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Red Rocket ESMS Framework  
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## Corporate ESMS Document

# Red Rocket ESMS Framework

EMS-002



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## 1. Background

Red Rocket's ESMS describes the process and procedures which are followed during the development, construction, and operation of renewable energy projects.

The ESMS is founded on the requirements of the Equator Principles, International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards, IFC EHS Guidelines, IFC Sector Guidelines and Good International Industry Practices which are applicable at our project sites via Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) as well as ensuring compliance with:

- The social safeguards of the European Investment Bank covering population movement, including involuntary resettlement.
- The International Labour Organization's Core Labour Standards and Basic Terms and Conditions of Work.
- The International Bill of Human Rights in line with the United Nations' Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights safeguards, including with respect to the treatment of minorities, indigenous peoples and gender issues, occupational and community health and safety, consultation and participation.
- The Company's Shareholder's Agreement.

Equator Principles are a lender requirement guideline and IFC Performance Standards are an assurance framework for non-designated countries; the requirements in both the Equator Principles and IFC Performance Standards form the basis of the ESMS.

The Red Rocket ESMS comprises of the following primary procedures:

- EMS-001 Glossary
- EMS-002 ESMS Framework (this document)
- EMS-003 Project Review and Categorisation Procedure
- EMS-004 Accommodation Requirements & Strategy
- EMS-005 Project-level Risks and Impacts Procedure
- EMS-006 Security Management Procedure
- EMS-007 Chance Find Procedure
- EMS-008 Grievance Mechanism for Workforce

- EMS-009 Grievance Mechanism for Project Stakeholders & Communities
- EMS-010 Stakeholder Mapping & Engagement Procedure
- EMS-011 Labour and Working Conditions Procedure
- EMS-012 Assessment Criteria for Sub-Contractors
- EMS-013 Project-level Code of Conduct
- EMS-014 Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services Monitoring Procedure
- EMS-015 Resource Efficiency Management Procedure
- EMS-016 Community Health & Safety Procedure
- EMS-017 Emergency Preparedness & Response Procedure
- EMS-018 Project Reporting and Transparency Procedure
- EMS-019 Transport Management Procedure
- EMS-020 Traffic Management Procedure
- EMS-021 Management of Greenhouse Gases Procedure
- EMS-022 Task-Based Risk Assessment Procedure
- EMS-023 Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Procedure
- EMS-024 Hazardous Materials Management Procedure
- EMS-025 Wastewater and Effluent Management Procedure
- EMS-026 Independent Monitoring and Reporting Procedure
- EMS-027 Indigenous People Procedure
- EMS-028 Supply Chain Due Diligence Procedure
- EMS-029 Pesticide and Vector Management Procedure
- EMS-030 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Procedure
- EMS-031 Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Services Procedure

## **2. Environmental & Social Principles**

Red Rocket's overarching environmental and social commitments are as follows:

- Delivering clean, reliable energy across Africa:
  - We conduct all our business in an honest and ethical manner.



- We take a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption and are committed to acting professionally, fairly and with integrity in all our business dealings and relationships wherever we operate.
- We are committed to ensuring all our projects are delivered to the highest standards and in a manner, that creates long-term shared value within our communities.
- We respect the environment and the health and safety of all our stakeholders. This includes our employees, contractors, and the communities in which our businesses operate.
- The Company respects the dignity of its employees.
- Environmental, Social and Governance - Red Rocket is committed to upholding the very highest environmental, social, and business integrity standards and ensuring we leave a lasting, positive legacy in communities where we invest.
  - We continuously engage openly and transparently with the communities where we invest, addressing issues that impact on our 'social licence' to operate.
  - We are committed to community investment to create shared value in our projects.
  - We hold our contractors and subcontractors to the highest Environmental, Social and Governance standards.
  - We uphold the highest business integrity standards within our group and require the same from our contractors and business partners.
- Community Investment - Providing electricity to African countries is only part of our equation for success. We put the long-term prosperity of the local communities where we operate at the centre of our strategy. On every project we develop and operate, we aim to make a positive impact that lasts for generations in these communities.

Red Rocket ensures that all aspects of the organization are utilized to its full capacity through a process-based approach, and that each process is monitored for its performance through established management objectives.

Effective communications and awareness are key to ensure that all employees, stakeholders, and other interested parties are fully aware of our policies and relevant applicable information.

### 3. Needs & Expectations of Interested Parties

Red Rocket, on an on-going basis, reviews and analyses key aspects of itself and its stakeholders to determine the strategic direction of the company. This requires understanding internal and external issues that are of concern to Red Rocket and its interested parties. “Interested parties” are those stakeholders who receive our products, or who may be impacted by them, or those parties who may otherwise have a significant interest in our company.

Red Rocket has a Stakeholder Engagement Procedure which filters into site Community Relations Plans that identify key stakeholders with an interest in potential impacts or benefits from station operations.

### 4. Leadership and Responsibility

Red Rocket's Top Management takes full responsibility for the effectiveness of the ESMS. It defines the necessary corporate policies and ensures that the requirements of ESMS are integrated into the business processes.

Top Management provides the leadership to the company with the aim of driving growth in our renewable energy portfolio with minimal negative reputational, social, economic, and environmental impact and continually improving its effectiveness by:

- Taking accountability of the effectiveness of the ESMS.
- Ensuring that the resources needed for the ESMS are available.
- Communicating the importance of effective integrated management and of conforming to the ESMS requirements.
- Ensuring that the ESMS achieves its intended results.
- Engaging, directing, and supporting persons to contribute to the effectiveness of the ESMS.
- Supporting other relevant management roles to demonstrate their leadership as it applies to their areas of responsibility.
- Adopting a “hands on” approach to leadership.

Red Rocket's success depends on the immediate recognition of the needs and expectations of its Lenders, Shareholders and Stakeholders. Special attention is paid to Shareholders and Stakeholders





requirements with regard to Environment, Health, Safety and Social obligations and perceptions. It is our utmost priority to sustain and intensify the satisfaction of our Shareholders and Stakeholders with our EHS performance, and to satisfy the Shareholders and Stakeholders needs with regard to valued engagement.

Top Management has assigned responsibilities and authorities for all relevant roles in the company. These are communicated through the combination of the company organizational chart, projects organization chart and job descriptions.

The Red Rocket Top Management has overall responsibility for:

- Establishing the ESMS Policies.
- Setting objectives and targets for Environmental, Social, Health and Safety performance and improvement.
- Assigning responsibility and authority for implementation activities.
- Providing the adequate resources needed to implement the policy.
- Ensuring knowledge and skills are developed to effectively apply the ESMS and standards.
- Reviewing the ESMS to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy, effectiveness.
- Actively communicating leadership and commitment that is visible to the organization.

The Environmental and Social Governance Department is responsible for:

- Preparing and implementing an ESMS that meet the requirements of the of the Equator Principles, IFC performance Standards as applicable to the scope of Red Rockets activities and SPV companies.
- Ensuring that the specific requirements of the ESMS are fulfilled.
- Assisting other Departments in fulfilling their ESMS obligations.
- Assisting and advising SPV companies on the scope of the ESMS as it may pertain to the specific project activities.

Further responsibilities are defined in the various Corporate ESMS procedures.





## 5. Equator Principles

Red Rocket has developed an ESMS in order to ensure that our renewable energy projects are developed, constructed, and operated in a manner that is socially responsible and reflects sound environmental management practices. We acknowledge that the application of the Equator Principles can contribute to delivering on the objectives and outcomes of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, we believe negative impacts on project-affected ecosystems, communities, and the climate should be avoided where possible.

In this regard:

- We will fulfil our responsibility to respect Human Rights in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).
- We recognise that Red Rocket has a role to play with respect to the 2015 Paris Agreement as well as efforts to improve the availability of climate-related information, such as the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures Recommendations.
- We support conservation including the aim of enhancing the evidence base for research and decisions relating to biodiversity.

Red Rocket also acknowledges its responsibility to avert or mitigate the EHS risk that may be or become material in its Project activities. In recognition of the necessity to integrate risk management procedures based on the Equator Principles, the global standard for the renewable energy sector Red Rocket has adopted and integrated them into our EHS Management specifically at Project level.

### 5.1. Equator Principle 1: Review and Categorisation

The initial step in the Risk Categorisation Process is to whether the Project it is a Category A, B or C Project.

All Category A and B projects are required to be supported by a Bankable ESIA. A bankable ESIA is defined as an ESIA that complies with the host country legislative requirements, the Equator Principles, the IFC Performance Standards, IFC EHS Guidelines and Good International Industry Practices as may be applicable to the Project.

Category C projects need only be support by an ESIA that complies with host country legislative requirements. In case where legislative ESIA prescripts are not applicable, such Category C projects can then be considered on the merits of an internal ESDD.

## **5.2. Equator Principle 2: Environmental and Social Assessment**

All project shall include an assessment of potential adverse Human Rights impacts and Climate Change risks as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. With regards to Human Rights impacts specific reference shall be made in accordance with the expectations of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2011).

Climate Change Risk Assessment should be aligned with Climate Physical Risk and Climate Transition Risk categories of the TCFD. A Climate Change Risk Assessment is required:

- For all Category A and, as appropriate, Category B Projects, and will include consideration of relevant physical risks as defined by the TCFD.
- For all Projects, in all locations, when combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions are expected to be more than 100,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent annually. Consideration must be given to relevant Climate Transition Risks (as defined by the TCFD) and an alternatives analysis completed which evaluates lower Greenhouse Gas (GHG) intensive alternatives.

The depth and nature of the Climate Change Risk Assessment will depend on the type of Project as well as the nature of risks, including their materiality and severity.

## **5.3. Equator Principle 3: Applicable Environmental and Social Standards**

Red Rocket shall ensure and commits that all projects comply with environmental and social laws, regulations, permits and licenses of the project host country.

Regarding all Category A and B projects, Red Rocket checks whether the project location is in the list of Designated Countries defined by the Equator Principles Association, in order to determine which environmental and social standards to apply.



All Red Rocket Projects are located in Non-Designated Countries, i.e. Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and Middle East. As such, Red Rocket confirms compliance with relevant host country laws, regulations and permits applicable to environmental and social issues. Although host country laws are considered as meeting the requirements of environmental and/or social assessments (Principle 2), management systems and plans (Principle 4), Stakeholder Engagement (Principle 5) and, grievance mechanisms (Principle 6), Red Rocket shall confirm whether it is true when appropriate.

The assessment process will establish, to Red Rocket's satisfaction, the project's overall compliance with, or justified deviation from, the applicable standards. Red Rocket may, at its sole discretion, apply additional requirements.

An ESDD shall be conducted for all projects regardless of Categorisation. For all Category A and B Projects, the ESDD shall include site visits; whereas Category C projects may be subjects to a Desktop ESDD.

#### **5.4. Equator Principle 4: Environmental and Social Management System and Environmental & Social Action Plan**

For all Category A and, as appropriate, Category B projects, Red Rocket shall implement an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) that fulfils the requirements of the Equator Principles and Good International Industry Practices as may be applicable to the particular Project.

In addition and as an outcome from the ESDD (internal ESDD and/or lender ESDD), each project shall establish and implement an ongoing Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to address the issues identified in the ESDD and the ESAP to comply with the applicable standards.



## 5.5. Equator Principle 5: Stakeholder Engagement

For all Category A and, as appropriate, Category B projects, Red Rocket shall establish an effective Stakeholder<sup>1</sup> Engagement Programme (SEP) as an ongoing process in a structured and culturally appropriate manner with affected communities and, where relevant, other stakeholders.

Red Rocket shall:

- For projects with potentially significant adverse impacts on affected communities, confirm that the appointed ESIA Consultant is capable and is conducting an Informed Consultation and Participation process.
- Ensure that ESIA Documentation is readily available into the affected communities and other stakeholders in the local language and in a culturally appropriate manner.
- Ensure that the Stakeholder Engagement process, including any agreed actions resulting from the process, is clearly documented.
- For projects with significant environmental or social risks and adverse risks and impacts, disclosure of such adverse risks and impacts to Stakeholders should occur early in the ESIA process before the project construction commences at the latest.

Red Rocket recognizes that indigenous peoples may represent vulnerable segments of project-affected communities. On all projects where Indigenous Peoples are within the Area of Influence<sup>2</sup> (see Appendix B) of the Project, Red Rocket shall ensure that such projects need to comply with the

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<sup>1</sup> Note: Stakeholder Engagement as envisaged by the Equator Principles and the IFC Performance Standards is not synonymous with Public Participation as required by the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

<sup>2</sup> The area of influence of a project can be defined as the area in which project activities can have a direct or indirect impact on the physical, biological, social, or cultural environment might occur. It is therefore crucial to have a clear understanding of not just the project components, but also the project's associated facilities to ensure the area of influence for the environmental and social study is appropriately selected. This includes associated facilities that may not fall under direct responsibility of the sponsor. Associated facilities are those that are not necessarily funded by the Sponsor as part of the project, yet whose viability and existence depend exclusively on the project and whose goods and services are essential for the successful operation of the project.



rights and protections for indigenous peoples contained in relevant national law, including those laws implementing host country obligations under international law. In addition, projects with adverse impacts on indigenous people will require their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) consistent with the special circumstances described in IFC Performance Standard 7.

## 5.6. Equator Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism

For all Category A and B Projects a specific Grievance Mechanism will be established as part of the Environmental Social Management System. Such Grievance Mechanisms shall comply with the following:

- The Grievance Mechanism shall be scaled to the risks and impacts of the project and have affected communities as its primary user. The Grievance Mechanism shall seek to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate.
- The Grievance Mechanism shall be readily accessible, at no cost, and without retribution to the party that originated the issue or concern.
- The Grievance Mechanism should not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies.
- Affected communities shall be informed about the Grievance Mechanism in the course of the Stakeholder Engagement process.

## 5.7. Equator Principle 7: Independent Review

For all Category A and, as appropriate, Category B Projects, an Independent Environmental and Social Consultant, will carry out an Independent Review of the Assessment process including the ESMPs, the ESMS, and the Stakeholder Engagement process documentation in order to assist the EPFI's due diligence and determination of Equator Principles compliance. The Independent Environmental and Social Consultant will also propose or opine on a suitable ESAP capable of bringing the Project into compliance with the Equator Principles or indicate where there is a justified deviation from the applicable standards. The Independent Environmental and Social



Consultant must be able to demonstrate expertise in evaluating the types of environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

In addition, the ESDD shall include assessment of the Project against requirements as they relate to the Projects; i.e. applicable IFC Performance Standards, IFC EHS Guidelines, Good International Practice, and all relevant host country environmental, health and safety and social legislation.

### **5.8. Equator Principle 8: Covenants**

For all Projects, Red Rocket will covenant in the financing documentation to comply with all relevant host country environmental and social laws, regulations and permits in all material respects.

Furthermore, for all Category A and, as appropriate, Category B projects, Red Rocket will include in the Project documentation:

- A. the Project shall comply with the Environmental and Social Management Plan and Equator Principles during the construction and operation of the project in all material respects.
- B. the Project shall provide periodic reports (with the frequency of these reports proportionate to the severity of impacts, or as required by law, but not less than annually), prepared by in-house staff or third-party experts.
- C. the Project shall decommission the facilities, in accordance with an agreed decommissioning plan, where a decommissioning plan has been established and where applicable and appropriate.

Where a Project is not in compliance with its environmental and social covenants, Red Rocket will work with the Project on remedial actions to bring the project back into compliance to the extent feasible.



### **5.9. Equator Principle 9: Independent Monitoring and Reporting**

For all Category A and, as appropriate, Category B Projects, in order to assess Project compliance with the Equator Principles after Financial Close and over the life of the loan, the EPFI will require independent monitoring and reporting. Monitoring and reporting should be provided by an Independent Environmental and Social Consultant; alternatively, the EPFI will require that the client retain qualified and experienced external experts to verify its monitoring information, which will be shared with the EPFI in accordance with the frequency required in the covenants.

### **5.10. Equator Principle 10: Reporting and Transparency**

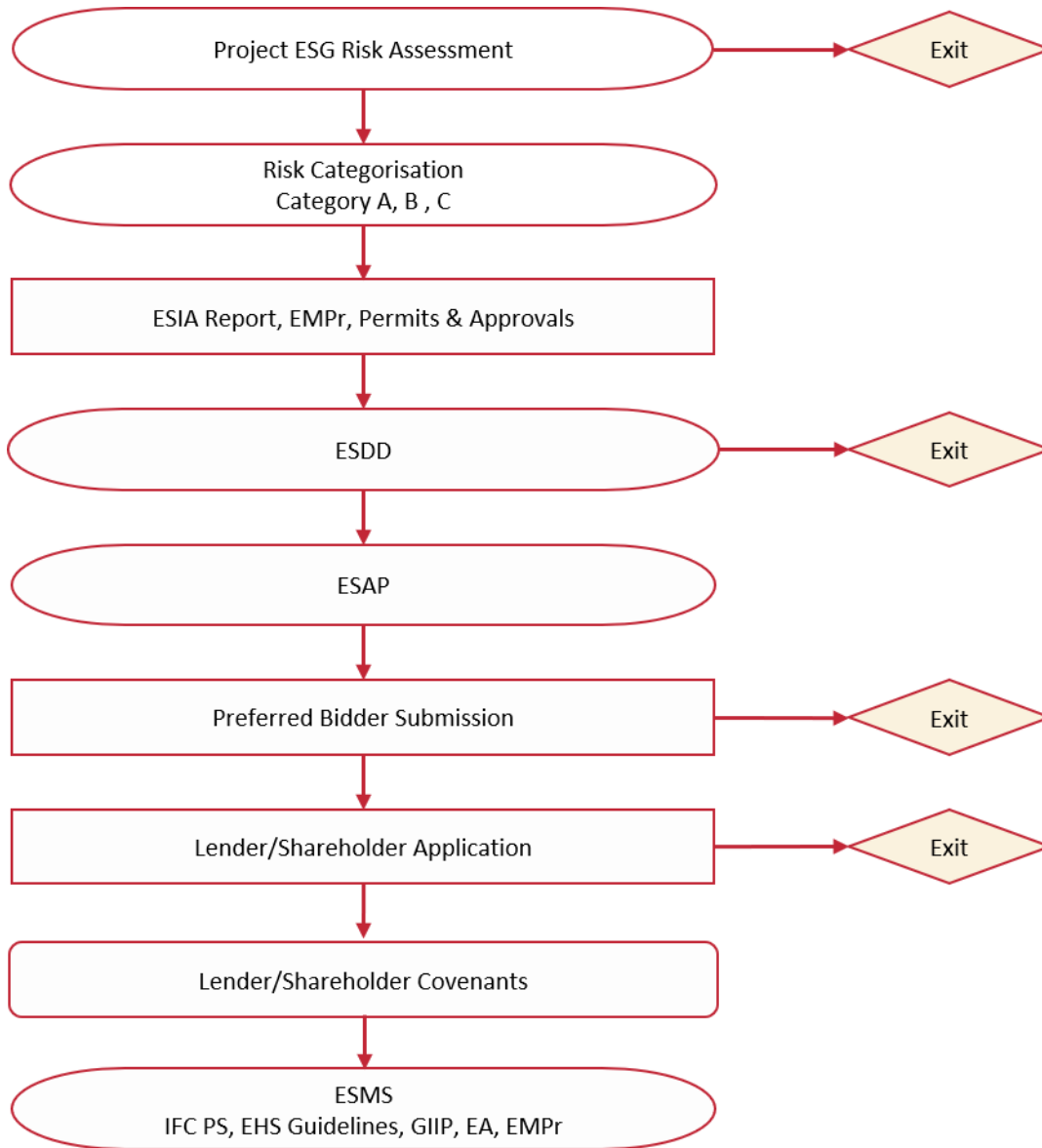
In addition to the disclosure requirements in Principle 5, for all Category A and B Projects, Red Rocket shall make accessible and available online at a minimum, a summary of the ESIA for each Project (this may be done on the Red Rocket or Project specific website).

The summary should be made available in English and if applicable the Project area local language.



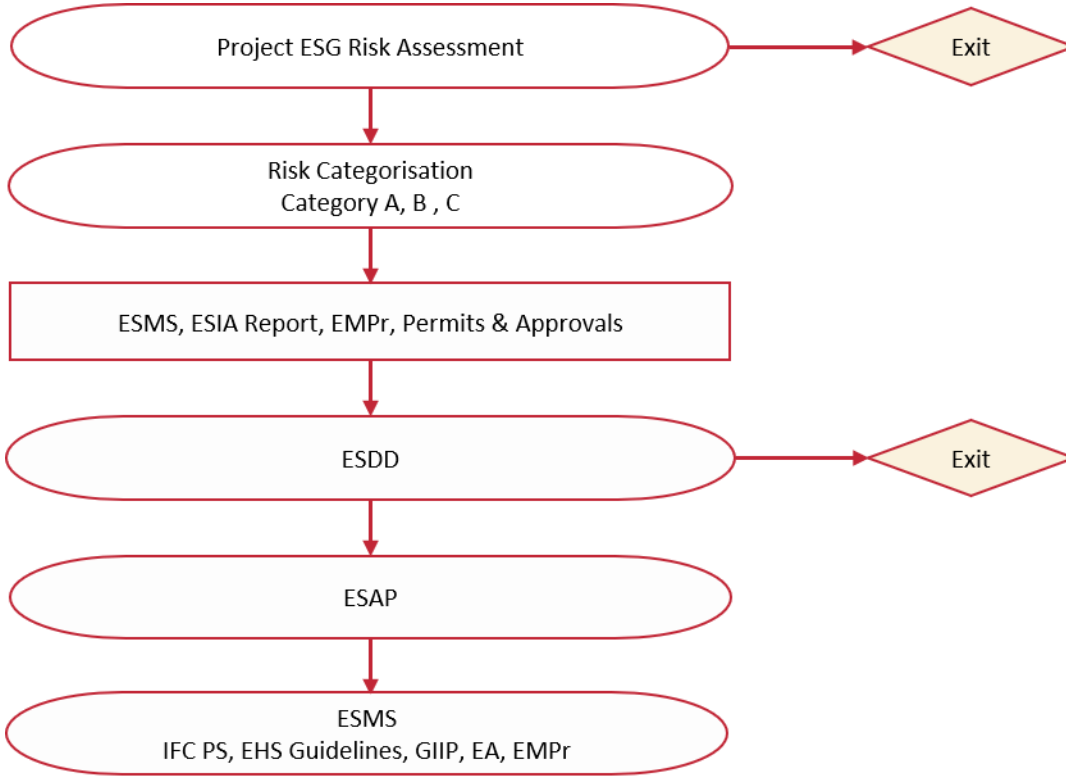
### 5.11. Equator Principles Process Flow

- i. Acquisition of a project that has a prior Environmental Authorisation

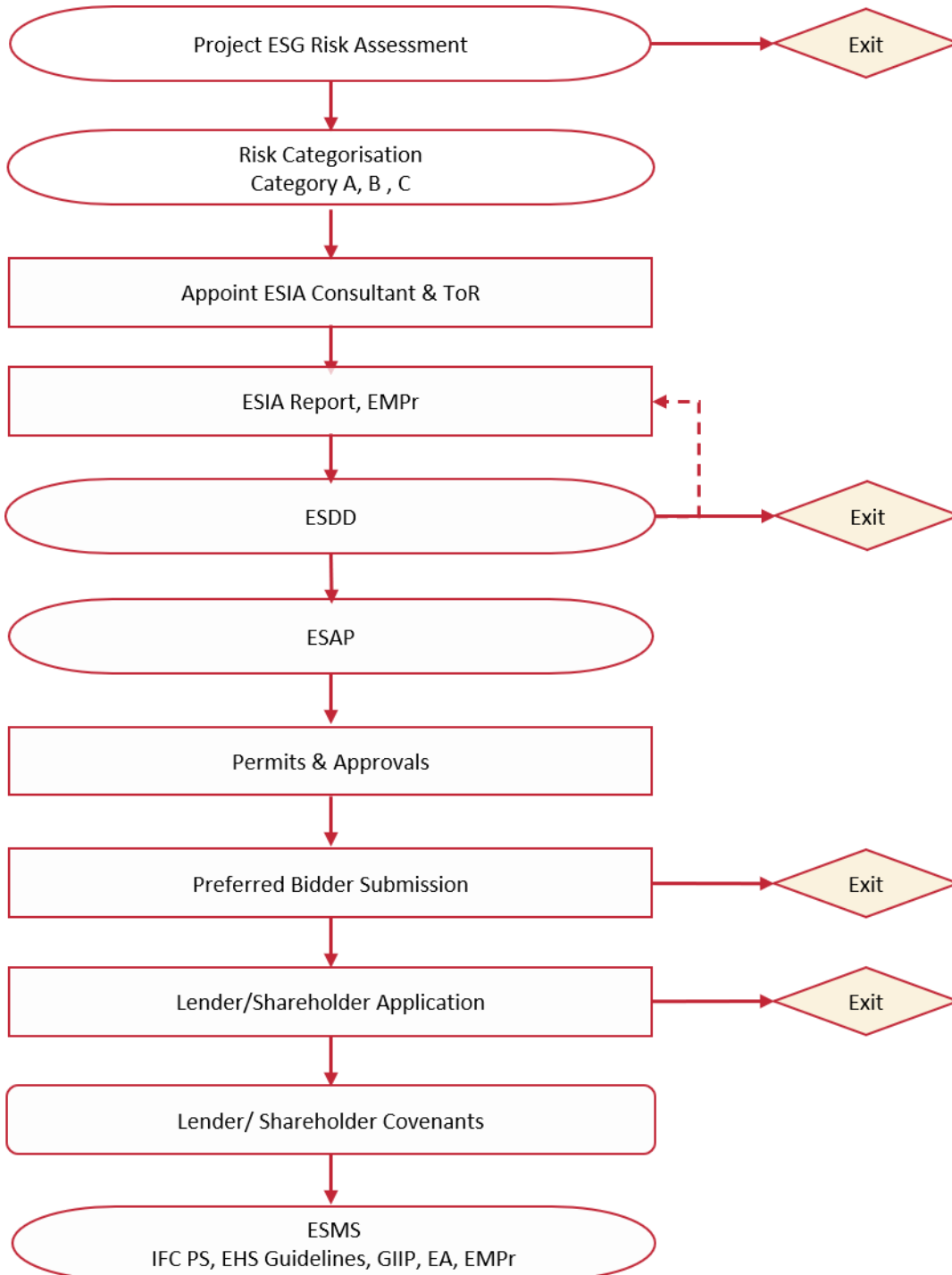




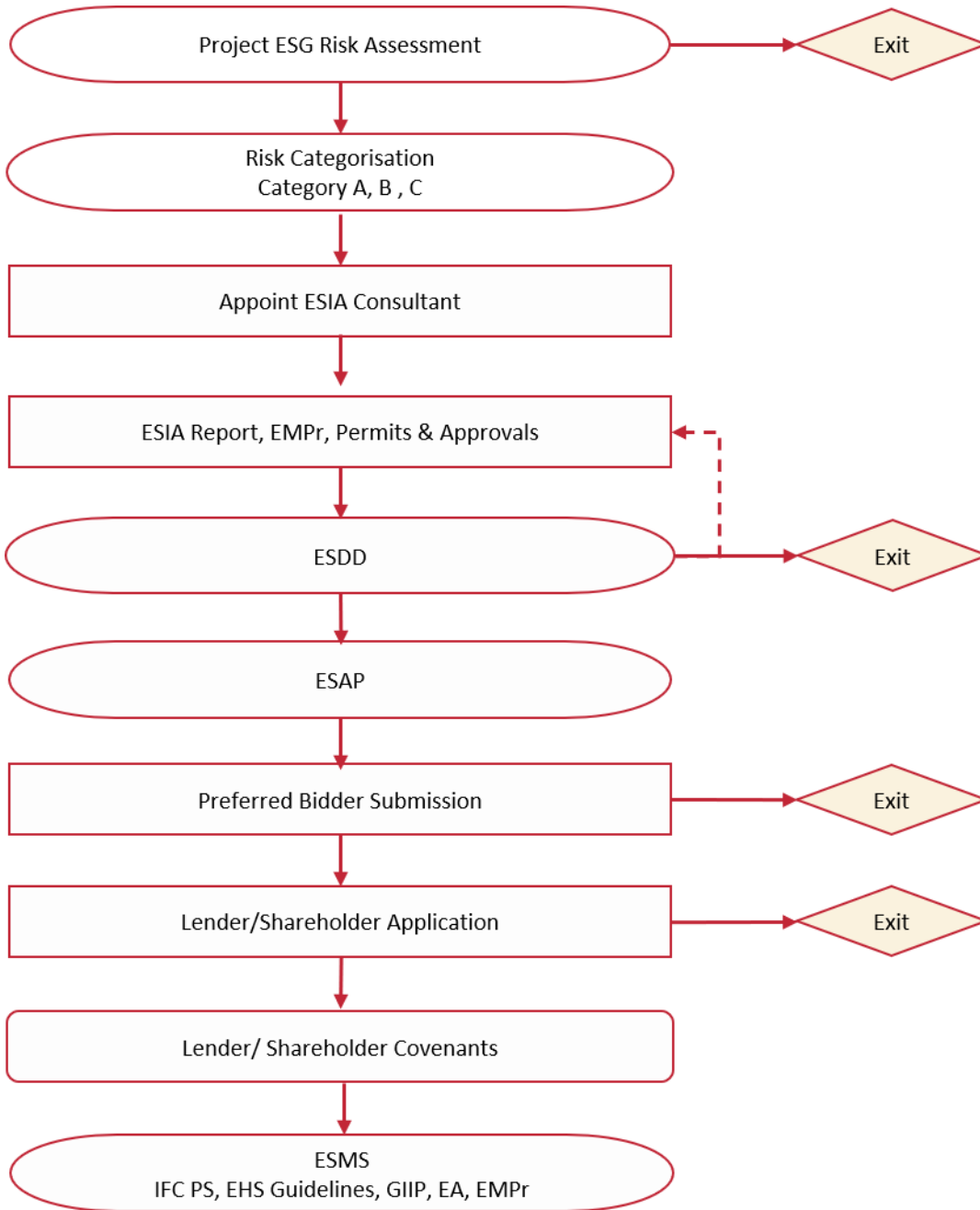
ii. Greenfields project where Red Rocket appoints the ESIA Consultant:



iii. Greenfields project where a third party appoints the ESIA Consultant



iv. Acquisition (farm-in) of shares into an existing renewable energy project



## 6. IFC Performance Standards

### 6.1. Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Red Rocket recognises the importance of:

- i. Integrated assessment to identify the environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities of projects.
- ii. Effective community engagement through disclosure of project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that directly affect them.
- iii. Red Rocket's management of environmental and social performance throughout the life of Projects.

Performance Standards 2 through 8 establish objectives and requirements to avoid, minimize, and where residual impacts remain, to compensate/offset for risks and impacts to workers, Affected Communities, and the environment. While all relevant environmental and social risks and potential impacts should be considered as part of the assessment, Performance Standards 2 through 8 describe potential environmental and social risks and impacts that require particular attention. Where environmental or social risks and impacts are identified, the Red Rocket shall manage them through its Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) consistent with Performance Standard 1.

Red Rocket applies Performance Standard 1 applies to all projects with environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts. For the purposes of this Manual, the term "project" refers to a defined set of business activities, including those where specific physical elements, aspects, and facilities likely to generate risks and impacts, have yet to be identified. Where applicable, this could include aspects from the early developmental stages through the entire life cycle (design, construction, commissioning, operation, decommissioning, closure or, where applicable, post-closure) of a physical asset.

The primary objectives of Performance Standard 1 are:

- To identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and impacts of Projects.

- To adopt a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize, and, where residual impacts remain, compensate/offset for risks and impacts to workers, Affected Communities, and the environment.
- To promote improved environmental and social performance of clients through the effective use of management systems.
- To ensure that grievances from Affected Communities and external communications from other stakeholders are responded to and managed appropriately.
- To promote and provide means for adequate engagement with Affected Communities throughout Projects cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disclosed and disseminated.

## 6.2. Performance Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions

Red Rocket recognizes that the pursuit of economic growth through employment creation and income generation should be accompanied by protection of the fundamental rights of workers. For any business, the workforce is a valuable asset, and a sound worker-management relationship is a key ingredient in the sustainability of a company. Failure to establish and foster a sound worker-management relationship can undermine worker commitment and retention and can jeopardize a project. Conversely, through a constructive worker-management relationship, and by treating the workers fairly and providing them with safe and healthy working conditions, Projects may create tangible benefits, such as enhancement of the efficiency and productivity of their operations.

The primary objectives of Performance Standard 2 are:

- To promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of workers.
- To establish, maintain, and improve the worker-management relationship.
- To promote compliance with national employment and labour laws.
- To protect workers, including vulnerable categories of workers such as children, migrant workers, workers engaged by third parties, and workers in the client's supply chain.
- To promote safe and healthy working conditions, and the health of workers.
- To avoid the use of forced labour.



### **6.3. Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention**

Red Rocket recognizes that increased economic activity and urbanization often 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. There is also a growing global consensus that the current and projected atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) threatens the public health and welfare of current and future generations. At the same time, more efficient and effective resource use and pollution prevention and GHG emission avoidance and mitigation technologies and practices have become more accessible and achievable in virtually all parts of the world. These are often implemented through continuous improvement methodologies similar to those used to enhance quality or productivity, which are generally well known to most industrial, agricultural, and service sector companies.

The primary objectives of Performance Standard 3 are:

- To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities.
- To promote more sustainable use of resources, including energy and water.
- To reduce project related GHG emissions.

### **6.4. Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security**

Red Rocket recognizes that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration and/or intensification of impacts due to project activities. While acknowledging the public authorities' role in promoting the health, safety, and security of the public, Performance Standard 4 addresses a Project's responsibility to avoid or minimize the risks and impacts to community health, safety, and security that may arise from project related-activities, with particular attention to vulnerable groups.



In conflict and post-conflict areas, the level of risks and impacts may be greater. The risks that a project could exacerbate an already sensitive local situation and stress scarce local resources should not be overlooked as it may lead to further conflict.

The primary objectives of Performance Standard 4 are:

- To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the Affected Community during the project life from both routine and non-routine circumstances.
- To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in accordance with relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the Affected Communities.

## **6.5. Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement**

Red Rocket recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons that use this land. Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use.

Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement. This occurs in cases of:

- Lawful expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions on land use.
- Negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.

Unless properly managed, involuntary resettlement may result in long-term hardship and impoverishment for the Affected Communities and persons, as well as environmental damage and adverse socio-economic impacts in areas to which they have been displaced. For these reasons, involuntary resettlement should be avoided. However, where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it should be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities should be carefully planned and implemented. The government often plays a



central role in the land acquisition and resettlement process, including the determination of compensation, and is therefore an important third party in many situations. Experience demonstrates that the direct involvement of the client in resettlement activities can result in more cost-effective, efficient, and timely implementation of those activities, as well as in the introduction of innovative approaches to improving the livelihoods of those affected by resettlement.

The primary objectives of Performance Standard 5 are:

- To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by:
  - Providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost.
  - Ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons.
- To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

## **6.6. Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

Red Rocket recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem services, and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. The requirements set out in this Performance Standard have been guided by the Convention on Biological Diversity, which defines biodiversity as “the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.”



Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, including businesses, derive from ecosystems. Ecosystem services are organized into four types:

- Provisioning services, which are the products people obtain from ecosystems.
- Regulating services, which are the benefits people obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes.
- Cultural services, which are the nonmaterial benefits people obtain from ecosystems.
- Supporting services, which are the natural processes that maintain the other services.

Ecosystem services valued by humans are often underpinned by biodiversity. Impacts on biodiversity can therefore often adversely affect the delivery of ecosystem services. This Performance Standard addresses how clients can sustainably manage and mitigate impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services throughout the project's lifecycle.

The primary objectives of Performance Standard 6 are:

- To protect and conserve biodiversity.
- To maintain the benefits from ecosystem services.
- To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities.

Based on the risks and impacts identification process, the requirements of this Performance Standard are applied to projects:

- Located in modified, natural, and critical habitat.
- That potentially impact on or are dependent on ecosystem services over which the client has direct management control or significant influence.
- That include the production of living natural resources (e.g., agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry).

## 6.7. Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples

Red Rocket recognizes that Indigenous Peoples, as social groups with identities that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies, are often among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. In many cases, their economic, social, and legal status limits their capacity to defend their rights to, and interests in, lands and natural and cultural resources, and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from development. Indigenous Peoples are particularly vulnerable if their lands and resources are transformed, encroached upon, or significantly degraded. Their languages, cultures, religions, spiritual beliefs, and institutions may also come under threat. Consequently, Indigenous Peoples may be more vulnerable to the adverse impacts associated with project development than non-indigenous communities. This vulnerability may include loss of identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods, as well as exposure to impoverishment and diseases.

Private sector projects can create opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to participate in, and benefit from project-related activities that may help them fulfil their aspiration for economic and social development. Furthermore, Indigenous Peoples may play a role in sustainable development by promoting and managing activities and enterprises as partners in development. Government often plays a central role in the management of Indigenous Peoples' issues, and clients should collaborate with the responsible authorities in managing the risks and impacts of their activities.

The primary objectives of Performance Standard 7 are:

- To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples.
- To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts of projects on communities of Indigenous Peoples, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize and/or compensate for such impacts.
- To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in a culturally appropriate manner.
- To establish and maintain an ongoing relationship based on Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) with the Indigenous Peoples affected by a project throughout the project's life cycle.

- To ensure the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples when the circumstances described in this Performance Standard are present.
- To respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples.
- There is no universally accepted definition of “Indigenous Peoples.” Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as “Indigenous ethnic minorities,” “aboriginals,” “hill tribes,” “minority nationalities,” “scheduled tribes,” “first nations,” or “tribal groups.”

The term “Indigenous Peoples” is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others.
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories.
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the mainstream society or culture.
- A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

Projects shall seek input from competent professionals to ascertain whether a particular group is considered as Indigenous Peoples.

## **6.8. Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage**

Red Rocket recognizes the importance of cultural heritage for current and future generations. Consistent with the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, this Performance Standard aims to ensure that clients protect cultural heritage in the course of their project activities. In addition, the requirements of this Performance Standard on a project’s use of cultural heritage are based in part on standards set by the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The primary objectives of Performance Standard 8 are:

- To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation.
- To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.

## 7. Exclusion List

The list of excluded and prohibited activities, projects and/or materials is comprised of the stricter of (a) IFC's list of excluded activities/ projects, (b) European Development Finance Institution's list of excluded activities/ projects, (c) Swedfund Schedule III's excluded activities list and the (d) Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund exclusion and restriction list, which include selected categories, projects, investment components and sectors, as well as the restricted sectors published on European Investment Fund's website and updated from time to time. The integrated list of these exclusions (the stricter where there is overlap or conflict) are:

- Production, distribution, use, business or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements.
- Production or activities involving forced labour or child labour.
- Activities which involve non-resolvable land use conflicts with local communities.
- Production and distribution of racist, anti-democratic and/or neo-Nazi media.
- Any business relating to pornography or prostitution.
- Production, distribution or trade in tobacco, alcoholic beverages, gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises; and in the event that any of the aforementioned products form a substantial part of a project's primary business activities.
- Production, distribution or trade in weapons and munitions, as well as military/police equipment or infrastructure, including detention facilities e.g. prisons, police stations, schools with custodial functions.
- Trade in wildlife or wildlife products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- Live animals for scientific and experimental purposes, including the breeding of these animals.

- Production, use of or trade in hazardous materials such as radioactive materials, including any investment that benefits from or is related to nuclear power projects.
- Production, use of or trade in hazardous materials such as unbounded asbestos fibres.
- Production, use of or trade in hazardous materials such as products containing PCB's (Polychlorinated Biphenyls).
- Destruction of Critical Habitat and/or High Conservation Value (HCV) areas.
- Businesses and/or activities which involve unsustainable fishing methods e.g. blast fishing and drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets more than 2.5 km in length.
- Commercial logging operations and/or purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forest.
- Trade in wood or other forestry products from virgin forests.
- Production, use of or trade in pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, chemicals, ozone depleting substances and other hazardous substances subject to international phase-outs or bans.
- Processing of toxic waste.
- Cross-border trade in waste and waste products unless compliant to the Basel Convention and the underlying regulations.
- Housing and/or purchase of land or real-estate investment except where it is directly associated with Investments e.g. land for the construction of a power plant, as well as investment in real estate activities.
- Carry out any lobbying activity.
- Sectors and activities with a strong ethical dimension considered to carry significant reputation risk.

Rev	Date	Consultant Prepared	Summary of Changes	Red Rocket Review	ESG HOD Approval	Red Rocket CEO Approval	
0	2021/01/04	Malcolme Logie	First issue	Tim Szöke	Maggie Logan	Matteo Brambilla	