Annex VIa. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan
2. Project Number	FP-UNDP-02102019-5813
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Sudan

Sudan has an area of approximately 184 million hectares and a population of about 30.9 million distributed across 5 major regions and 18 states. The majority of the land consists of vast arid plains interrupted by a few widely separated ranges of hills and mountains.

The proposed project aims to build resilience of subsistence farmer and pastoral communities and physical assets and livelihoods to climate change risks. The project will target 9 states where traditional rain fed agricultural practices covers about 9.0 million hectares, representing more than 50% of the total national cultivated land. These areas contribute about 45 % of the national grain production, two-thirds of the livestock population and support about 70 % of the population. There are large livestock concentrations in the targeted states. These herds account for about two-third of Sudan's livestock.
There are 138 village locations that have been selected, These villages have some common features:

- *Scale:* All project sites will be characterized as small farmer communities that are engaged in subsistence agriculture and pastoral activities.
- *Climate variability:* All project sites will be located in drought-prone zones that have shown high climatic variability in recent decades.
- *Agricultural systems:* With the exception of the Northern States, rain fed agriculture (mechanized and traditional) is the predominant production system. In the Northern States, irrigated agriculture dominates.
- *Pastoral systems:* All three pastoral systems are practiced, namely nomadic, transhumant, and sedentary with regional variations throughout the four regions.

The key areas of intervention in the targeted areas to increase resilience of food production systems and food insecure communities improved in the face of climate change in Sudan are as follows: These activities will benefit at least 200,000 households and farmers and pastoralists with 35% women:

- Improve adoption of early maturing seeds and crop varieties
- Introduce sustainable practices in water resource management and agricultural production at the community level
- Improve climate adaptive rangeland management at the community level
- Establish shelterbelts/agroforestry to improve productivity and reduce land and environmental degradation

The key areas of intervention in the targeted areas to improve access of water for human, livestock and irrigation to sustain livelihoods in the face of climatic risks are as follows: These activities will benefit at least 200,000 households.

- Construct/rehabilitate water yards and drilling of shallow/borehole for drinking water for human and livestock and small-scale irrigation in targeted locations
- Establish sand water storage dams in support of small scale irrigation in targeted localities and villages
- Construct improved Hafirs and/or upgrading of existing ones, excavating natural pond and cistern to increase availability of drinking water

The key areas of intervention in the targeted areas strengthen capacities and knowledge of institutions and communities on climate change resilience and adaptation are as follows:

- Train extension officers and other government stakeholders on climate change resilience and adaption related issues

Build capacity of beneficiaries for coping with climate change risks and local operation & maintenance of project interventions
The location and number of households (i.e., beneficiaries) have been developed on the basis on a consultation workshop. The duration of the effort is 5 years, with activities sequenced to maximize sharing of lessons learned from the implementation location across the targeted areas.

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The proposed project aims to directly benefit nearly 1,200,000 people in over 211,000 subsistence agro-pastoralist and nomadic pastoralist households. These direct beneficiaries are among 138 dryland villages across 9 states. These households correspond to 10% of the total population in the targeted regions. Project activities will indirectly benefit an additional nearly 2,500,000 people through autonomous adoption by neighboring communities of the risk mitigation strategies that direct beneficiaries will implement. Roughly 35% of all beneficiaries of the project will be women..

Poverty affects many sectors of the population in the targeted states. Poverty mostly affects small-scale farmers and livestock herders in the traditional rain fed sector. In six of targeted states (i.e., West Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, and Red Sea), poverty encompasses over half of the population, with poverty gaps of around 35% and above (Bashir and Faki, 2014). The project targets some of the poorest states.

The impact of poverty is manifested by food insecurity of farming communities in rural areas of the targeted states due to current and future climate-related risks. These traditional communities are heavily reliant on rainfed agricultural practices which have been hard hit by climate variability impacts such as increasing heat stress, greater rates of evapotranspiration, and reduction in water availability. The share of food deprived populations vary from 15% to 44%, compared to the national average of 33%. Several malnutrition indicators for children highlight food insecurity issues in the targeted states. This are attributed to the interaction of poverty, poor access to water and sanitation, and high disease prevalence (diarrhoea, malaria, fever, cough and others). Hence, there is an urgent need to build resilience and adaptive capacity of rural communities relative to their agricultural and water resource management practices.

The proposed project aims to build resilience of subsistence farmer and pastoral communities and physical assets and livelihoods to climate change risks, by mainstreaming a number of farming practices, such as seed selection, water management, pest management, pasture and livestock management and improved livelihood support systems.

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

Recognizing that climate change impacts are not gender-neutral, the project will consider how climate change is impacting men and women, e.g. if and how climate change impacts have led to changing traditional roles of female and men and how adaptation activities can be developed and implemented in a manner that addresses the needs of both women and men. Recurrent droughts, persistent and prolonged war in some targeted areas (Darfur) as well as migration of men to cities has resulted into a relatively large number of women-headed households in the targeted states. The GCF project will pay special attention to this category of beneficiaries by ensuring rights of access to resources, production inputs, restocking of domestic livestock, credit and agricultural technology.
Some of the activities targeted at household income diversification are directed toward women's opportunities for generating income within the cultural framework of village-level economies.

The project will include gender-considerations at different levels:

- Gender Analysis, including:
    - information on women and men in terms of their division of labor, roles and responsibilities, access to, and control over, resources, and their relative condition and position in society.
    - Collection of preliminary sex-disaggregated data
    - Anticipated benefits/impacts of the proposed adaptation activities for women and men
    - Measures identified to promote the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes
- Gendered-Action, including:
    - Consultation and decision-making*:* Engage both women and men in rural communities in identifying adaptation initiatives, even in

the more socially conservative areas to produce tangible results.
    - Beneficiaries: Activities will be targeted towards strengthening women's and men's livelihoods within the cultural framework, e.g. supporting women-headed households, or activities aiming to diversify household income opportunities by generating income of village-level economies through home gardens.
- Gender-sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation, including:
    - Gender-specific targets and indicators
    - Review and adjustments
    - progress reports, implementation status reports, and completion reports report on gender-sensitive climate actions and lessons learned

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

Some of the ways in which the project will mainstream environmental sustainability will be:

- *Improved soil quality:* Crop and pastoral rotation measures will serve to increase the capacity of local soils to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans under future climate change
- *Improved cultural preservation:* the in-situ interventions, designed to be harmonized with local practices, will serve to confirm and reinforce the cultural heritage of farmer communities
- *Improved biodiversity:* Some of the adaption interventions directed toward rangeland management practices will serve to enhance the biological diversity through rehabilitation and conservation aspects
- *Improved management practices:* introduction and adoption of integrated water management practices at the community, local/regional and state levels, including protection of water sources; water harvesting techniques (micro/macro levels), seed priming and micro-dosing, supplementary irrigation, protection large catchment areas, construction of water conveyance structures.

Animal husbandry practices: Livestock health and nutrition (diseases control (vaccination), livestock mineral supplementation, improved diet quality, strategic supplementary feeding, feed resource improvement and others.)

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***
Risk 1: Conflict between nomadic and sedentary farming practices	I = 4 P =1	**Moderate**	The direct dependence of Sudanese communities on the natural environment for survival has contributed to competition and conflict over scare natural resources. It is expected that the project activities will not create or exacerbate conflict over natural resources but rather reduce the risk of conflict to occur by improving natural resource management and incorporating good practices, lessons learned and conflict-resolution strategies into the project design.	If conflict occurs the social, economic and environmental impact thereof would be severe. Therefore, careful management is needed to avoid any conflicts, including involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including pastoralists and farmers. However, the probability of any conflicts to occur or be exacerbated due to the project interventions is slight as the project will incorporate good practices, lessons learned from past adaptation interventions such as in the NAP and the NAPA. Further, the project intervention will incorporate conflict-resolution strategies building on traditional norms and systems governing relationships such as conflict mitigation committees. The project activities will bring communities together in a spirit of adaptation, to share finite resources and encourage a collective responsibility towards sustainable management of local resources.

Risk 2: Natural habitats	I = 2 P = 2	**Low**	Currently, it is not known if the project will pose any potential threat to natural habitats areas. While some project interventions may be adjacent to preserved areas the impact and probability of any risks to occur are low at this stage but will be confirmed during the inception period.	To mitigate such risks during its inception phase the project will undertake environmental and social assessments in line with national and international laws and regulations to determine and mitigate any potential threats to natural habitats. This will also include intensive stakeholder consultations, including with potentially affected communities. It is expected that the project will contribute to reducing stresses to natural habitats by introducing alternative livelihood opportunities for communities that are dependent on resources from reserved forests.
Risk 4: Improved Seeds	I = 2 P = 1	**Low**	Project will not use GM but improved seeds that are tested and approved by research institutions according to national and international laws and policies.	Sudan has strict policies and guidelines regarding the use of improved seeds. Each type of improved seeds has to undergo rigorous assessments to verify whether or not they comply with national and international laws and regulations and/or pose any potential social or environmental threats. To mitigate the risk of any improved seeds that could cause environmental or social harms the project will only utilize approved seeds that have been approved.
Risk 4: Large-scale infrastructure development	I: 2 P: 2	**Low**	At this stage the project does not aim to develop large-scale infrastructure. The inception period, however, will determine the exact activities that the project will accomplish.	In accordance with Sudanese environmental law, each institution that engages in the establishment of large-scale infrastructure has to undertake an environmental and social impact assessment, in line with clear and approved guidelines, including consultations and participation of potentially affected communities before engaging in such construction work. If during the inception period the need for the development of large-scale infrastructure emerges, the project will ensure that any built infrastructure will not pose any social or environmental threats by abiding to national and international standards and regulations and building on past experience. As part of the NAPA-follow up project in Gedarif State, the need for a small dam was raised by communities. Following thorough stakeholder consultations, including communities and environmental impact

				assessments, a small dam was built that, to date, has not posed any social or environmental risks to the project area or the communities living therein.
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			**Comments**
	Low Risk	☐		
	Moderate Risk	X		
	High Risk	☐		
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			
	Check all that apply			**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	X		Appropriate selection of recepients of interventions, building on lessons learned and good practices and traditional conflict mitigation systems.
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X		Targeting women-headed households; involvement of men and women in all phases of the project cycles; building on the results of a gender analysis.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	X		Ensure that any introduced fauna (e.g. fish farming) do not represent potential pest threat; work within existing national and international laws and standards, particularly pertaining to land tenure
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	X		Sustainable and participatory water management and land management
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☐		
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐		
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐		
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐		
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X		Use of agro-chemicals to be done appropriately and with training and within existing laws and regulations. Monitoring to be considered.

Final Sign Off

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD)**,** Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/ No)**
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [1]	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		

[1] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	Yes
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.*	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[2] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No

[2] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	Yes
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No

5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[3]	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Work based within traditional land tenure laws		
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.*	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		

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

7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No