

Annex I SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

Project Information

Project Information	<i>February 2019</i>
1. Project Title	Myanmar Rural Renewable Energy Development Programme (RURED)
2. Project Number	5564
3. Location	Myanmar

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

RURED facilitates and promotes rural renewable energy services and productive applications in Myanmar, providing essential infrastructure to extend electricity to underserved rural populations and supporting livelihoods, thereby allowing beneficiaries to enjoy a fuller range of their social, and economic human rights, in particular, the right to an adequate standard of living.

Notably, Myanmar is one of the most ethnically diverse countries in the Asia Pacific region, with over 135 officially recognized ethnic minorities, known nationally as ethnic nationalities, as well as a diversity of other groups with distinct cultural practices and internationally recognized under the UNDRIP definition of Indigenous People's (IPs), including a diversity of groups in the states and regions targeted by the project, including, but not limited to Shan (8.5 percent of Myanmar population), Karen or Kayin (7% percent of Myanmar population) Mon (2.4 percent of population), and others for renewable energy mini-grid pilot projects. Although the Government of Myanmar is not signatory to the ILO Convention 169, requiring Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), the project is subject to UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards policy which requires FPIC on any matters that may affect rights and interests, lands, territories, resources, and traditional livelihoods, as well as any relocation and appropriation of cultural heritage. A human rights based approach will, therefore, emphasize adequate consultation with stakeholders including FPIC for IPs as required, and in ensuring that benefits are distributed equitably and avoid any restriction of access to resources.

Overall the project is designed to enhance the availability, accessibility, and quality of benefits and services for all relevant target groups including those that are potentially marginalized individuals and groups. The mini-grid pilots in the three region/States, Tanintharyi, Shan (and northern Dry Zone), will be developed including capacity building for marginalized and indigenous people, while creating an enabling environment for full and inclusive participation of all individuals.

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

The project's primary goal is one of mainstreaming environmental sustainability into the national energy sector, including through the promotion of low carbon technology applications, including the integration of environmental and social sustainability factors which will be taken into account in the design and site selection, including any potential negative impacts on recipient communities. This consideration includes the gendered use of resources, as well as gendered roles within communities, in order to avoid the reinforcement of negative gender biases, such as the low representation of women in hydropower projects and within Village Electrification Committees (VECs), as identified during initial consultations. By targeting female-headed household as prioritized beneficiaries for electricity generated, as well as ensuring gender balance in training and capacity building activities, the interventions of RURED can be leveraged as an opportunity to create gender transformative change in the renewable energy sector in

Myanmar. As part of the project design, a Gender Analysis and Action Plan has been prepared and can be found in Annex D of the project document. The Analysis identifies entry points and gender specific actions based on the project’s logical framework, with suggested indicators for monitoring of gender equity outcomes.

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

The project is geared towards promoting and supporting renewable energy services and productive applications, as among the key elements for the satisfactory achievement of the energy, environment and development agenda of the country. That is, environmental sustainability is at the heart of RURED project design, which acts as an accelerator for the adoption of renewable energy in rural areas, thereby helping to achieve a reduction in GHG emissions nationally, as well promoting the use of a sustainable form of energy for Myanmar’s extensive rural population, that may otherwise depend purely on emission heavy sources such as diesel. In regards to potential adverse impacts, all interventions on the ground will be designed in such a way that proper evaluation of the potential impacts to the natural environment will be carried out, according to national requirements for environmental and social impact assessment, as well accounting for the recommendations outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared by the World Bank for the Myanmar National Electrifications Project. In this regard, the Department of Rural Development (DRD), as well as the Department of Environmental Conservation (ECD) under MONREC, as well as the provincial governments will be coordinating closely with the Ministry of Environment on the siting, design, development and implementation of the demo projects that will be carried out directly by the project, and will also coordinate on the replications that are expected to follow towards the end of project implementation and during the influence period. This may involve, for projects such as micro/mini-hydropower facilities carrying out comprehensive environmental and social impact assessments. Finally, given the conflict context in Myanmar, the presence of IPs in the project areas, as well the identification of several other projects risks, which are moderate, **a project level Environmental and Social Management Framework has been prepared and can be found in Annex X.**

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>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments²</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Risk 1: The project can potentially have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls in case that project activities, such as training and capacity building, as well as those related to the productive use of renewable energy,</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>In case the activities related to the productive use of renewable energy and reinforce existing gendered dynamics in rural livelihoods.</p>	<p>The RURED project envisages prioritizing communities and projects that support productive uses of renewable energy with a parallel focus of advancing gender goals, including promoting women’s voice and participation in gender-specific consultations, achieving gender equity in training and capacity building, and the prioritization of women-owned RE enterprises in the support of productive uses of energy.</p>

<p>reinforce or promote occupational gender stereotypes.</p> <p><i>(SES Principle 2 Gender, q1, q2)</i></p>				<p>The professional capacity development and training interventions of the project will be designed in such a way that equal opportunities exist for men and women, as well as accounting for gendered gaps in capacity, priorities of women for training and gender responsiveness in training delivery and design. By doing this, qualified men and women will benefit and this will contribute to the improvement and promotion of gender equality. This will also improve the number of qualified women in Myanmar in technical sectors such as energy generation and renewables.</p> <p>The monitoring and evaluation of the project activities will include tracking of a number of human development indicators, among them gender equity in delivery, with targets for the number of trained and employed women in new RE-based power generation facilities.</p> <p>Recent reviews have shown that women’s participation in existing hydropower projects is significantly low. To promote the meaningful and active participation women in the project design, implementation, in addition to monitoring and management phases, special measures will be implemented following a gender-sensitive capacity needs assessment , such as establishing quotas for VEC membership and capacity-building opportunities according to their roles within the VECs. A separate series of gender-sensitive consultations with women community members, will help achieve more inclusive primary stakeholder engagement, by providing enhanced opportunities for women to join and voice their priorities and concerns about renewable energy, its implementation and end uses.</p>
<p>Risk 2: The construction and operation of the RE technology application projects in the villages may pose potential safety risks to local communities</p> <p><i>(SES Principle 3 Health, q1, q4, q7)</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>		<p>The selection of the village RE sites will include safety aspects (occupational and general) as criteria to be considered in the assessment of sites.</p> <p>The project includes a quality framework including RE standards and protocols in Component 1 and capacity building and testing in Component 2, which reduce the risk of use of poor-quality technology associated with safety hazards. Capacity building will create high-quality technical skills in the sector, covering occupational safety aspects. The RE technologies considered in the project are all technically mature, minimizing the risk of technical failure</p>
<p>Risk 3: The operation of the village RE mini-grids may lead to adverse environmental impacts due to routine or non-routine</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Potential adverse impacts may arise in the following</p>	<p>The RE projects developed and implemented as part of the project are required to adhere to national environmental laws and regulations in regards to environmental and social impact</p>

<p>circumstances with the potential for adverse local and regional impacts, in the form of waste and emissions</p> <p><i>(SES Principle 3 Pollution, q1, q2, q3)</i></p>			<p>circumstances (1) Solar PV power generation does not address battery waste disposal, (2)</p>	<p>assessment, scoped according to the specifications and siting of pilot projects. Further the RE project developed will also follow standard design practices that involve taking into account environmental impacts of RE resource preparation, utilization, and the recycling of batteries. To minimize the impacts from battery waste disposal lithium-ion batteries will be used rather than the more common but more toxic lead-acid batteries. As the collection and recycling of lithium-ion batteries is significantly underdeveloped in Myanmar, the project will support the creation of community mechanism for used battery collection and work with MONREC to determine an adequate disposal mechanism.</p> <p>Mitigation of impacts related to possible emissions (e.g. small leaks from diesel generators in hybrid systems), as well as aquatic impacts, will involve following guidelines, as outlined in the ESMF, and further detailed in site specific Environmental and Social Manage Plans (ESMPs).</p>
<p>Risk 4: The construction and operation of the RE technology application projects may pose potential adverse impacts to habitats, including through the diversion of surface water (micro-hydro) and possible small-scale and localized impacts on river hydrology and aquatic biodiversity.</p> <p><i>(SES Principle 3 Biodiversity, q3, q8)</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Mini-hydro and PV projects could be sited on areas of habitat that could be adversely affected.. Although hydro will be run-of-river schemes without dam reservoirs,, water quality impacts, or impacts on aquatic habitats.</p>	<p>The RE projects that will be developed and implemented will be required to adhere to the standard design practices and the siting, design, development, and implementation of the demo projects will be considered in line with avoidance of any potential impact to habitats, cultural heritage or surface water. For projects such as micro/mini-hydropower facilities, environmental impact assessments will be mandatory and should also include the potential impact of climate change to the output of the hydropower facilities as well as risk mitigation measures of such an impact.</p> <p>Since no large reservoirs are required, but rather small weirs, the project will not require physical resettlement. Since only part of the stream water will be diverted away from a portion of the river to power the turbine which joins the river downstream again. However, they tend to create small, shallow pools which can cause problems such as sedimentation as well as eutrophication and can thus affect water quality. A water quality monitoring program hence has been included as the project ESMF.</p>
<p>Risk 5: Interventions could be impacted by potential impacts of climate change (micro-hydro), <i>Climate Change, q2)</i></p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Components of hydro systems as well as solar PV systems may be vulnerable to damage in the face of extreme weather events such as flooding and cyclones</p>	<p>The RURED project will ensure that siting of installations takes into account climate-linked disasters, such as flooding and droughts with the management of natural resources in the watersheds where off-grid and on-grid hydropower projects are developed.</p>

<p>Risk 6: The project can potentially have adverse impacts on human rights of marginalized and indigenous people, including economic displacement (e.g. if land is used for a mini-grid that was previously used for grazing), in case the project activities will take place on land under indigenous administration or in a contested area, and finally in case the project does not sufficiently include indigenous people in decision making or account for and address indigenous peoples rights and traditional livelihoods. <i>(SES Principle 1 Human Rights, q4, Indigenous Peoples q1, q6)</i></p>	<p>I = 4 P = 3</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>There is ongoing conflict in Myanmar between state and non-state actors known as Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs), which represent the socio-economic and political interests of IPs. Although a National Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) has been signed with many relevant EAOs, implementations agreements have been violated and interim arrangement remain vague. Regardless, due to the long history of conflict and strong mistrust among IPs (known locally as major national ethnic races) of both state and international actors, there is a high risk that IPs in the states of intervention may not receive the full benefits of the project and/or perceive the project as violating their development priorities.</p>	<p>UNDP is engaging in an ongoing strategic dialogue with a varied cross section of IP representation, including EAOs and CSOs, in order to find constructive solutions at the nexus of natural resource management and peace building. The project itself will also take a conflict-sensitive approach, by consulting with potential IP beneficiaries and their representation, to ensure that all project interventions that involve IPs, IP lands and territories or contested areas, are done with consent.</p> <p>In case mini-grid development will be located on indigenous land or contested territories, FPIC processes will be required and documented during project implementation as a part of the limited, 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 process, will be conducted with local indigenous communities. These more extensive consultations will include consultations with individual households and separate consultation meetings for women and men of the relevant IPs. The FPIC processes and mutually agreed outcomes will be well documented as part of project implementation. The procedure for carrying out consultations with IPs has been described in the ESMF</p>
<p>Risk 7: Economic displacement risk <i>Principle 3 Displace and Resettlement q2</i></p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Although land use is small, land occupied by structures will become unavailable for other uses. There can be some change in land usage due to the installation of PV mini-</p>	<p>Very limited economic displacement may occur as part of the installation of RE systems. Although siting of RE systems will avoid any impacts on land or assets of community members, home-based systems. Mini grid installation and technical feasibility may require removal of vegetation and/or crops as well as installation on plots of land under private ownership or customary land tenure. All economic displacement will occur in close consultations with direct beneficiaries and community structures, and compensated as</p>

			grid and battery station and the installation of mini-hydro systems	required. All stakeholders, including direct beneficiaries of the project will also have access to the stakeholder response mechanism and the grievance mechanism, as outlined in the ESMF.
Risk 8: Shortage of local skills for maintenance or repair of the solar mini-grid or micro-hydro systems may lead to the abandonment of systems (and dumping of used batteries)	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate		Enhancement of local skills and training villages (maintenance, operation, administration) is an integral part of the RURED Project activities in Outcome 1, and this includes awareness creation on environmentally sound management, as well as training in regards to operations and maintenance of installatons.
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 type="checkbox"/>	
<i>High Risk</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Given the highly ethnically diverse context of Myanmar, including marginalization of Shan and Karen ethnic groups, as well as ongoing armed conflict, this project should be considered High Risk. The project team will put special emphasis on the engagement of local villagers, including indigenous peoples, depending on their desire to engage in project activities. The high risk identified in the Social and Environmental Screening for potential adverse impacts on human rights of indigenous people, applies to all projects in Myanmar, implemented in territories where there is ongoing conflict with IPs, locally referred to as Ethnic minorities. Mitigation measures as described above will be applied to address the risks identified.
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is currently an on-going conflict in Myanmar, which includes human rights violations of marginalized groups and IPS. FPIC processes will be required and documented during project planning and implementation.
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The project envisages prioritizing communities and projects that support productive uses of renewable energy and that focus on gender goals including women-owned RE enterprises.

	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	✓	The RE projects that will be developed and implemented will be required to adhere to the standard design practices and the siting, design, development, and implementation of the demo projects will be subject to the appropriate environmental assessment requirements, in order to avoid any potential impact to sensitive or critical habitats and well as pollution prevention.
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	✓	The RE systems themselves constitute a climate change mitigation measure (see Annex G for a quantification). For micro/mini-hydropower facilities, environmental impact assessments will be mandatory and should also include the potential impact of climate change to the output and integrity of the hydropower facilities and solar facilities, as well as risk mitigation measures to such an impact.
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	✓	Safety requirements and proper engineering design principles and codes/standards shall be emphasized in the design and operation of the low carbon technology installations that will be supported by the project to mitigate potential pollution.
	4. Cultural Heritage		
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	✓	Some limited economic resettlement may be required when installing RE projects, particularly for mini-grid installation.
	6. Indigenous Peoples	✓	IPs are highly marginalized in Myanmar, and project interventions will take place in regions with presence of IPs, many of which are currently party to armed conflict with the state. Conflict-sensitive and inclusive FPIC processes will be required and documented during project implementation with affected IPs.
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	✓	Proper engineering design principles and codes/standards shall be emphasized in the design and operation of the low carbon technology installations that will be supported by the project to mitigate potential pollution.

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.

QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

1. Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on the enjoyment of human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
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? ¹	Yes
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular, marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
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?	No
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?	Yes
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, 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
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?	Yes

¹ 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.

	<i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	
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?	Yes
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)	Yes
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 groundwater? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	Yes
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 transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
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, then cumulative impacts of multiple 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 ² 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?	Yes
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?	Yes
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

² In regards to 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.]

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, 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
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)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³	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)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
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)?	Yes

³ 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.

	<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>	
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?	Yes
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?	Yes
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	Yes
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 transboundary impacts?	Yes
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes ⁴
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 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 Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
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

⁴ Potential pollution from waste solar batteries, if dumped

