

Annex F. UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Template (SESP)

Solomon Islands: SPIRES Project - Social and Environmental Screening

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Stimulating Progress towards Improved Rural Electrification in the Solomons (SPIRES)
2. Project Number	PIMS 6089
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Solomon Islands

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

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

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The proposed GEF project is on the facilitation of the achievement of the rural electrification target of the country, as well as contributing to the %RE electricity target. It involves the application of low carbon (renewable energy and energy efficiency) technologies for increasing the percentage electricity access in rural areas of the country. Solomon Islands ratified International Human Rights Laws including the 'Convention to Eliminating Domestic Violence against Women (CEDAW) and 'Convention on the Rights of the Child'. In general terms, design and implementation of the project activities is in line with the principles of human rights-based approach which includes non-discrimination and equality, participation and exclusion and accountability. More specifically, the project mainstreamed human-rights based approach in the project design through the situational analysis process, justifying project actions based on human rights conventions and domestic laws, considering the role of right holders and duty bearers, identifying capacity gaps for right holders and duty bearers and engaging with vulnerable and marginalized groups during consultation. Relevant duty bearers (Implementing Partner and project partners) and right bearers (landowners, vulnerable and marginalized groups) were involved in the design and implementation of the project. The project development team has discussed with communities in potential sites any potential RE-based energy generation and EE technology applications that can be developed and implemented in their villages and have assessed their interest in such projects and potential productive applications in the use of RE. Full respect of the rights of local communities and according to UNDP Standard 7, an FPIC ("Free Prior Informed Consent") will be carried out and documented according to UNDP requirements at each demo site. This work will be a part of site specific environmental and social ("E/S") assessments that will be carried out for each of the demonstrations on RE-based energy generation that will be implemented under the project. Based on the agreement expressed by the communities in full community hearings/meetings during the project design period, more in-depth social assessments will be carried out during project implementation, and include, but not limited to, household by household consultations as well as separate men's and women's groups consultations within each relevant community. The project design will also underscore human rights by promoting livelihood improvement/ income generation via use of the new RE-based energy generation facilities or all relevant target groups including those that are potentially marginalized individuals and groups such as the women's groups, female-headed households, elderly men and women, youth and children.

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

The proposed GEF project will involve women working in both management and technical departments of MMERE and MECDM of the Solomon Islands government who can play important roles in the design, development and implementation in their capacity as Gender Focal Points. The project design will also include revision, assessment and enhancement of the role of women in deployment of low carbon technologies and mitigation options through the National Energy Policy, Energy Efficient Policy, Renewable Energy Policy and the Energy Investment Plan, thereby coming up with gender-sensitive policies in the energy sector and the energy end-use sectors of the country. At the community or village level, it will also

recognize the possible contributions of women in community leadership and decision making within local governance mechanisms such as the Community Utilities Committee (CUC), participation in consultations, promotion and raising awareness, repair and maintenance of solar photovoltaic systems and supporting sustainability of household/community energy production and use through a dedicated community-approved financial mechanism. The capacity building and training activities of the project will be designed to make possible participation from women. The activities on productive applications of RE will target benefits to flow to women-led entrepreneurship and sustainable livelihood.

Full recognition of the important contributions of women in the management and implementation of such measures, and in the productive and social uses of electricity, the supply of which in villages is the design of this project. Furthermore, the design and preparation of this project will consider the contributions, impacts and benefits of community based sustainable energy and low carbon technology applications, including children, youth and traditional resource owners.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

This project will involve, among others, the establishment of the required enabling conditions (formulation of policies and investment plans) that will be supportive of actions that would contribute to increased rural electrification. This will ensure the sustainability of whatever policies/regulations, institutional and financial mechanisms to facilitate increased investments in RE-based power generation facilities in the off-grid areas of the country to contribute to the achievement of the country's rural electrification and %RE electricity targets. Since the project is linked and is complementing and supplementing the national development strategy, rural electrification and RE and EE investment plans and the NDCs of the country over the long term is sustained. The project is geared towards supporting RE-based energy systems as among the key elements for the satisfactory achievement of the energy, environment and development agenda of the country. These interventions will be subjected to the legal environmental impact assessment of the country for proper evaluation of the potential impacts to the natural environment and should develop an environment management plan for any potential medium to high risk impacts identified. In that regard, the ED/MMERE and the project partners that will be involved in the demonstrations will submit a development proposal to ECD/MECDM on the siting, design, development and implementation of the demo projects that will be carried out directly by the project, and coordinate also the replications that are expected to follow towards the end of project implementation and during the influence period to acquire development consent. This may involve, for projects such as micro/mini-hydropower facilities, the conduct of environmental impact assessments. More detailed social and environmental impact assessment will be conducted for each sustainable energy and low carbon technology application project that will be implemented and facilitated by the project following the requirements for investments by the Government of Solomon Islands.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p>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 6</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p><i>Risk Description</i></p>	<p><i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i></p>	<p><i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i></p>	<p><i>Comments</i></p>	<p><i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i></p>

Likelihood that the project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls.	P= 1 I= 2	Low	To be promoted through the project are the following: (1) Increased opportunities for women to gains access to technical knowledge of low carbon energy systems and about the operation and maintenance of such systems; and, (2) Reduced gender inequality and enhancement of women’s empowerment in rural livelihood activities such as sewing, baking, storage and processing of fisheries products and financial literacy. All demo/pilot activities of the project will be designed to ensure gender equity in technology selection, distribution of energy apparatus, training, decision making and knowledge transfer.	The project will promote technical fields of study through partnership with Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development for government scholarship that promote gender equity in areas of RE and engineering to improve the number of women with relevant qualification to enter the energy generation sector.
The construction and operation of the demo low carbon technology application projects may pose safety risks to local communities. Project could pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation).	P= 3 I= 2	Moderate	This could happen in project installations in areas where compliance to occupational health and safety standards and rules is at low levels or is not strictly enforced and followed. Construction aspects and operation of demo solar PV systems (e.g., mini-grid), solar PV-powered water desalination units e.g. Examples: Li batteries for the demo solar PV power systems (e.g., mini-grid); The project will also be involved in the application of EE technologies which could result to accumulation of used CFL or fluorescent lamps (replaced by energy efficient LED lights) which contains mercury or in some cases, to disposal of used old appliances such as refrigerators	The selection of demo sites will include safety aspects (occupational and general) as one of the criteria to be considered. Relevant EIA requirements by the Government of Solomon Islands shall be emphasized in the selection of demo sites and the project shall ensure that Moderate to high potential risks are managed and mitigated and monitoring of compliance. All the selected demos will involve site-specific environmental and social assessments and recommend measures to mitigate the identified safety risks. To ensure that the target beneficiaries of the demos will be able to properly and safely operate the installed systems in such a way that the release or handling of waste products are properly controlled, and managed, appropriate training will be provided. This will minimize or avoid any community health risks and safety issues for the communities regarding construction work involved in the installation of the demo projects, and the minimization and management of waste generated from these demos (e.g., spent lead-acid batteries, spent lithium batteries etc.).

				Proper disposal of used old lamps and appliances will be done through awareness and actual safe disposal of spent potentially hazardous old items
The operation of the demo projects (particularly those on RE technology applications) may potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or trans-boundary impacts.	P= 3 I= 2	Moderate	Potential cases could be: (1) solar PV power generation does not address battery waste disposal; (2) biomass-based power generation does not properly address waste management issues; and, (3) mini/micro-hydropower project does not consider impacts on downstream uses of the water resource.	The RE projects that will be developed and implemented will be required to adhere to the standard design practices that involve considering environmental impacts RE resource preparation, utilization, and the handling of resulting waste or effluents have their general design requirements and guides that must be complied with. Unless there are specific characteristics of the RE resource, project site, etc., that will require explicit designs, the properly applied standard designs would not make the construction and operation of such facilities release pollutants (e.g., undigested waste matter, high BOD effluents, etc.). Furthermore, SIG requirements for these types of projects will also ensure that the design will not bring about release of materials that would be detrimental to the natural environment accidentally or during disposal. The demos will be designed considering the potential waste generation and ensuring proper disposal of wastes from the various stages of construction, operation and disposal. Disposal plans will be one of the requirements of the site-specific environmental and social impact assessment that will be conducted for each of demo. Those plans, for example, will include a disposal plan for the PV panels and batteries, which contain hazardous wastes, once their useful life is expired.
Demo projects installed and operated in areas owned and occupied by traditional resource owners (Land issue)	P= 3 I= 4	Moderate	The demo projects may have to be installed in areas that are not state-owned. Because of the issue of non-availability of land for installing for example solar PV systems, or mini hydro system, the feasible sites maybe in areas that are owned and occupied by traditional resource owners.	For demo projects that could be affected by this land tenure issue, UNDP Standard 7 will be applicable. Thus, FPIC processes will be required and documented during project implementation as a part of the site specific environmental and social impact assessments to be completed prior to any physical work beginning on the installations. For the FPIC process, extensive consultations, building on initial consultations during the PPG exercise, will be conducted with local indigenous people communities. These more extensive consultations will include consultations with individual households and separate consultation meetings for women and men of the relevant clans. The FPIC

				processes and mutually agreed outcomes will be well documented as part of project implementation.
Social-cultural and climate-related risks impacts the sustainability of the implementation of the low carbon energy projects that will be implemented direct, and influenced, by the project.	P=3 I=4	<i>Moderate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of social acceptance by local communities of renewable energy projects due to land tenure system and contested landownership issues • Climate change hinders full performance of RE-based energy system installations due to disturbance to supply of renewable energy resources and impacts of climate events like flood/drought/landslide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the social and environmental safeguard measures, the Free, Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) principle will be implemented for the low carbon technology application projects that will be implemented in the of/off-grid areas of the country through the SIG EIA process • The design and implementation of the RE-based power generation and other low carbon technology applications shall follow proper engineering and construction design and construction that ensure not only structural integrity but also climate resilience. This applies also in the procurement, design/engineering, installation and operation of the pertinent installations. Climate factors and climate scenario will be considered in the feasibility studies that will be conducted in the potential RE-based energy system demo projects, as well as in the design and engineering of the selected low carbon technology application demos.
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
<i>Low Risk</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Moderate Risk</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Of five risks, four rated as "Moderate" and one as "low".
<i>High Risk</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?				
Check all that apply			Comments	
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	Low Risk
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low Risk: Gender equality and women's empowerment has been advocated by Solomon Islands through CEDAW and the Gender Equality and Women's Development Policy (2016-2020) and implemented through the Gender Focal Points (GFPs) for all sectors with permanent secretaries as accounting for the realization of outcomes. The project will be designed to support GFPs to implement the GAP with the idea of enhancing women's active involvement in the design

			and implementation of CCM actions in the country's energy and energy end use sectors.
	1. <i>Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	✓	Moderate risk: Each demo will be subject to site-specific environmental and social assessments. The assessments shall include the assessment of biodiversity conservation and natural resource management issues. The assessments will recommend mitigation measures which will be carried out during demo implementation. (May not affect conservation practices but will affect the gardens....)
	2. <i>Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No risk identified
	3. <i>Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	✓	Moderate risk: The site-specific environmental and social assessments that will be conducted for each potential demo sites shall include impact assessments on community health, safety, and working condition issues. The assessments will recommend mitigation measures, which will be carried out during demo implementation.
	4. <i>Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No risk identified
	5. <i>Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No risk identified
	6. <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low risk (Traditional resource owners)
	7. <i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	✓	Moderate risk: The site-specific environmental and social assessments of each potential project demo sites shall include the evaluation of the pollution prevention aspects. The assessments shall recommend mitigation measures to be carried out during demo implementation.

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
	12/11/20	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.
	12/11/20	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.
	12/11/20	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		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ³⁹	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, particularly to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, particularly marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	Yes <i>(maybe)</i>
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, considering 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>	Yes
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause 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	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including 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	Does the Project involve 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	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse trans-boundary or global environmental concerns?	No

³⁹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, 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 people and transsexuals.

1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, or induced impacts that need to be considered activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ⁴⁰ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive 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
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, and erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes (possible if not mitigated)
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact 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
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in 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	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ⁴¹	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No

⁴⁰ Regarding CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

⁴¹ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect 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 the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
6.4	Has there been an 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	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or trans-boundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose 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 Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	Yes ⁴²
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

⁴² Potential pollution from waste solar batteries; negative impacts to downstream water uses in micro-hydro projects; improper waste management in biomass energy projects.