E&S Eligibility Criteria for Solar Power sub-projects/sub-investments

The Environmental and Social (E&S) eligibility criteria herein have been prepared to assist and to support EBRD's partner Financial Intermediaries (FIs) who are considering solar sub-projects/sub-investments. "Solar sub-projects/sub-investments" include all sub-projects/sub-investments related to the construction and operation of utility-scale and distributed solar power facilities. Utility-scale refers to larger plants generating solar power in view of feeding it into a country's power grid for use by third parties. Distributed solar consists of smaller facilities, ranging from small residential rooftop to sizeable installations for manufacturing sites installed solely for own consumption; it also includes distributed solar investments in countries where, by law, the generated electricity needs to be fed into the grid and bought back.

The following set out the specific environmental and social criteria for FI sub-projects/sub-investments involving solar power to qualify for green finance attribution. As such, these criteria correspond to the requirement established in EBRD ESR9 for Financial Intermediaries, which states that "EBRD may require FIs to adopt and implement environmental and social requirements, depending on the nature of the FI, its business activities, and the level of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with its portfolio and sub-Projects, as applicable."

Prior to approval for inclusion under EBRD proceeds, all solar sub-projects/sub-investments of at least 5 MW or involving a sensitive area as per Appendix 2 (Category A Projects) are subject to review by EBRD's Environment and Sustainability Department against these criteria.

For solar sub-projects/sub-investments of less than 5 MW, only solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies that are listed on the EBRD Green Technology Selector (GTS) at the sub-loan signing date shall be eligible for financing under the GET Programme, unless otherwise agreed by EBRD in writing.

The thresholds above refer to the cumulative solar MW capacity financed by the sub-project/sub-investment.

In the following, the term "sub-project/sub-investment" refers to the solar sub-project/sub-investment considered for financing, including all of its associated facilities as defined by the EBRD 2024 Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). This typically includes – but is not limited to – access roads, temporary sites and the connection to the grid. It also includes the supply chain of goods and materials to the sub-project/sub-investment.

The term "developer / sponsor" refers to the sub borrower/ investee that owns the sub-project/sub-investment and receives indirect EBRD funding.

The “sub-project/sub-investment” includes four temporal elements: 1) planning and siting of the facility, 2) construction, 3) operation and maintenance, and 4) decommissioning. All four elements are discussed herein. This is specific to new or “greenfield” sub-projects/sub-investments and extensions to or remodelling of existing facilities.

The eligibility criteria below are organized with reference to EBRD Environmental and Social Requirements (ESRs), as defined in the EBRD 2024 Environmental and Social Policy. The key issues provided below are typical of sub-projects/sub-investments and technologies used in constructing solar sub-projects/sub-investments (solar PV and Concentrated Solar Power – CSP), but may not be exhaustive. Projects proposed that use atypical construction or operation methods may require additional evaluation.

EBRD ESP 2024	Issue	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence
ESR1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts	*Regulatory Compliance*: The sub-project/sub-investment, or proposed sub-project/sub-investment, may not have all the necessary permissions and permits required under national law.	• The sub-project/sub-investment must comply with all requirements of national environment, health and safety and labour laws. • The sub-project/sub-investment must have obtained all applicable local planning and zoning approvals to allow for the sub-project/sub-investment development.	• For new developments, if required by law, the developer / sponsor has undertaken an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the EIA has been disclosed to the public in accordance with national requirements. • The developer / sponsor has obtained the required national licenses and permits to build (in case of new developments) or operate (in case of existing facilities) the sub-project/sub-investment. • For new developments the developer / sponsor has obtained the required local planning and zoning board approvals required to build and operate the sub-project/sub-investment. • In case of encroachment or anticipated impact of the sub-project/sub-investment (the plant or its grid connection) on a Natura 2000 site, an Appropriate Assessment must be prepared in line with The Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC), The Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EC) and The Bern Convention (June 1979).
ESR1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts	The sub-project/sub-investment (the plant or its grid connection) may fall under the Category A list set out in Annex B of the EBRD ESP (2024).	The developer / sponsor has assessed and demonstrated that the sub-project/sub-investment: • Is not planned to have or likely to have a perceptible impact, including	• The developer / sponsor has established and maintained an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) appropriate and commensurate with the level of its environmental and social

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		cumulative impact, on sensitive locations of international, national or regional importance • Will not result in significant adverse social impacts to local communities or other sub-project/sub-investment affected parties. • Will not involve significant involuntary resettlement or economic displacement. • Sub-projects/sub-investments will not result in significant cumulative impacts in combination with impacts from other existing facilities, reasonably foreseeable developments and/or unplanned but predictable activities enabled by sub-projects/sub-investments that may occur later or at a different location.	impacts and issues in line with Good International Practice (GIP). • If the sub-project/sub-investment falls under Category A, the developer / sponsor will conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment which meets the requirements of the EBRD ESRs 1-8 and 10. • Under EBRD ESR9, FI financing of any Category A Sub-project/sub-investment is subject to referral to EBRD.
ESR2: Labour and working conditions	Sub-project/sub-investment workers may not be employed in line with national legal requirements, treated fairly or adequately protected.	• An assessment of labour and working conditions has been conducted, including human resources policies, labour management plans, equal opportunity, terms and conditions of employment, and grievance mechanisms. • These aspects should be considered for all sub-project/sub-investment workers, including staff of the developer / sponsor and staff of contractors, sub-contractors, intermediaries and service providers.	• The assessment of human resource and labour management processes for the sub-project/sub-investment has found no significant gaps. • Processes are in place to identify any emerging or ongoing issues, and to monitor if management measures are effective.

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ESR2: Labour and working conditions	*Labour management procedures*: The developer / sponsor must establish labour management procedures which are contractually binding on sub-project/sub-investment contractors and sub-contractors, ensuring that all sub-project/sub-investment workers receive written employment documentation, and have access to an effective grievance mechanism.	• The sub-project/sub-investment implements labour management procedures that ensure compliance with national labour and employment laws, social security laws and any collective agreements to which employing actors on the sub-project/sub-investment (developer / sponsor, contractor, sub-contractor) are a party. • Contractors and sub-contractors are contractually bound to comply with the sub-project/sub-investment's labour management procedures, national labour and employment laws, social security laws and any applicable collective agreements, as well as the requirement for a worker grievance mechanism. • Worker grievance procedures are documented and tracked.	• Human resources and labour management requirements have been identified through an assessment process, human resource and labour management policies, plans and processes are in place that address all labour management planning components, including those of contractors, subcontractors, and intermediaries, with no significant gaps.
ESR2: Labour and working conditions	*Supply chain*: the solar PV supply chain may be associated with risks of forced labour and harm to workers, in relation to raw minerals refining, as well as component and panel manufacturing.	• Investments into new PV sub-projects/sub-investments > 5 MW to be financed with EBRD proceeds or to be allocated towards the EBRD participation only upon FI referral of the sub-project/sub-investment to EBRD. The thresholds below refer to the cumulative solar MW capacity financed by the sub-project/sub-investment.	• Developer / sponsor provides all requisite documentation for FI review; FI provides sub-project/sub-investment supply chain documentation for EBRD review. • Developer / sponsor commits to solar supply chain traceability protocols as they become available over time. • For utilities-scale (> 50MW), developer / sponsor has Supply Chain Management System (SCMS) in line with EBRD requirements, including third-party Bill of

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		PV cumulative investment 5-25MW • Name of module supplier must feature on Green Technology Selector (GTS). • The developer / sponsor obtains a self-declaration from module manufacturer(s) stating that their products do not contain any components made with forced labour. • The developer / sponsor has a policy and/or Supplier Code of Conduct in place that prohibits the use of forced labour in its own business operations and in suppliers'/business partners' operations and includes a requirement for direct suppliers/business partners to cascade this prohibition to their sub-suppliers and/or sub-contractors. *PV cumulative investment 25-50MW* • Name of module supplier must feature on Green Technology Selector (GTS). • The developer / sponsor obtains a self-declaration from module manufacturer(s) as above • The developer / sponsor has a policy and/or Supplier Code of Conduct in place as above	Material (BoM) verification, and financing agreements between FI and developer / sponsor include cascading provisions on forced labour.

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		• The developer / sponsor obtains the module manufacturer(s) policy or code of conduct covering both the manufacturers' own operations and that of their suppliers of solar components, which clearly states that forced labour is prohibited and that sub-suppliers of solar components must cascade the same prohibitions down their supply chains. • The developer / sponsor obtains a complete Bill of Materials (BoM) listing all the suppliers and sub-suppliers selected to produce the Sub-project/sub-investment's solar panels. Compliance with the BoM and subsequent verification needs to be included in the relevant procurement documents. • The developer / sponsor obtains from the module manufacturer a BoM verification report providing evidence that the solar component suppliers listed in the BoM were used during the production process. *PV cumulative investment >50 MW* • Name of module supplier must feature on Green Technology Selector (GTS). • The developer / sponsor has / develops a Supply Chain	

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		Management System (SCMS) in line with EBRD requirements, including third-party BoM verification. • Financing agreements between FI and developer / sponsor must include provisions on Forced Labour. These provisions must be cascaded by the developer / sponsor as contractual requirements to the EPC or module supplier as applicable, in addition to the developer / sponsor's own requirements.	
ESR3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and control	The sub-project/sub-investment may, both directly and indirectly, increase local and regional economic activity which can generate increased levels of pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources in a manner that may threaten people and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels.	• The developer / sponsor will adopt technically and financially feasible and cost-effective measures for minimising its consumption and improving efficiency in its use of energy, water and other resources and material inputs and recovering and re-utilising waste materials. • The developer / sponsor will integrate resource efficiency measures and the principles of cleaner production into product design and production processes.	• The developer / sponsor has conducted an evaluation of consumables and wastes and has developed a strategy to minimize energy usage and to re-use/recycle waste materials. • The developer / sponsor has anticipated the volumes of wastes to be managed, and has a strategy to manage wastes through authorised companies. • The developer / sponsor has anticipated the impacts associated with sub-project/sub-investment construction and has identified required mitigation including dust abatement, appropriate excavation material disposal and fertile soil conservation as applicable.
ESR3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and control	*Groundwater resources*: Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) plants may have higher requirements and clusters of PV plants may have a high cumulative water use	• If groundwater is required, the sub-project/sub-investment must not adversely affect water supply.	• The developer / sponsor has undertaken an assessment to determine groundwater availability.

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	requirement in an arid area where local communities rely upon scarce groundwater resources. Depending on geographical location PV modules and CSP plants require periodic rinsing to remove dust.		• Based on empirical information, the developer / sponsor has developed a water management plan that provides for proper use, treatment and/or disposal of wastewater. • Operation and maintenance methods in relation to water availability and use should be carefully reviewed where risks of adverse impacts to community usage are identified
ESR3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and control	*Waste management*: The sub-project/sub-investment could generate hazardous (e.g. broken solar panels, fluorescents, obsolete electronics, sewage and medical waste) and non-hazardous waste (packaging materials, concrete, glass, plastics etc.) during sub-project/sub-investment activities.	• The developer / sponsor must include design features to follow waste management hierarchy to avoid or minimise the generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.	• The developer / sponsor will develop a waste management plan to demonstrate technical and financially feasible alternatives for environmentally sound disposal
ESR3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and control	*Soil management*: Sub-project/sub-investment site preparation and construction will disturb the ground surface and increase likelihood of soil erosion and sedimentation, potentially polluting nearby water courses and adversely impacting aquatic life. Ongoing operation and maintenance will require continued clearance of site vegetation.	• The sub-project/sub-investment must demonstrate that sediments in stormwater will be managed in a manner that avoids or minimizes impacts to streams and rivers. • Ongoing vegetation control must not include the use of toxic herbicides that could adsorb to sediments transported to streams, creating a potential hazard to aquatic receptors	• The developer / sponsor proposes the use of best management practices (BMPs) for soil erosion and runoff (e.g. sediment settling basins, silt fencing, hay bales, physical barriers, grassed swales).
ESR4: Health, safety and security	*Workforce Health and Safety*: Occupational health and safety hazards specific to solar primarily include:	• Workforce health and safety assessment includes all sub-project/sub-investment workers,	• An assessment has been undertaken of sub-project/sub-investment workforce health and safety issues, risks, and

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	exposure to toxic chemicals and metals, electrical risks, working at height, and musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs).	including staff of the developer / sponsor and staff of contractors, sub-contractors, intermediaries, suppliers and service providers. • The sub-project/sub-investment ensures compliance with statutory and collectively agreed occupational health and safety requirements. • The developer / sponsor recognises their primary responsibility to provide safe and healthy working environments for sub-project/sub-investment workers and informing, instructing, training, supervising and consulting sub-project/sub-investment workers on health and safety.	management measures, including risks of inadequate or unsafe worker accommodation, with no significant gaps. • A sub-project/sub-investment-specific OSH plan is in place; where appropriate, the OSH plan is integrated into the sub-project/sub-investment ESMS. • Processes are or will be in place to identify any emerging or ongoing sub-project/sub-investment workforce health and safety issues and risks, and to monitor if management measures are effective. • The developer / sponsor has, or will have, a procurement system in place that ensures that contractors abide by the provisions of their health and safety programme and national law.
ESR4: Health, safety and security	*Gender-based violence and harassment*: Female community members and workers may be at heightened risk of gender-based violence and harassment (GBVH). Risks are heightened at sub-projects/sub-investments situated in remote areas or where there is a significant workforce influx.	• The developer / sponsor will assess sub-project/sub-investment-related gender-based violence risks of sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse to sub-project/sub-investment-affected persons and communities. • Where appropriate, the sub-project/sub-investment has clear gender-based violence and harassment (GBVH) safeguarding processes in place, including the provision of confidential channels for reporting incidents and providing support.	• The assessment of GBVH safeguarding processes for the sub-project/sub-investment has found no significant gaps. • Processes are in place to identify any emerging or ongoing GBVH related issues, and to monitor if safeguarding measures are effective • All site-specific GBVH risk assessment and mitigation strategies have been implemented by recognized GBVH experts.

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		• Where required, the developer / sponsor has relied on work conducted by qualified and experienced specialists to identify and assess GBVH risks.	
ESR4: Health, safety and security	*Traffic safety*: Construction activities including the transportation of materials (solar PVs, augers, cement batchers and earth moving equipment) and workers could lead to increased traffic on the local roads. If not managed appropriately, this could adversely affect community safety.	• The developer / sponsor will identify, evaluate and monitor potential traffic and road safety risks to workers and potentially affected communities and where appropriate develop measures and plans to address them. • The developer / sponsor will seek to prevent the occurrence of incidents and injuries to members of the public associated with the transportation of workers and equipment.	• Development of a traffic management plan for implementation during sub-project/sub-investment construction, operation and decommissioning. This should be incorporated into the environmental and social management plan (ESMP) and EPC requirements for the sub-project/sub-investment. • Proper OHS risk identification and management procedures should be incorporated into every sub-project's/sub-investment's management plan and standard EPC contractual clauses. • The site area should be restricted to avoid unauthorised entrance
ESR4: Health, safety and security	*Noise and air emissions*: Construction activities increase local noise and generate air emissions that can adversely impact nearby residential communities.	• The sub-project/sub-investment will address, and when required by national requirements or international standards, include noise abatement measures and dust control measures to eliminate or minimize impacts to nearby communities.	• The selection of the sub-project/sub-investment site has maximized distance from residential communities to the greatest extent possible. • Where unabated noise and air emissions from construction solar plant has been shown to present an unacceptable risk to nearby residents, abatement and management measures have been included to reduce to acceptable levels.

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ESR4: Health, safety and security	*Glint and glare*: Glint and glare may occur from the solar panels and could result in health and safety impacts. Approval from the military may be required if the site is near a military sensitive site. Likewise consideration is required if the site is located in proximity to airports.	• Health and safety considerations will be assessed as part of the environmental impact and permitting process.	• Where there are potential health and safety risks relating to glint and glare from the sub-project/sub-investment, the sub-project/sub-investment must be designed to mitigate the potential impacts through consideration of layout, size and scale of sub-project/sub-investment and landscaping and planting in order to screen the modules from the surrounding receptors. • Clearance certificates/approvals have been obtained where needed (e.g. from military for military sensitive areas).
ESR5: Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement	The sub-project/sub-investment (the plant or its grid connection) may result in physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and/or economic displacement (loss of assets or resources, and/or loss of access to assets or resources that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of sub-project/sub-investment-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use.	• The developer / sponsor will identify if land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use for the sub-project/sub-investment, its components or any associated facilities[1] will result in physical displacement, economic displacement or loss of access to assets or resources. • If the sub-project/sub-investment will result in will result in physical or economic displacement, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and/or compensation plan is required.	• An assessment of the resettlement implications of the sub-project/sub-investment is undertaken early in the sub-project/sub-investment preparation stage (covering the plant and its grid connection). • An alternatives analysis has been conducted to identify alternative sites and transmission routings. • If resettlement or economic displacement is unavoidable, the developer / sponsor has prepared a RAP and/or compensation plan. • The developer / sponsor has a plan in place to manage adverse effects on

[1] Facilities and projects developed by separate legal entities whose viability and existence are determined by or depend exclusively on the sub-project/sub-investment and are essential for the successful operation of the sub-projects/sub-investments. This may include e.g. powerlines to connect the sub-projects/sub-investments to the grid where these are not part of the sub-projects/sub-investments.

EBRD ESP 2024	Issue	Eligibility Criteria	Evidence
		Where applicable, the sub-project/sub-investment applies a "mitigation hierarchy" as required by the EBRD ESP, as follows: • Avoid displacement and, where this is not possible, implement additional measures to minimise, mitigate and, as a last resort, compensate for potential residual adverse impacts • Forced evictions are prohibited, in line with international law • Unavoidable residual displacement impacts have to be mitigated by (i) timely compensation at full replacement cost and (ii) ensuring meaningful consultation in • Livelihoods have to be improved or, at a minimum, restored.	downstream stakeholders during flooding events.
ESR6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources	The siting and construction of the solar plant could adversely impact protected species or their habitat directly or through habitat fragmentation.	• The sub-project/sub-investment must avoid impacts to protected species and their habitats to the greatest extent possible. • The developer / sponsor has identified any potential protected species that may be affected by the proposed development in accordance with national legislation and international treaties.	• The developer / sponsor has relied on work conducted by qualified and experienced specialists to identify protected species that may be affected as part of the ecological baseline with reference to at least national regulations and IUCN and CITES Lists. • An alternatives analysis was conducted to identify alternative sites and minimize current and future impacts on protected species • Where impacts cannot be avoided, the developer / sponsor has developed a mitigation strategy to limit the effect of the

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			development on protected species. Habitat enhancement measures could be considered where appropriate to offset adverse impacts on sensitive habitats at a site
ESR6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources	*Protected areas*: The siting and construction of the solar plant could adversely impact designated national or international protected areas. Designated areas (e.g. a national park, IBA (Important Bird Areas), a NATURA 2000 site/Emerald site (both official and shadow lists) and "Ramsar" sites) are typically listed as such because they contain threatened, rare, or sensitive fauna and flora.	• The sub-project/sub-investment must avoid impacts to designated national or international protected areas to the greatest extent possible. • The developer / sponsor has identified any designated national or international protected areas that may be affected by the proposed development in accordance with national legislation and international treaties.	• The developer / sponsor has identified national or international protected areas that may be affected by the sub-project/sub-investment. • An alternatives analysis was conducted to identify alternative sites and minimize current and future impacts on national or international protected areas. • Where impacts cannot be avoided, the developer / sponsor has developed a mitigation strategy to limit the effect of the development national or international protected areas and a full ESIA has been conducted as per Category A sub-project/sub-investment (see ESR1)
ESR6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources	*Auxiliary Facilities*: Auxiliary facilities such as roadways to access the plant, and equipment for the transmission of electricity can, both during the construction and operational phases, create impacts on fauna and flora and people.	• Access roads, the site(s) and facilities for distribution of electricity are designed, constructed and operated so as to avoid, and where this is not possible mitigate, adverse environmental impacts. • Potential biodiversity risks of OHV power lines that connect the plant to the substation must be assessed. This assessment should inform how identified risks are mitigated.	• Auxiliary facilities have undergone appropriate impact assessment and any significant environmental or community impacts have been identified. • Any such impacts have been taken into account during siting decisions to preferably avoid, or where this is not possible, mitigate those impacts. Grid connections must be undergrounded or rerouted to avoid the impacts to the extent possible, and bird flight diverters must be installed to mitigate residual impacts.

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			• Evidence of public consultations for the associated infrastructure.
ESR6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources	*Landscape and visual impacts*: sub-project/sub-investment siting, as well as glint and glare from the solar modules, may have landscape and visual impacts for neighbouring businesses or residences as well as affecting landscape designation, character type and surrounding communities.	• The sub-project/sub-investment must assess the compatibility of the proposed solar plant with the existing and future planned land use as part of a visual impact assessment	• A landscape and visual impact assessment has been prepared to assess compatibility with the existing and planned land use. • Mitigation measures have been included as part of the sub-project/sub-investment design, such as layout considerations, size and scale, landscaping and planting in order to screen the modules from surrounding receptors.
ESR8: Cultural heritage	Sub-project/sub-investment construction may cause damage or disturbance to irreplaceable sites (areas of archaeological or historic interest to local communities), features, or practices of tangible or intangible cultural heritage value.	• The sub-project/sub-investment must avoid impacts to cultural heritage assets to the greatest extent possible. • The sub-project/sub-investment complies with applicable national laws on cultural heritage, antiquities, planning and building permits, conservation areas, protected areas, and other laws and regulations governing the built heritage. • The developer / sponsor has identified any potential tangible and intangible heritage that may be affected by the proposed development in accordance with national legislation and international treaties and obtained clearance for the sub-project/sub-investment from the relevant authority.	• The sub-project/sub-investment avoids impacts to cultural heritage assets wherever possible. • Where impacts cannot be avoided, the developer / sponsor has developed a mitigation strategy, including a chance finds procedure, to limit the effect of the development on heritage. • All site-specific cultural studies and mitigation strategies have been implemented by recognized archaeologists or cultural historians in accordance with international standards.

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		• The developer / sponsor has relied on work (e.g. archaeological surveys as appropriate) conducted by qualified and experienced specialists to identify and assess heritage that may be affected.	
ESR10: Stakeholder engagement	Identification of and engagement with stakeholders is an integral part of a sub-project/sub-investment's preparation, environmental and social assessment and management. The scope and depth of the required stakeholder engagement and information disclosure is proportionate to the sub-project/sub-investment's environmental and social risks and impacts.	• The sub-project/sub-investment has a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help the developer / sponsor / sponsor build and maintain a constructive relationship with their stakeholders • The sub-project/sub-investment provides the means for effective and inclusive engagement with sub-project/sub-investment stakeholders throughout the Sub-project/sub-investment cycle • The sub-project/sub-investment ensures that appropriate E&S information is disclosed and meaningful consultation is held with the sub-project/sub-investment's stakeholders and where appropriate, and that feedback provided through the consultation is taken into consideration • The sub-project/sub-investment ensures that grievances from stakeholders are responded to and managed appropriately.	• The affected community has been identified, notified and consulted prior to the development of the facility • For higher-risk projects involving large-scale land acquisition, or with significant community concerns or complex issues, a stakeholder engagement and community liaison function is established by the developer / sponsor, with dedicated personnel. • The sub-project/sub-investment has implemented a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) or equivalent documented process proportionate to the nature and scale or the risks, impacts and development stage of the sub-project/sub-investment ensuring data protection and confidentiality, non-reprisal, establishing processes for information disclosure, meaningful consultation, feedback on consultation and documentation and access to the sub-project/sub-investment grievance mechanism. • Information on monitoring results should be provided to local stakeholders if

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		• The sub-project/sub-investment develops a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) outlining the potential impacts of the Sub-project/sub-investment, as well as the results of the impact monitoring. This NTS should be developed to allow for meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the Sub-project/sub-investment cycle.	necessary, or as part of the annual sustainability reporting. • Publish NTS for Sub-project/sub-investment and make the information accessible to local communities • An effective grievance mechanism has been developed and implemented by the developer / sponsor as early as possible in the sub-project/sub-investment cycle, to cover both the construction and operational phases of the sub-project/sub-investment. The mechanism is publicised and disclosed in a format and language that is readily understandable to the affected stakeholders. Monitoring of grievances is undertaken on a periodic basis against clear indicators • Contractors' roles and responsibilities for receiving grievances, supporting the investigation and resolution of grievances and abiding by the sub-project/sub-investment grievance mechanism are clearly set out in the grievance procedure and stipulated in the contractor's contract.