SEP will need to be expanded, or if an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will need to be developed. The targeted assessment will also determine whether the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) requirement applies in this project.</p>
<p>Risk 5: Climate change is expected to change Nigeria's biomass production, accelerate land degradation, and modify hydrological systems, which may negatively impact the livelihoods of rural communities and reduce their willingness and capacity to pay for clean lighting technologies. There is also a risk of an intensified frequency and scale of natural disasters threatening infrastructure, including sustainable off-grid lighting products and distribution channels. In addition, the projected rise in temperatures will increase the power demand for air conditioning.</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk is mostly relevant to the project activities supporting Component 2: - Sustainable off-grid lighting (service) providers in Nigeria are operating and have access to working capital and equipment</p>	<p>The project will put most emphasis on promoting sustainable off-grid lighting solutions through solar PV powered system kits, which are less likely to be affected by climate change and therefore represents a viable climate adaptation alternative to the Nigerian power sector (which currently depends for 30% of its capacity on hydropower generation). Under Output 1, market intelligence will cover assessing any impacts of climate change on income generating activities of rural households so that this risk can be climate proofed using adequate adaptation measures (among other things). Other potential impacts will be assessed in detail during the inception stage, and appropriate measures will be identified for incorporation of adaptation measures in the investment programme.</p>
<p>Risk 6: The proposed project might entail issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment. Women may be excluded at the participatory/beneficial activities of the project, and/or may face a higher workload due to the availability of lighting at the household level. The change of power dynamics resulting from the access to lighting at the household level may increase the risks of Gender-Based Violence. This risk also potentially applies to peoples who would be considered indigenous under SES Standard 6.</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk is mostly relevant to the project activities supporting Component 2: - Sustainable off-grid lighting (service) providers in Nigeria are operating and have access to working capital and equipment</p> <p>With the new technologies, such as lighting, women might potentially have an increased workload as they now have the perfect conditions to work at night.</p>	<p>To avoid this potential disequilibrium in the project implementation a Gender Action Plan has been designed to ensure women inclusion in delivery of all project Outputs was carefully developed (see Annex G to the ProDoc). This will be further assessed during the scoped SESA, and reflected in the ESMF as needed.</p> <p>The key project strategy to empower women is to involve them as well as poorest and marginalised people of the project areas in the planning and management of technology deployment (Output 1.5). Additionally, the project will make sure that women will participate in all trainings and capacity building programmes. Also, gender equality modules will be mainstreamed during these learning exercises to emphasize the key role of women in community-based projects and households. These issues will be addressed directly under Output 1.1 and Output 1.5.</p> <p>A two-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (Annex F) will be established in the project area to mitigate potential</p>

			<p>According to Nigerian customary laws, men are given greater opportunities for decision-making and to engage in capacity building activities. As a result of such, the project can potentially give some advantages in this field to males and potentially discriminate females from participation in the project management, trainings, development and implementation of the community pilot projects on clean energy.</p> <p>During the field study for the PPG, it was learned that women still have little power to say on key matters related to the community and household. That modest participation of women in social gatherings/meetings/household is explained by the sphere of influence that men traditionally have in Nigerian society.</p>	<p>adverse impact of the project activities on women as a risk group while ensuring that benefits from the project implementation are equally benefitting women. To control appropriate support of the women rights and gender equality during the project implementation all monitoring and evaluation mission for the project will be designed using fully participatory approach with opportunity for women to ensure their voices are heard and taken in account in the project management.</p> <p>In capturing lessons learned, the social effects of introducing the off-grid technologies will be monitored under Outcome 3.</p>
<p>Risk 7: The project will promote and enable local manufacturing of renewable energy technologies, which may create significant job opportunities. 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. There is therefore a risk that the project will lead to working conditions that do not satisfy Standard 7 (nor Standard 3).</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk is relevant to the project activities supporting all components: - Appropriate policies, programmes and regulations are in place that address policy, awareness and financial barriers to facilitate investment in sustainable off-grid lighting solutions and corresponding business models</p>	<p>A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) will be conducted on activities supporting policy and/or sector reforms at the beginning of implementation phase to further assess this risk, and its findings will be taken into consideration for policy/sector reforms during implementation.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable off-grid lighting (service) providers in Nigeria are operating and have access to working capital and equipment - Good practices, lessons learned, market assessments, demand-supply surveys, delivery models and business models are documented and scale-up guidelines are produced 	
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
		Low Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Moderate Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Substantial Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	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			
	<u>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<u>Status? (completed, planned)</u>
	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Targeted assessment(s) Completed: Gender analysis. Planned: A targeted assessment to confirm whether indigenous people are present in the targeted areas of the project.
			<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment) Planned: An appropriately scoped SESA is planned at the beginning of

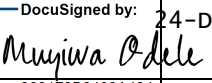

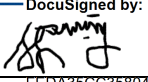
				implementation phase, and will in particular cover risks related to the pollution and waste resulting from the manufacturing, operating and disposal of renewable energy technologies and lighting equipment (LED, batteries, etc.), as well as the issue of working conditions in this sector.
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)</p> <p>Completed: Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)</p> <p>Planned: Following the targeted assessment on indigenous people, the SEP may need to be expanded, or an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) developed. The targeted assessment will also determine whether the FPIC requirement applies in this project.</p>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)</p> <p>An ESMF is planned at the beginning of implementation phase and will be informed by targeted management plans that have already been completed in</p>

				PPG phase, namely the Stakeholders Engagement Plan and the Gender Action Plan, and by the scoped SESA to be conducted at the beginning of implementation. The ESMF will in particular cover remaining risks related to the pollution and waste resulting from the manufacturing, operating and disposal of renewable energy technologies and lighting equipment (LED, batteries, etc.), and to working conditions in the off-grid lighting sector.
	Based on identified <i>risks</i>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)	
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind			
	Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Accountability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ensure environmentally sound management of used lighting products	
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ensure environmentally sound management of used lighting products
--	--	-------------------------------------	---

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor  <small>DocuSigned by: 309179B8409A494...</small>	24-Dec-2021	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  <small>DocuSigned by: FEDA35CC358041A...</small>	28-Dec-2021	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  <small>DocuSigned by: FEDA35CC358041A...</small>	28-Dec-2021	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		Answer (Yes/No)
Human Rights		
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?	No
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
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? ¹	No
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?	No
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
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	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? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>	Yes
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		

¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

Accountability		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Yes
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	Yes
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
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?	No
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)	No
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ²	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ³	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
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?	Yes

² See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

³ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

	<i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
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)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
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)	No
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		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No
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)?	No

5.3	risk of forced evictions? ⁴	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?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	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)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i>	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? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	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? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	Yes
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	Yes
7.3	use of child labour?	Yes
7.4	use of forced labour?	Yes
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	Yes
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	Yes
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

⁴ 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.

8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	Yes
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</i>	No
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