Concept Note

FINANCING MECHANISM FOR LOCAL ADAPTATION [LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVING FACILITY - LoCAL]

Benin | FNEC

6 March 2020
Simplified Approval Process Concept Note

Project/Programme title: FINANCING MECHANISM FOR LOCAL ADAPTATION [LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVING FACILITY - LoCAL]

Country(ies): Benin

National Designated Authority(ies) (NDA): Ministry of Living Environment and Sustainable Development

Executing Entities: Fonds National Environnement et Climat [National Fund for the Environment and Climate - FNEC], SP/CONAFIL, UNCDF

Accredited Entity(ies) (AE): Fonds National pour L'Environnement

Date of first submission/ version number: 3/6/2020 7  V.1

Date of current submission/ version number: 3/6/2020 7  V.1

Eligibility for SAP is determined by the review of the concept note and the ESS screening.
### A. Project / Programme Information (max. 1 page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.1. Project or programme</th>
<th>☐ Project</th>
<th>☒ Programme</th>
<th>A.2. Public or private sector</th>
<th>☒ Public sector</th>
<th>☐ Private sector</th>
<th>A.3 RFP</th>
<th>Enhancing Direct Access(EDA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.4. Indicate the result areas for the project/programme</td>
<td>Mitigation: Reduced emissions from:</td>
<td>☐ Energy access and power generation: 0%</td>
<td>☐ Low emission transport: 0%</td>
<td>☐ Buildings, cities and industries and appliances: 0%</td>
<td>☐ Forestry and land use: 0%</td>
<td>Adaptation: Increased resilience of:</td>
<td>☒ Most vulnerable people and communities: 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.5. Impact potential</td>
<td>A.5.1. Estimated mitigation impact (tCO2eq over project lifespan)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A.5.2. Estimated adaptation impact (number of direct beneficiaries)</td>
<td>1.71 direct beneficiaries</td>
<td>A.5.3. Estimated adaptation impact (number of indirect beneficiaries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.8. Is funding from the Project Preparation Facility needed?</td>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
<td>☒ No</td>
<td>A.9. Is the Environmental and Social Safeguards Category C or I-3?</td>
<td>☒ Yes</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.10. Provide rationale for the ESS categorization (100 words)</td>
<td>The activities are aligned with the GCF standard on risk level C[1], which covers activities such as:</td>
<td>☐ Awareness raising and capacity building, support for adaptation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
planning, technical support and institutional strengthening

Small-scale community projects, supporting production and conservation activities at the community level, adaptation of existing infrastructure in an already developed environment or construction of small infrastructure without significant additional negative impact


A.11. Has the CN been shared with the NDA?
☒ Yes
☐ No

A.12. Confidentiality
☐ Confidential
☒ Not confidential

A.13. Project/Programme rationale, objectives and approach of programme/project (max 100 words)

Brief summary of the problem statement and climate rationale, objective and selected implementation approach, including the executing entity(ies) and other implementing partners, including who will be implementing the measures to manage the environmental and social risks.

Populations in northern Benin are particularly vulnerable to climate change because of their dependence on natural resources and their lack of resources. The programme aims to strengthen the climate resilience of local communities and economies by improving the capacity of local governments to access and use financing for adaptation investments, and to establish an internationally recognized performance-based climate finance transfer mechanism (LoCAL). It will be implemented by SP/CONAFIL and UNCDF and aims at a gradual expansion to 30 communes.

B. Project / Programme details

B.1. Context and Baseline (500 words)

Describe as relevant the climate vulnerabilities and impacts, GHG emissions profile, and mitigation and adaptation needs that the prospective intervention is envisaged to address.

The main sectors targeted by the Benin Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) related to adaptation are agriculture, water resources, forestry and coastal areas. The major climatic hazards that currently affect livelihoods in these areas are drought, floods, late and severe rains, high winds, excessive heat and rising water levels. Potential impacts, according to climate projections for 2025, 2050 and 2100, range from coastal flooding and saline water intrusion into watercourses and aquifers to lower maize yields in some agro-ecological zones through a shift of flood periods in the Benin portion of the Niger Basin.

A thorough vulnerability assessment conducted in the context of preparing Benin’s 2008 National Adaptation Programme for Action (NAPA) identified and characterized eight agro-ecological zones, grouping municipalities with similar physical, biological and social constraints as well as in terms of specific adaptation strategies. Of these eight zones, four have been assessed as being particularly vulnerable to climate change: the extreme north, West Atacora/- Donga, the central coastal zone and the fisheries zone (see map in Annex 2). These four zones were thus chosen as priorities for deployment of the LoCAL programme

Please indicate how the project fits in with the country’s national priorities, action plans and programs and its full ownership of the concept.

Deployment of an adaptation financing mechanism at the local level is an explicit government objective as formulated in its NDC (Measure 5: Strengthening local governance in financing climate change adaptation).
The proposed programme also supports the country's decentralization-deconcentration policy, which seeks to increasingly involve the municipal level in the fight against climate change. As part of the decentralization process, strengthening the capacities of local and regional authorities is a priority objective, as emphasized in the Benin Government's Programme of Action, 2016-2021. The action specified there - "Strengthening the capacities of the decentralization process" in the strategic axis "Balanced and sustainable development of the national territory" - includes integrating climate change considerations at the local level into the framework of defining and implementing communal development plans. The proposed programme also supports various ongoing initiatives, including the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change.

Describe the main root causes and barriers (social, gender, fiscal, regulatory, technological, financial, ecological, institutional, etc.) that need to be addressed. Where relevant, please describe the key characteristics and dynamics of the sector or market.

Although the central role of local governments in Benin involves key adaptation issues such as water management and spatial planning, local governments lack the institutional, technical and financial capacities to contribute to building the resilience of their communities. Municipal funding - mainly through financial transfers from the state through the Local Development Support Fund (FADeC) and the financial support of technical and financial partners - is not sufficient to finance inclusive action for adaptation locally - taking into account the most vulnerable communities, including women.

B.2. Project / Programme description (1000 words)

Describe the expected set of components and activities to address the above barriers identified that will lead to the expected outcomes.

The overall goal of the proposed programme is to strengthen the climate resilience of communities and local economies.

- Objective 1: Strengthen the capacities of local governments to access and use climate change adaptation finance effectively
- Objective 2: Establish an internationally recognized performance-based standard country-mechanism for the transfer of climate finance in Benin - the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL)

Following is the activity plan outlined for the Benin LoCAL programme:

Output 1: The awareness and response capacities of local authorities, communities and local actors are strengthened and local adaptation responses promoted

- Assessment of awareness and capacity-building needs
- Assessment of local climate risks, vulnerabilities and adaptation options
- Establishment of monitoring and support bodies for municipalities
- Development of a local outreach and communication strategy
- Targeted information and training workshops (municipalities, deconcentrated services, populations) on climate risks and adaptation measures

Output 2: Adaptation to climate change is integrated in municipal planning and budgeting, and investments and adaptation measures are implemented locally

- Strengthened planning related to adaptation and local development in a participatory and gender-sensitive way
- Climate change integrated into local development plans
- Investment programming (e.g. estimation of costs and benefits of adaptation options, multi-criteria analysis and selection of priority measures, development of annual investment programmes,
feasibility studies, specification of technical standards)

- Implementation of investments and measures, including strengthening of project management
- Establishment of a mechanism for monitoring investments and adaptation measures by the municipalities, with the support of deconcentrated services and communities

**Output 3: The performance-based climate resilience grant (PBCRG) mechanism is implemented and deployed on a large scale**

- Strengthened and deployed the national PBCRG[1])
- Annual reviews of municipal performance in terms of good governance and response to adaptation
- Support for institutionalization of the mechanism
- Support for mobilization of domestic and international co-financing

*Please explain why this project or programme is ready for scaling up and has the potential for transformation. Has it been piloted in the country or region? Are the proposed interventions well documented for their costs and benefits?*

The proposed programme is a scaling up of the LoCAL programme initiated by the government with UNCDF support in 2014. This initiative was originally implemented in three communes (Boukoumbé, Copargo and Toukountouna in the North of Benin), and subsequently extended to six communes in the department of Alibori (Banikoara, Cobly, Karimama, Malanville, Material and Ouaké). Building on this pilot effort, the programme aims for gradual deployment in 30 municipalities in five years, reaching a population of more than 3.4 million in the four agro-ecological zones identified as the most vulnerable: the extreme north, West Atacora-Donga, the central coastal zone and the fisheries Zone (see map in Annex 2).

*Describe in what way the Accredited Entity(ies) is well placed to undertake the planned activities and what the implementation arrangements with the executing entity(ies) and implementing partners will be.*

FNEC, accredited by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in 2019, is the key instrument for implementing climate finance in Benin.

The implementing entities are SP/CONAFIL (implementation of the transfer of funds to municipalities) and UNCDF (technical assistance and quality assurance for the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the mechanism).

Tasks and responsibilities are organized around three functions:

- Control and monitoring of implementation, conducted by FNEC
- Steering and coordination, handled by an interministerial steering body at the national level, chaired by the Director General of the DGEC (Direction Générale Energie et Climat) and supported by a LoCAL Technical Committee
- Proximity support, provided by entities at the departmental and communal levels

*Please provide a brief overview of the key financial and operational risks and any mitigation measures identified.*

The following risks have been identified:

**Risk Mitigation measure**

Funding allocation processes are not integrated into national systems Secure political leadership and institutional arrangements

Funds are not disbursed to local authorities Define the financing circuit of the mechanism
Investments do not contribute to improving climate resilience. Support in investment selection and in the project cycle, incentive system for best practices, assessment of local climate risk analysis and vulnerabilities, monitoring/evaluation system/reporting.

Local communities and vulnerable groups, including women, have little involvement in the selection of measures. Capacity building, incentive system valuing inclusivity and women’s participation.

Adaptation measures are not implemented. Capacity building; incentive system taking into account execution rate of investments.

Problems of procurement, corruption and embezzlement. Fiduciary control, capacity building, incentive system taking into account the results of audits.

Use of funds and performance are not tracked/documentated/reported/evaluated. Capacity building, community monitoring system, incentive system valuing best practices, monitoring and audit process.

Implemented investments have negative environmental and/or social consequences. Assessment of local climate risks, capacity building, environmental and social safeguards.

Please explain how the M&E will be conducted as part of the project or programme (routine and concurrent monitoring, interim and final evaluations, and annual reports).

The monitoring and evaluation framework will be aligned with the Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework (ACCAF) developed by UNCDF and the World Resources Institute.

Ongoing programme monitoring will be carried by the LoCAL technical committee: there will be an annual review of municipal performance, which will be consolidated into a national annual report.

An evaluation report will be produced by independent experts at the end of the programme as well as at its mid-term.

[1] PBCRGs cover the incremental costs of climate resilience investments and complement the allocations regularly made by the central level to local governments through the intergovernmental fiscal transfer system. PBCRGs are characterized by a number of minimum conditions, performance measures and a menu of eligible investments.
criteria: impact potential, paradigm shift, sustainable development, needs of recipients, country ownership, and efficiency and effectiveness.

**Impact potential**

The programme will have multiple impacts on communities from a resilience perspective:

- Communities’ involvement in planning and local governance processes
- Access to appropriate infrastructure and services in the face of climate change impacts
- Opportunities to participate in the implementation of adaptation measures and infrastructure management
- Impacts on local economic development generated by investments

**Paradigm shift**

Community monitoring and evaluation tools will ensure strengthening the performance of local actions, in line with new measures taken by the government with regard to local budgeting and municipalities' financial performance. Coordination with the National Adaptation Plan and decentralization support mechanism will make it possible to institutionalize these mechanisms, building on work already initiated. In addition, the programme will take advantage of the next generation of communal development plans for the period 2021-2025, ensuring greater consideration of climate change. The programme will rely on a demonstration effect to attract other sources of funding - including private finance.

The programme will facilitate gradual national rollout of the financing model, while contributing to its replication in other UEMOA (Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine) member countries and least developed countries.

**Sustainable development**

The programme will fund a variety of measures (infrastructure, ecosystem adaptation, equipment, awareness and capacity building) that will each provide specific co-benefits, including the following:

- Economic aspects: improved local conditions for activity development
- Social aspects: improved local governance
- Gender issues: women’s participation in decision-making processes and in investment implementation and management
- Environmental aspects: positive effects of ecosystem-based adaptation measures, environmentally friendly agricultural practices, use of renewable energy sources, particularly in terms of land use and greenhouse gas emissions reduction

**Needs of recipients**

By taking into account climate and resilience issues of local communities and economies, the programme will support and strengthen a variety of local processes. Additionally, it aims to help local actors better anticipate, plan, budget, implement and carry out adaptation and mitigation actions.

**Country ownership**

The programme has been designed to cohere with the country's strategic frameworks on climate change and decentralization. Large-scale deployment of the LoCAL mechanism is planned in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) based on the positive results of the pilot phase.

**Efficiency and effectiveness**

Funding actors recognize the gains in efficiency and effectiveness associated with local ownership of climate issues, particularly through the government-aligned performance-based grant mechanism. Feedback from the pilot phase in Benin demonstrates the capacity building of local institutions both in terms of planning in general and in taking into account climate issues.

C. Indicative financing / Cost information (max. 2 pages)
C.1. Financing by components

Please provide an estimate of the total cost per component and disaggregate by source of financing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Indicative cost (USD)</th>
<th>GCF financing</th>
<th>Co-financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount (USD)</td>
<td>Financial Instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1</td>
<td>Output 1. Awareness and capacity building</td>
<td>2,128,250</td>
<td>1,643,433</td>
<td>Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1</td>
<td>Output 2. Integration and investments</td>
<td>6,469,295</td>
<td>5,151,228</td>
<td>Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2</td>
<td>Output 3. Institutionalization of the mechanism</td>
<td>1,786,534</td>
<td>1,648,967</td>
<td>Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 3</td>
<td>ME, audits and outreach</td>
<td>859,123</td>
<td>822,178</td>
<td>Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 3</td>
<td>Contingency and management fees</td>
<td>685,551</td>
<td>648,606</td>
<td>Grant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indicative total cost (USD): 11,928,753
GCF financing: 9,914,412
Co-financing: 2,014,341

For private sector proposal, provide an overview (diagram) of the proposed financing structure.

C.2. Justification of GCF Funding Request (300 words)

Explain why the Project/Programme requires GCF funding, i.e. explaining why this is not financed by the public and/or private sector(s) of the country.

The objective of the programme is directly in line with the GCF’s goal of strengthening the domestic capacity of countries to address climate change, as it involves (i) deploying a climate finance facility led by the government and aligned to national systems; and (ii) specifically contributing to local community adaptation through institutionalization of new practices in planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of adaptation measures at the local level. Feedback from the pilot phase demonstrated the relevance and feasibility of the LoCAL mechanism in Benin and encouraged the government to aim at in large-scale deployment, transitioning from a pilot project approach to a systemic approach secured over the long run.

The country’s institutional and operational context is favourable to large-scale deployment of the mechanism, but support is needed, requiring the mobilization of international financing in addition to domestic budgetary contributions. Given the programme’s geographical location (rural, semi-urban and isolated areas) and targeted actors (local governments), its interventions are not likely to be financed without support and capacity building, hence the need for non-refundable subsidies. Funds can only be transferred as grants to local governments, which are not eligible to borrow from the
In the long term, the programme will facilitate mobilization of domestic financing at the national and local levels, as long as a permanent and transparent mechanism is in place. The capacities of stakeholders and actors will be strengthened through planning, mobilization of own resources and investment management at the local level.

C.3. Exit Strategy and Sustainability (300 words)

Please explain how the project/programme sustainability will be ensured in the long run and how this will be monitored, after the project/programme is implemented with support from the GCF and other sources.

The expansion of the mechanism to new local governments will continue over the long term as (i) government and institutional processes will be in place, including for planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of local adaptation investments; (ii) it has been demonstrated that capacities of local governments have been improved through the support provided; (iii) building the capacity of local governments will contribute to a greater attractiveness of local investments vis-à-vis the traditional and innovative financial sector - hence improving their access to new sources of funding; (iv) stakeholder feedback received will enable adjustment of operational modalities as appropriate for enhanced sustainability.

The following contextual elements will help ensure programme sustainability:

- Political leadership by the MCVDD (Ministère du Cadre de Vie et du Développement Durable) and the MDGL (Ministère de la Décentralisation et de la Gouvernance Locale), with ongoing reforms and projects that support greater accountability by and transparency of local communities
- A mechanism consistent with decentralization policies and with the institutional framework on climate change
- Specific processes already partially in place, both for capacity building aspects and for the transfer of funds.
- New action frameworks in the process of being set up (new generation of municipal development plans integrating the climate dimension)
- Local and departmental structures potentially mobilized for implementation, notably the Commission of Public and Environmental Affairs (CADE)

Throughout programme implementation, emphasis will be placed on the mobilization of own resources and the ownership of processes by the government, municipalities and local communities to enable their sustainability. The goal of the government is to bring the extension of the scheme to all municipalities in Benin.

C.4 Stakeholders engagement in the project or programme (300 words)

Please describe how engagement among the NDA, AE, EE and/or other relevant stakeholders in the country has taken place so far and what further engagement will be undertaken as the concept is developed into a funding proposal.

Stakeholder engagement is an integral part of the implementation modalities of the LoCAL mechanism, which are defined according to the particular circumstances of each country. Because climate change adaptation requires effective coordination between actors with differing mandates and interests, integrated national and local consultation work as part of the LoCAL process is a key factor in its success and durability. Institutionalization of the process makes it possible to work directly with local authorities, which have the legitimacy and mobilizing power to interact with local stakeholders.

The programme thus envisions implementation of specific tools and processes of stakeholder involvement, prioritizing, among other things, feedback from current initiatives (LoCAL projects and
initiatives related to local planning). The methodological guide that will be written for the communities will emphasize the tools and modalities of stakeholder involvement, particularly with regard to the involvement of vulnerable groups and women.

The main stakeholders identified are as follows:
- Central government entities
- Local governments
- Representatives of local communities
- Representatives of civil society
- Technical and financial partners
- Private sector
- Networks of exchange, sharing and dissemination of knowledge at the national and international levels (including academia and research)

A preliminary series of exchanges was conducted through a scoping mission and workshops held in November and December 2016 to set the content and implementation modalities of the programme, including consultations with key government stakeholders. Supplementary multi-stakeholder consultation work was conducted in 2019 as part of the proposal development phase.

D. Annexes

☑ ESS screening check list (Annex 1)
☐ Map indicating the location of the project/programme (as applicable)
☐ Evaluation Report of previous project (as applicable)
Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

Part A: Risk Factors

Please indicate your answers to the questions below and provide an explanation on the response selected. In cases when the TBD response has been selected please explain briefly why you are not able to determine now and when in the project cycle the question will be addressed.

If the criteria is not applicable to the project you may write N/A in the justification box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exclusion criteria</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will the activities involve associated facilities and require further due diligence of such associated facilities?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The measures financed are direct investments by local governments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the activities involve trans-boundary impacts including those that would require further due diligence and notification to affected states?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The activities are national or local in scope, with no cross-border impact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the activities adversely affect working conditions and health and safety of workers or potentially employ vulnerable categories of workers including women and children?</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments will be made by mobilizing local communities, including the most vulnerable. Working conditions will be defined in the contracting process with communities and/or companies, with a commitment to environmental and social safeguard clauses.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the activities potentially generate hazardous waste and pollutants including pesticides and contaminate lands that would require further studies on management, minimization and control and compliance to the country and applicable international environmental quality standards?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities will be selected from a menu of investments, which excludes polluting activities and prioritizes good practices, particularly with regard to agricultural activities and the protection of natural resources. Negative impacts and effects will be avoided by adhering to national legislation with regard to environmental and social safeguards for the different types of interventions, as stipulated in the menu of investments and the minimum conditions of access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the activities involve the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (like dams, water impoundments, coastal and river bank infrastructure) that would require further technical assessment and safety studies?</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interventions may include rehabilitation and construction of new infrastructure; however, this will be small-scale infrastructure with no significant local impact. Negative impacts and effects will be avoided by adhering to national legislation with regard to environmental and social safeguards for the different types of interventions, as stipulated in the menu of investments and the minimum conditions of access.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities that entail the displacement of people are excluded from the scope of activities (i.e., the menu of eligible investments).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the activities be located in or in the vicinity of protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
biodiversity areas and internationally recognized conservation sites?

Activities may be carried out near protected areas or areas with high ecological added value. If so, these will target the preservation and/or restoration of ecosystems. In the event that interventions are carried out near protected areas or areas with high ecological added value, negative impacts and effects will be avoided by adhering to national legislation with regard to environmental and social safeguards for the different types of interventions, as stipulated in the investments menu and the minimum access conditions.

Will the activities affect indigenous peoples that would require further due diligence, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and documentation of development plans?

Ethnic minorities present in the affected areas will be mobilized during the planning process and included in decision-making processes.

Will the activities be located in areas that are considered to have archaeological (prehistoric), palaeontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage?

Activities may be carried out near areas of archaeological, palaeontological, historical, cultural or artistic heritage. If so, these will be planned in a participatory manner with the affected communities. In the event that interventions are carried out near such areas, negative impacts and effects will be avoided by adhering to national legislation with regard to environmental and social safeguards for the different types of interventions, as stipulated in the investments menu and the minimum access conditions.

### Part B: Specific environmental and social risks and impacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TBD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has the E&amp;S risk category of the project been provided in the concept note?</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the rationale for the categorization of the project been provided in the relevant sections of the concept note?</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there any additional environmental, health and safety requirements under the national laws and regulations and relevant international treaties and agreements?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The project ensures compliance with national laws and environmental and social risk treaties through the menu of eligible investments and the minimum conditions of access to the PBCRGs.

Are the identification of risks and impacts based on recent or up-to-date information?

The identification of potential risks and impacts takes into account feedback from LoCAL Phase I/II experiences in the country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labour and Working Conditions</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TBD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will the activities potentially have impacts on the working conditions, particularly the terms of employment, worker’s organization, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, child labour, and forced labour of direct, contracted and third-party workers?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Investments will be made by mobilizing local communities, including the most vulnerable. Working conditions will be defined in the contracting process with communities and/or companies, with a commitment to environmental and social safeguard clauses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Will the activities pose occupational health and safety risks to workers including supply chain workers?</th>
<th>☐</th>
<th>☒</th>
<th>☐</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The working conditions will be defined in the contracting process of communities and/or companies, with a commitment to environmental and social safeguard clauses, in alignment with international and national standard on health and safety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TBD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will the activities generate (1) emissions to air; (2) discharges to water; (3) activity-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, (4) noise and vibration; and (5) wastes?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The choice of activities is based on the nationally defined investment menu, which aims to minimize negative impacts, both in the construction phase and in the operating phase. Those activities that are likely to generate impacts will do so at a level that remains insignificant given the scale of the investments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Will the activities utilize significant amount of natural resources including water and energy?</th>
<th>☐</th>
<th>☐</th>
<th>☒</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The choice of activities is based on the investment menu defined on a national scale and which aims to minimize the impacts of the achievements including the consumption of natural resources - both in the operation phase and in the operating phase. Some activities, however, are likely to consume resources but at a level that remains insignificant given the scale of the investments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Will there be a need to develop detailed measures to reduce pollution and promote sustainable use of resources?</th>
<th>☐</th>
<th>☒</th>
<th>☐</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The choice of activities is made from the investment menu defined at the national level and in alignment with local development plans; they are defined as having minimal impact on the environment, which is monitored and evaluated as part of the annual community performance reviews.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Health, Safety, and Security</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TBD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will the activities potentially generate risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected communities?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investments will be selected in consultation with local communities, including the most vulnerable, and activities will be defined so as not to have negative impacts on these communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Will there be a need for an emergency preparedness and response plan that also outlines how the affected communities will be assisted in times of emergency?</th>
<th>☐</th>
<th>☒</th>
<th>☐</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Typically, investment menu activities do not require the implementation of contingency plans; these activities can, however, contribute to strengthening communities' capacity for prevention and responsiveness in the event of climatic hazards and will therefore be included in local risk management plans if relevant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Will there be risks posed by the security arrangements and potential conflicts at the project site to the workers and affected community?</th>
<th>☐</th>
<th>☒</th>
<th>☐</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The selection of investments and implementation modalities will be done in consultation with local communities, including the most vulnerable, which will prevent any risk from a security point of view as well as avoid any potential conflicts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TBD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Will the activities likely involve land acquisition and/or physical or economic displacement? ☒ ☐ ☐

Activities that entail the displacement of people are excluded from the scope of activities (i.e. the menu of eligible investments). Land mobilization may take place, but in a context of making it available to communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TBD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will the activities potentially introduce invasive alien species of flora and fauna affecting the biodiversity of the area?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activities will be selected from the menu of investments; this menu excludes activities with negative effects on the environment and prioritizes good practices, especially with regard to the conservation of local biodiversity. Negative impacts and effects will be avoided by adhering to national legislation with regard to environmental and social safeguards for the different types of interventions, as stipulated in the menu of investments and the minimum conditions of access.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indigenous Peoples</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TBD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will the activities potentially have any indirect impacts on indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or vulnerable and marginalized groups?</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethnic minorities in the relevant areas will be mobilized during the planning process to include them in decision-making processes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Heritage</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TBD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will the activities restrict access to the cultural heritage sites and properties?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activities will be designed so as not to affect areas of high cultural value, while respecting traditional practices; this will be agreed in consultation with the relevant communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder engagement and grievance redress</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TBD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will the activities include a continuing stakeholder engagement process and a grievance redress mechanism and integrated into the management/implementation plans?</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Communities and local governments will be able to appeal to the LoCAL Technical Committee in the event of any grievances.

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**Part C: Sign Off**
**Sign-off:** Specify the name and designation of the person responsible for the environmental and social screening and any other approvals as may be required in the accredited entity’s own management system.

BIAOU Mathieu Vice President of Expert Committee in charge of Environmental and Social Monitoring and Gender Approach The Committee also approved the screening