

Annex 12 - Environmental and Social Risk Screening & Residual Risk Management Plan

This annex describes how the project will comply with the GCF Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and with WFP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF) during all project phases. It contains the following sections:

1. Environmental & Social Risk Screening of the proposed project
2. Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan, for the residual risks and for undefined sub-activities
3. National policies and regulatory requirements applicable to the proposed activities
4. Summary of consultations
5. Stakeholder engagement plan
6. Grievance Redress Mechanism and Independent Redress Mechanism

1. Environmental & Social Risk Screening of the project

The WFP *Environmental and Social Risk Screening Tool* is more technically rigorous than the process outlined in the GCF *Guidelines for the Environmental and Social Screening of Activities Proposed under the Simplified Approval Process* and therefore the present project has been screened using the WFP screening tool.

Given that the three project components include some activities that will be defined during the implementation through community-based participatory planning (CBPP), section 1.1 lists the eligible and excluded activities, in order to make the screening possible. The list of excluded activities is composed of activities that could entail medium to high risks.

Section 1.2 describes the WFP screening, including the final result (Category C).

1.1 List of eligible and excluded activities for project components

Eligible activities		
Activity category	Description	Intervention level/Component
Project setup	Farmer Field Schools	Household/ Community (C2)
Project setup	Village Saving and Loan groups	Community (C3)
Project setup	Climate information services	Household/ Community (C1 & C2)
Project setup	Microinsurance product	Household/Community (C1)
Project setup	Climate-smart business plans for FOs	Household/ Community (C1 & C2)
Agriculture	Conservation Agriculture and Agroecological techniques	Household (C2)
Agriculture	Preparation and application of compost and biopesticides	Household (C2)
Agriculture	Introduction of new cash (vegetables) crops or drought-resistant crops (maize and rice) which are indigenous and not invasive	Household (C2)
Agriculture	Implementation of small-scale irrigated perimeters at household level	Household (C2)
Agriculture	Implementation of small-scale irrigated perimeters for Farmers Organizations	Community (C2)
Agriculture	Construction/rehabilitation of community processing and storage facilities (surface≤25m ²)	Household/Community (C2)
Agriculture	Training and technical assistance	Household/Community (C2)
Agriculture	Adoption of agroforestry techniques	Household/Community (C1 & C2)
AFOLU	Introduction and cultivation of native fruit trees	Household/ Community (C1 & C2)
AFOLU	Reforestation with native vegetation	Community - FFA (C1)
AFOLU	Training and technical assistance	Community (C1)

AFOLU	Soil and water conservation/management	Household/Community (C1 & C2)
Land reclamation	Stabilization of land with native windbreaks varieties	Community/watershed (C1)
Land reclamation	Reclamation of gullies with Brush Check dam (height<2m)	Community – FFA (C1)
Land reclamation	Reclamation of gullies with sandbags, dry stone, or gabions	Community/village – FFA(C1)
Land reclamation	Land demarcation	Community/village (C1)
Land reclamation	Training and technical assistance	Community (C1)
Land reclamation	Small-scale farm terraces and tree planting	Community/village – FFA(C1)
Water management	Rainwater harvesting for irrigation/livestock use constructed	Household (C2)
Water management	Small-scale drip irrigation for vegetable production	Household (C2)
Water management	Small-scale solar pumping irrigation for FOs using river or stream diversion (withdrawal<1000m3/day AND/OR diversion<10% of average flow of a stream or river)	Community/watershed
Water management	Hand-dug water wells for irrigation and/or livestock (depth<5m and withdrawal<100m3/day), small dams with height <3m	Community – FFA (C1)
Water management	Mini- dams and ponds	Community – FFA (C1)
Water management	Creation of <i>zai</i> and planting pits	Community/villages (C1)
Water management	Training and technical assistance	Community (C1 & C2)
Livestock	Definition of transhumant corridors	Community (C1)
Livestock	Training and technical assistance	Household/Community (C1 & C2)

Excluded activities	
Activity category	Description
Infrastructure	Rehabilitation or construction of rural roads
Infrastructure	Construction of infrastructure with surface>25m ²
Water management	Rehabilitation or construction of dams with height>3m
Water management	Community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use with volume>1000m ³
Water management	Water tanks for irrigation/livestock use with volume>20m ³
Water management	Small-scale irrigation using river or stream diversion with withdrawal>1000m ³ /day AND/OR diversion>10% of average flow of a stream or river
Water management	Rock catchments or dams in gullies and small rivers with height>3m in height
Water management	Hand-dug water wells for irrigation and/or livestock with depth>5m OR withdrawal>100m ³ /day
Water management	Water pumping with withdrawal > 1000m ³ /day
Land reclamation	Reclamation of gullies with Brush Check dams with height>3m
Livestock	Water beverage sites
AFOLU	Slash-and-burn, residue burning, charcoal production from native forest patches
AFOLU	Reforestation with non-native vegetation, conversion to farmlands
Agriculture	Use of inputs that are not on the Government list of endorsed inputs, which delimits the use of GMOs
Any	Any activity that will lead to involuntary resettlement
Any	Any activity that will lead to increased use of Agro-chemicals

1.2 Environmental and social risk screening of the project

Logic of the tool

The WFP screening tool consists of 22 general level-1 questions (in bold) and around 70 detailed level-2 questions (below each level-1 question). They are categorized in eight thematic areas that correspond with the eight Environmental and Social Standards of WFP.

The level-1 questions need to be answered FIRST and they need to be answered ALL. Level-2 questions only need to be answered when the corresponding level-1 question triggered a 'yes'.

These are possible scenarios:

- **If all level-1 questions are answered with a 'no'** then the entire project is considered of **low risk**.
- **If at least one level-1 question is answered with a 'yes'**, move to the corresponding level-2 questions. All level-2 questions under a level 1 question that triggered a 'yes' need to be answered. The level 2 questions will indicate whether the project is of 'low', 'medium' or 'high' risk.
 - **If at least one level-2 question indicates a high-risk level**, then the entire project is classified as a **high-risk project**.
 - If no level-2 questions indicate a high-risk level, but **at least one level-2 question indicates a medium-risk level**, then the project is a **medium-risk project**.
 - **If no level 2 questions are answered with a 'yes'**, then the project is a **low-risk project**, even if some level-1 questions triggered a 'yes'.

Describe for each level-1 question in the 'Annotations' field why the answer is 'no' or 'yes'.

If a potential risk area is not covered by any of the level-1 or level-2 questions, it can be added at the end of the screening tool.

The level of risk of the project determines the type of follow-up actions needed:

- **low risk** (Category C): no revision of the design needed; no risk management plan needed
- **medium risk** (Category B): either revise the design to turn the project into a low risk project OR maintain the risks and develop a risk management plan (ESMP)
- **high risk** (Category A): either revise the design to turn the project into a low or medium-risk project OR abort the project OR maintain the risks, arrange for an independent impact evaluation, and develop a risk management plan (ESMP)

Scope of the questions

All questions apply to all phases of the project: the implementation phase of the project (e.g. start-up, construction, etc), as well as any phases after WFP's involvement ends (e.g. maintenance, self-sustained production, operation, decommissioning), to the extent that sufficient information is available.

All questions apply to all components of the programmatic activity, regardless of whether the components are implemented by WFP or through partners. Partners are also bound by the WFP Safeguards.

All questions need to be answered keeping in mind that people who may be affected by the project are not necessarily beneficiaries.

Below is the full screening tool applied to the Côte d'Ivoire SAP project proposal. The answers to the questions are highlighted in **Red**.

E&S Standard 1: Sustainable Natural Resources Management			Level	Annotations
1	Could the project alter the land cover of forests, wetlands, farming land, grazing land, or other landscapes of ecological or economic importance?		N	The project promotes climate-smart land restoration at community and household levels. Adaptive soil and water conservation and management practices will reduce soil erosion losses and improve water availability. Slash-and-burn will be discontinued due to conservation agriculture and agroecological technologies promoted by the project. Agroforestry techniques will be scaled up to increase and diversify farmland productivity
if 1 is yes	1.1	Could the project degrade, fragment, or convert the vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of 1 to 10 ha?	Medium	
	1.2	Could the project degrade, fragment or convert the vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of more than 10 ha?	High	
2	Could the project alter the quantity or quality of groundwater, surface water, or sea water?		N	<p>The project will support the conservation of water resources through the dissemination of drip irrigation schemes in vegetable crops as well as rainwater harvesting for nutrition-sensitive gardening production. All water management infrastructure introduced or rehabilitated in this project are small scale (managed at household or community level) and water extraction from groundwater or surface water sources is limited. Rehabilitation of other rural infrastructure has been excluded from the project or will be completed by other initiatives.</p> <p>The eligible activities promoted by the project could be: small-scale solar pumping irrigation for FOs using river or stream diversion (withdrawal<1000m³/day AND/OR diversion<10% of average flow of a stream or river); hand-dug water wells for irrigation and/or livestock (depth<5m and withdrawal<100m³/day); and small dams with height <3m. As it is presented in the exclusion list included in Annex 12, table 1.1., medium and large-scale activities related to use of water are excluded from the project. In addition, the project will liase with national water authorities and promote water management practices and water efficient irrigation technologies.</p>

if 2 is yes	2.1	Could the project include the rehabilitation or construction of dams, weirs, reservoirs, or ponds that are more than 3m high/deep OR have a storage capacity of more than 400m ³ ?		Medium	
	2.2	Could the project include the rehabilitation or construction of irrigation schemes that cover more than 20ha OR withdraw more than 1000m ³ per day OR withdraw more than 10% of the average flow of a stream or river?		Medium	
	2.3	Could the project include the rehabilitation or construction of dams, weirs, reservoirs, or ponds that are more than 5m high/deep OR have a storage capacity of more than 10,000m ³ ?		High	
	2.4	Could the project include the rehabilitation or construction of irrigation schemes that cover more than 100ha OR withdraw more than 5000m ³ per day OR withdraw more than 50% of the average flow of a stream or river?		High	
	2.5	Could the project involve groundwater extraction in arid or semi-arid areas?		Medium	
	2.6	Could the project contaminate water sources that are used for human consumption above national or WHO limits?		High	
3	Could the project degrade soils, increase soil erosion, or increase sediment load in surface water flows?		N		The project will scale up soil and water conservation practices that involve small-scale soil protection structures like stone bunds, contour farming, and windbreaks. Climate-friendly agroforestry schemes that will include the use of adapted and diversified crop varieties promoted by the project will also be introduced for the same purpose.
if 3 is yes	3.1	Could the project convert between 1 and 10 ha of land into agricultural land or infrastructure, without introducing soil conservation measures appropriate to the topography of the landscape?		Medium	
	3.2	Could the project convert more than 10 ha of land into agricultural land or infrastructure, without introducing soil conservation measures appropriate to the topography of the landscape?		High	
	3.3	Could the project rehabilitate or develop irrigation schemes, without introducing measures to mitigate possible water logging and salinization?		Medium	
	3.4	Could the project introduce agricultural practices or agrochemical inputs that are likely to decrease soil quantity and quality?		Medium	

E&S Standard 2: Ecosystems and Biodiversity			Level	Annotations
4	Could the project negatively affect natural habitats, ecosystems, or biodiversity?		N	The project area does not host any Ramsar site or high-value biodiversity spot. Regardless, the project will promote climate-friendly ecosystem conservation and restoration through implementation of NBS, EBA measures and agroecological practices. Moreover, the selected project crops varieties/seeds are local or native and approved by MINADER for not being invasive or alien species.
if Q4 is yes	4.1	Could the project fragment, reduce or degrade the natural habitat of autochthonous animal, plant or insect species?	Medium	
	4.2	Could the project lead to an increase in unregulated or unlicensed collecting, hunting, or fishing?	Medium	
	4.3	Could the project negatively affect endangered or protected animal, insect, or plant species, or their habitats?	High	
	4.4	Could the project alter the migration corridors of endangered or protected animals?	High	
	4.5	Could the project introduce species that are alien or genetically modified?	Medium	
	4.6	Could the project introduce alien or genetically modified species that may be invasive?	High	
5	Could the project lead to negative impacts in protected areas?		N	The project target areas do not include any forest reserve, national park or Ramsar site.
if Q5 is yes	5.1	Could activities of the project be located in the buffer zone of an area that is protected by national or international law or conventions?	Medium	
	5.2	Could the project be located within, or have impacts on, an area that is protected by national or international law or conventions?	High	
E&S Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Waste and Pollution Management			Level	Annotations
6	Could the project increase the consumption of fuel (wood, charcoal, fossil fuel) or water?		N	The project will implement small-scale water management infrastructure and processing and storage facilities managed at household or community level. The project will include the use of solar panels for small scale flour milling facilities (maize and rice), as well as solar technologies for processing and storing vegetables (solar dryers). No other mechanized equipment will be provided by the project.

if Q6 is yes	6.1	Could the project lead to a permanent increase in the consumption of fuel (wood, charcoal, or fossil fuels) compared to the situation before the project?		Medium	
	6.2	Could the project lead to a sustained withdrawal of more than 1000m ³ of freshwater per day OR the withdrawal of more than 10% of the average flow of a stream or river?		Medium	
	6.3	Could the project lead to a sustained withdrawal of more than 5000m ³ of freshwater per day OR the withdrawal of more than 50% of the average flow of a stream or river?		High	
7	Does the project involve substances or activities that could pollute the air, soil, or water?		N		Production of charcoal is limited and focused to household cooking. Similarly, use of agrochemicals and waste disposal is mostly of concern for commercial crops like cotton production. None of those activities are promoted or implemented through the project which is rather focusing on agroecology practices and nature-based solutions. In addition, production of charcoal and residue burning will be discouraged for the beneficiaries' communities
if Q7 is yes	7.1	Could the project lead to the pollution of the air, soil or water that is <i>temporary, limited in scale, and remediable</i> ?		Medium	
	7.2	Could the project lead to the pollution of the air, soil or water that is <i>continuous OR large-scale OR irremediable</i> ?		High	
	7.3	Could the project contaminate water sources that are used for human consumption?		High	
	7.4	Could the project involve chemicals or materials that are subject to international bans?		High	
8	Could the project generate waste (hazardous or non-hazardous) that cannot be reused, recycled, or adequately disposed of by the beneficiaries, WFP, or partners?		N		Agricultural residues will be used for compost production. This project will not increase the production of waste (neither non-hazardous nor hazardous) above current levels.
if Q8 is yes	8.1	Could the project produce non-hazardous waste that cannot be reused, recycled, or adequately disposed of by the beneficiaries, WFP, or partners?		Medium	
	8.2	Could the project generate any quantity of hazardous waste that cannot be adequately disposed of by WFP, partners or beneficiaries?		High	
9	Could the project lead to increased use of agrochemicals?		N		No agrochemicals will be acquired by the project. Agroecological practices with low environmental impact will be

					promoted for project crops (maize, rice and vegetables). Integrated and nature-based adaptation practices and technologies will be scaled up and disseminated. Moreover, the project will discourage the use of agrochemicals and/or reduce their application to the minimum .when used by the same targeted farmers for other crops such as cotton. Banned agrochemicals will be strictly forbidden
if Q9 is yes	9.1	Could the project lead to an increase in the use of synthetic agrochemicals that could easily be substituted by natural products or techniques?		Medium	
	9.2	Could the project involve the use of pesticides that are subject to international bans?		High	
E&S Standard 4: Climate Change				Level	Annotations
10	Could the project increase greenhouse gas emissions from fuel combustion, changes in land cover, or other sources?		N		Minor and negligible GHG emissions are expected by the project activities. Low-emission adaptive practices and technologies will be implemented at community and household levels and across the targeted food value chains. Land conservation and restoration will be promoted thorough agroecology and agroforestry techniques.
if Q10 is yes	10.1	Could the project lead to a permanent increase in the consumption of fuel (wood, charcoal, or fossil fuels) compared to the situation before the project?		Medium	
	10.2	Could the project degrade or convert the vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of 1 to 10 ha?		Medium	
	10.3	Could the project degrade or convert the vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of more than 10 ha?		High	
11	Could the project expose more people to natural hazards or make some people more vulnerable to natural hazards?		N		The project will strengthen the adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities' livelihoods to the most frequent climate change hazards affecting Poro Region, i.e., droughts, floods, heat winds and interannual rainfall variability. The introduction of an integrated gender-transformative package of climate risk management tools, practices and approaches will reduce exposure and impacts of climate shocks. Production assets will be protected and/or strengthened by reinforcing their

					absorptive capacity to cope with shocks and incentivizing climate-proofing investments. Technical, organizational, and financial capacity will be mainstreamed across food value chains to benefit women smallholder farmers and their organizations. WFP will make sure that the introduced solutions benefit the most vulnerable and do not increase existing inequalities through CBPP and continuous consultations and monitoring of progress towards livelihoods resilience
if Q11 is yes	11.1	Will the project create infrastructure or assets that could increase the exposure of any person to natural hazards?		Medium	
	11.2	Could the project change people's behaviour or livelihood strategies, increasing their exposure to natural hazards?		Medium	
	11.3	Could the project make any person more dependent on assets that would likely be damaged by natural hazards in the next 5 years?		Medium	
	11.4	Could the project make any farmer more dependent on a smaller number of crops?		Medium	
	11.5	Could the project reduce the livelihood options of any person?		Medium	
E&S Standard 5: Protection and Human rights				Level	Annotations
12	Could the project violate the rights of some people (whether beneficiaries or not)?		N		WFP has clear policies and directives on human rights, child labour, and involuntary resettlement that the organization and its cooperating partners have to adhere to. All project design and implementation approaches used are designed to ensure the participation, consultation and adequate consideration of vulnerable and marginalized groups, in particular women who are the main target for this project.
if Q12 is yes	12.1	Could the project violate or limit the rights of people granted to them by international rights standards and national law?		High	
	12.2	Could the project reinforce the discrimination of individuals or groups?		High	
13	Could the project create or exacerbate socio-economic inequalities or discrimination in the communities?		Y		Access to productive land (gardens) and water is highly unequal within and between communities and households. Given the attractive implementation of water schemes by the project, there is a residual risk that part of villagers would control the

					access to irrigated perimeters dedicated to vegetable production. Same unequal situation could happen for herders for access to water resources along the transhumant corridors. For this reason and to mitigate those risks, adequate targeting for all new assets created in this project will be conducted. In addition, productive assets will be managed at community level or by dedicated associations. Community consultations and O&M plans will ensure clear and approved access, use, and maintenance of assets. The Grievance and Redress mechanism will allow unforeseen negative effects of the project to be reported to WFP for corrective actions. FOs will manage water-related infrastructure including operations and maintenance
if Q13 is yes	13.1	Could the targeting or implementation of the project be controlled by a subset of the target group?	N	Medium	Mitigation measures to avoid control of water resources over irrigated perimeters or transhumant corridors will include participatory planning and equitable access to community members governed by customary rules.
	13.2	Could the project perpetuate existing socio-economic inequalities?	N	Medium	Use of adaptive production, processing and storage facilities and equipment will be concerted at community and FO levels with all involved representatives.
	13.3	Could the project further limit vulnerable people's access to assets?	N	High	The project will promote social inclusion and equal participation favouring the most vulnerable households
	13.4	Could the project change tenure arrangements in such a way that they create, reinforce, or exacerbate socio-economic inequalities or conflicts?	N	High	Access to productive land (gardens) and water is highly unequal in the communities and between communities. There is a risk that new assets increase this inequality; for this reason, all new assets created in this project will be managed at community level or by dedicated farmer associations. Community consultations and O&M plans will ensure clear and approved access, use, and maintenance of assets. The grievance mechanism will allow unforeseen negative effects of the project to be reported to WFP for corrective actions. Exit plan and sustainability considerations will be agreed upon with key stakeholders
14	Could the project lead to the involuntary resettlement (either physical or economic) of people?		N		The project will work with settled communities with the aim to contributing to the restoration of their landscapes. The smallholder producers selected for this project have already been involved in development activities promoted by the WFP. All of them have verifiable customary or inherited land tenure

					rights. Potential conflicts with herders and transhumant livestock raisers will be assessed during the feasibility study. However, resettlement or land displacements are excluded because of the project interventions.
if Q14 is yes	14.1	Could the project lead to the involuntary economic or physical resettlement of up to 20 people?		Medium	
	14.2	Could the project lead to the involuntary economic or physical resettlement of more than 20 people?		High	
15	Could the project lead to child labour?		N		Vulnerable minors, such as orphans, are often employed in domestic or agricultural work. WFP has a strict policy that no children younger than 14 years should be involved in any work. Additionally, WFP does not allow the employment of minors of 18 years in work that could jeopardise their health, safety, or morals. This policy also applies to all Cooperating Partners.
if Q15 is yes	15.1	Could the project involve the paid or unpaid employment of minors below the age of completion of compulsory schooling (which should be no less than 14 years) in light or regular work?		High	
	15.2	Could the project involve the paid or unpaid employment of minors of less than 18 years in activities that could jeopardise their health, safety or morals?		High	
16	Could the project negatively affect any cultural heritage (either tangible or intangible)?		N		The project will exclude high-value areas for example sacred forests and cultural heritage to ensure community mobilization. Specific villages and sites of intervention will be validated at project inception in consultation with local communities and local authorities
if Q16 is yes	16.1	Could the project negatively affect tangible or intangible cultural heritage in a <i>temporary</i> AND <i>remediable</i> way?		Medium	
	16.2	Could the project negatively affect any tangible or intangible cultural heritage with implications that are <i>permanent</i> OR <i>irremediable</i> ?		High	
17	Could the project involve or affect indigenous peoples or their territories?		N		Côte d'Ivoire is a diverse country with over 60 ethnic groups, usually classified into five principal divisions: Akan (east and center, including Lagoon peoples of the southeast), Krou (southwest), Southern Mandé (west), Northern Mandé (northwest), Sénoufo/Lobi (north center and northeast). None of them are recognized as "indigenous" in the sense of UNDRIP and IWGIA. The project will be implemented in an area

				where Fulani and Senoufo ethnic groups is present and there are no known tensions between these groups in the area. In any case, all the consultation processes used by WFP and its partners in the field are designed to be inclusive of all the groups represented in the area where the project will be implemented. The same goes for implementation and the choice of activities which are done by the communities themselves, with some activities targeted to the most vulnerable groups to ensure ownership and sustainability of the interventions. The needs, situation and preferences of vulnerable groups are of special concern during these consultations, activity design and implementation. Project sites will integrate precautions in case that some ethnic group will flag the possible presence of any cultural heritage assets
if Q17	17.1	Could the project be implemented in territories managed or claimed by indigenous peoples?		Medium
E&S 6: Gender Equality			Level	Annotations
18	Could the project lead to gender-based inequalities, discrimination, exclusion, unwanted workload and/or violence?		N	<p>Women and men have unequal access to different resources (water, agricultural land, household gardens, animals, firewood, charcoal, other cash-generating livelihoods), as these resources seem to be 'gendered'. The project will target women smallholder farmers and women-led FOs by promoting a gender transformative approach. As such gender equality, inclusion, full participation, and ownership will be the guiding principles for this project. Some of co-benefits will include an increased technical, organizational, and financial capacity, a lower effort in domestic tasks, better nutrition, and improved household incomes. Access to climate and market information services, control of productive/processing assets, literacy and security will also be improved in favour of women and youth.</p> <p>The project will comply with WFP zero tolerance policy for sexual exploitation and abuse, which will be applied at all level and counterparties. "PSEA at the Frontline" multilingual package of simplified communication material will be disseminated with</p>

					all relevant stakeholders in order to help provide frontline humanitarian workers and partners with PSEA knowledge to recognize and report SEA and to become strategic allies in its prevention.
if Q18 is yes	18.1	Could the project lead to increased unpaid work (including domestic and care work) for women and/or girls?		Medium	
	18.2	Could the project amplify gender inequities in decision-making in households and/or communities?		Medium	
	18.3	Could the project amplify existing conditions for gender-based inequalities or create new conditions for inequalities?		High	
	18.4	Could the project exacerbate or lead to gender-based violence?		High	
E&S Standard 7: Community Health, Safety and Security				Level	Annotations
19	Could the project increase tension or conflicts within the community, with neighbouring communities, or with workers from outside the community?		Y		Access and allocation of water management infrastructure could leverage frictions between community members. A similar conflictual situation could happen when transhumant herders would get access to water reservoirs used by local population. Similarly, restoration and soil conservation activities would increase farm value with potential conflicts over their control and incentivize disputes over land tenure rights.
if Q19 is yes	19.1	Could activities exacerbate existing, or create new conflicts within the community or between communities?	N	Medium	The project will promote income-generation activities and rural employment in an equitable and gender-balanced manner. Land tenure rights will be respected through traditional or customary planning and decision-making mechanisms. Potential disputes over water resources and access to community lands by transhumant herders will be settled in concertation with local stakeholders and mitigated by establishing community supported planning mechanisms. The grievance and redress mechanism will provide further guidance and safeguard on sorting local disputes. That will also be considered in the targeting process and related community-based participatory planning (CBPP) with associated concertation with communities of the proposed interventions. This process will be conducted at project inception.
	19.2	Could activities exacerbate existing violent conflicts or create new violent conflicts within the community or between communities?	N	High	

	19.3	Could the project decrease opportunities for income or employment without providing new alternatives for income or employment?	N	Medium	<p>Access to productive farmlands (household gardens) and water is highly unequal in the communities and between communities. There is a risk that new assets increase this inequality; for this reason, all new assets created in this project will be managed at community level or by dedicated associations. Community consultations and O&M plans will ensure clear and approved access, use, and maintenance of assets.</p> <p>Also access to information and trainings is highly unequal in the communities. WFP activities will target the most vulnerable members of the communities and make sure the content/timing/location of trainings is suitable for them. The grievance and redress mechanism will allow unforeseen negative effects of the project to be reported to WFP for corrective actions.</p>
	19.4	Could the project lead to influx of alien workers (less than 10% of the host community)?	N	Medium	The project will support rural employment for all workforce and farmers direct beneficiaries of the site intervention. The asset creation activities will only involve community members, no alien work force.
	19.5	Could the project lead to influx of a large alien workforce (more than 10% of the host community)?	N	High	
20	Could the work arrangements in the project violate the labour rights of the people employed by the project or pose a risk to their health or safety?		N		All asset-creation activities are community-based and do not involve heavy machinery. The assets and infrastructure aim at reducing the exposure of the communities to natural hazards. The project will meet H&S requirements and ensure COVID-19 sanitary measures are applied. Health, safety, and security risks will be reassessed at project inception and monitored through the project implementation.
if Q20 is yes	20.1	Could the project disregard fundamental labour rights or principles as defined by national and international standards?		Medium	
	20.2	Could the project pose a risk to the health or safety of people through the use of heavy equipment, heavy means of transportation, or hazardous materials?		Medium	
	20.3	Could the project cause permanent injury or the death of people through the use of heavy equipment, heavy means of transportation, or hazardous materials?		High	

21	Could the project facilitate the spread of diseases or introduce new diseases?		N		The project includes the construction of small-scale rainwater harvesting or retentions, solar pumping/drip irrigation schemes which could increase water-born, -based, or -related pests or diseases. Also, implementation of processing facilities could affect respiratory conditions. If a residual risk is identified during the implementation of the project, adequate mitigation measures will be taken based on the ESAP
if Q21 is yes	21.1	Could the project facilitate the spread of endogenous or existing diseases in the community?		Medium	
	21.2	Would the project develop water infrastructure that could facilitate the spread of water-borne diseases?		Medium	
	21.3	Could the project introduce new diseases in the community?		High	
E&S Standard 8: Accountability to Affected Populations				Level	Annotations
22	Is there a risk that the voice of some key stakeholders would not be heard in the design, implementation or monitoring of the project?		N		Most of the activities are identified by the communities through Community-Based Participatory Processes (CBPP), based on their needs and preferences, which should limit dissatisfaction. CBPP with communities and local stakeholders have been conducted since the project concept note phase and will be continued through implementation and evaluation to ensure full participation and ownership and that all beneficiaries are represented in particular ethnic groups. IDPs or refugees' groups have not been registered in Poro Region. The grievance and redress mechanism articulated at different levels – which is a common practice in WFP projects - will allow for unforeseen negative effects of the project to be reported to WFP for corrective actions.
if Q22 is yes	22.1	Could some relevant stakeholders feel that they have not been adequately consulted?		Medium	.
	22.2	Could some relevant stakeholders, in particular people or groups who are already prone to marginalization, be pressed not to participate in the consultations?		Medium	
	22.3	Could some relevant stakeholders, in particular people or groups who are already prone to marginalization, have difficulties filing complaints or feedback?		Medium	

1.3 Attestation of screening

Name and location of the project:		Women-Adapt: Enhancing the climate change adaptive capacity of smallholder farmer communities in Poro Region, focusing on vulnerable women and youth		
WFP unit or office responsible for the project:		WFP Country Office Côte d'Ivoire		
Expected timing & duration of activity:		2023-2027		
Brief summary:		Climate change adaptation project funded by GCF		
Screening carried out by:		WFP CO, proposal design team		
Result of screening:				
Category A / High	<input type="checkbox"/>	Category B / Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	Category C / Low <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>The overall project design, as well as the list of eligible activities at community level, have been screened using the WFP screening tool. The screening tool indicates a low degree of concern, i.e. category C.</p> <p>There is a risk that some of the eligible activities at community level could have some residual negative environmental and/or social impacts, but these can be easily remedied by adopting the measures outlined within the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP).</p>				

2. Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP)

As described above, the project will focus only on low/Cat. C type of interventions, avoiding any Medium/High risk activity. Environmental and social risk screenings for the on-site specific interventions to be implemented after the consultation with the local beneficiaries and will be conducted by the Cooperating Partners (in strict coordination with the Executing Entities within the PMU and in alignment with the WFP's screening tool) so to ensure no intervention will be categorized above Cat. C/ low risk.

Potential residual low-level risks, impacts, and mitigation measures will be managed through the ESAP table below. The ESAP will be implemented as an integral part of the project's interventions and duly reported upon through the annual progress report (APR – Section 4). It has to be considered as a living document which can be revised, updated and adapted depending on any additional and/or different environmental and social risks which may be identified during the implementation phase. The mitigation measures indicated herein will therefore be tailored to the specific on-site assets/interventions when these will be clearly defined.

2.1 Management of residual risks

Considering the outcomes of the above environmental and social risk screening, and the relatively small-scale nature of the assets/interventions proposed, the identified risk Category is "C/Low risk". However, some residual risks may be still envisaged as also captured within the risk screening. These residual risks can be minimized following the measures described in the table 3.

As mentioned in the Funding Proposal (main document) and in the risk screening (section 1 of this Annex), some community and household-level activities under components 1 and 2 of the project will be further defined through community-based participatory planning once the project implementation has started. These activities are selected from the menu of 'eligible' activities, listed in section 1.1. of this Annex, that are likely to have low environmental and social risks.

In any case, the activities of components 1 and 2 that are defined through the participatory planning will also be screened using the WFP Environmental and Social Risk Screening Tool (same tool that was used in section 1.2 of this Annex). This is in line with the WFP policy, GCF policy, and national regulations on Environmental Risk Assessment (Ministerial Decree n° 129/2006 and Decree 54/2015), these activities. Only 'low risk' activities will be accepted for implementation. Activities whose risk level is medium or high will not be accepted.

WFP will closely work with ANADER and local agricultural and technical counterparts for the risk screening of asset-creation activities identified by the communities during the implementation of the project.

Implementation Arrangements

During implementation and operational phase, the PMU, executing entities and cooperating partners are responsible for the execution of the measures in the ESAP; WFP country office is in charge to oversee the action plan implementation. In this regard, the ESAP is integrated in the implementation and monitoring plan of the intervention and will be subject to the formal agreement between WFP and the different partners. The executing entities and the PMU will periodically report on the risks and risk management measures and the ESAP may be adjusted based on the monitoring and reporting.

The executing entities and cooperating partners have in place units in charge of environmental and social monitoring processes that will ensure the execution of the proposed measures in accordance with WFP and GCF requirements. In the case of MINADER there is a department for plant protection and quality which oversees environmental safeguards and ANADER has a division in charge of climate change and environmental safeguards implementation. To enhance the entities capacities to undertake their roles on environmental and social safeguards as part of the project, WFP will provide specialized trainings on international standards, GCF environmental and social safeguards and WFP environmental and social framework.

In addition, to support the implementation of the measures a gender, environmental and social officer will be part of the project management unit. The officer will ensure that the necessary mitigation measures are in place, enforcing the project implementation in accordance with the environmental and social assessment and the action plan. In addition, the officer will support the reporting process ensuring is in alignment with GCF requirements and are carried out robustly and within appropriate timeframes.

Environmental and Social Risk Action Plan (ESAP)

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
Water management: rainwater harvesting small-scale drip irrigation, hand-dug water wells	Increased inequality in access to water for productive use	The project will implement CBPP for the participatory identification of the new productive assets introduced by the project. Adequate targeting will be carried out to ensure every FOs in the project will benefit from new assets, in particular water management assets. Members will be provided equitable access to productive assets through a regulated procedure whereby the FO management committee will own and manage it on behalf of its members. Irrigated perimeters will be implemented in communal land or areas assigned and managed by	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Mitigation measures to be planned/ designed at asset design stage and implemented during asset building stage	Gender-balanced access to water for productive use with priority to women and youth organizations.	No additional costs as these are part of the asset-creation budget

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		FOs to avoid friction with community members.				
	Increase in vector- and water-borne diseases	Adequate training on disease prevention and control with household beneficiaries. Awareness-raising in communities on vector- and water-borne diseases through radio broadcasting, SMS leaflets, and other communication means	Executing Entities and Cooperating Partners		Communities recognize and adequately act upon vector- and water-borne diseases	
		Ensure the implementation of low-cost efficient solutions, appropriate to the context, to prevent stagnant water collected and minimize the risk of vector -and water-borne disease.	Executing Entities and Cooperating Partners		Low-cost efficient solutions that prevent stagnant water collected and minimize the risk of vector -and water-borne disease implemented	

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
Agriculture: Crop diversification and sustainable production intensification. and AFOLU: agroforestry techniques and introduction of fruit and forest trees for land restoration and water management: Irrigated vegetable gardens	Increased inequality in access to productive gardens	The project will implement a solid targeting process, CBPP and O&M plans for the participatory implementation of the new productive assets introduced by the project. New vegetable gardens will be owned and managed by the beneficiary FOs including operation and maintenance. The Grievance and Redress Mechanism will allow unforeseen negative effects of the project to be reported to WFP for corrective actions.	Executing Entities and Cooperating Partners	Mitigation measures to be part of asset design and asset building	Women will be prioritized to gain access and management of irrigated vegetable gardens	No additional costs as these are part of the asset-creation budget
	Introduction of invasive crop varieties	The project will promote use of local, native, indigenous crop varieties and seeds. Only crops and varieties endorsed and approved by MINADER will be introduced and produced by FOs	Executing Entities and Cooperating Partners	Mitigation measures to be part of asset design and asset building	Project food crops are produced in an environmentally-friendly manner that preserves the ecosystems and natural resources.	No additional costs as these should be part of the assets building budget.
	Poor water quality and pollution	Members will be trained in efficient and effective water management, only agroecological practices will be implemented in irrigated gardens				
	Potential soil and water pollution by chemical fertilizers and pesticides for cotton production	Use of Agro-chemicals for the project crops is discouraged and replaced by agroecology practices; use of composts and biopesticides	PMU	Mitigation measures to be part of asset design and asset building	Use of agrochemicals is avoided or reduced to the maximum in nutritional gardens. Composts and	No additional costs as these should be part of the assets building budget.

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
	(not targeted by the project)	will be promoted to control pests and diseases.			biopesticides are produced and used.	
	Negative ecological / biodiversity impact from non-native species	The project will promote use of local, native, indigenous crop varieties and seeds. Only crops and varieties endorsed and approved by MINADER will be introduced and produced by the FOs.	Executing Entities and Cooperating Partners	Mitigation measures part of activity design	New crop varieties and agroforestry species are non-invasive and do not encroach natural habitats	No additional costs as these are part of design.
AFOLU: wind-break reforestation	Negative ecological /biodiversity impact from non-native species	Only native species will be proposed for reforestation	Executing Entities and Cooperating Partners	Mitigation measures part of activity design	Areas are reforested with native vegetation	No additional costs as these are part of design.
Agriculture: creation of post-harvest (processing and storage) structures Water management: small-scale water supply facilities and transhumant corridors	Increased tensions in communities depending on location of infrastructure	The location and targeting of new infrastructure is decided through community-based participatory planning. New infrastructure is owned by either a FO or the entire community whereby representatives will be elected to avoid friction with community members. Where possible, the association will secure land rights for the	PMU	Mitigation measures part of activity design and implementation	Infrastructure is managed by a FO or by the community. Land rights are secure.	No additional costs as these are part of design.

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		infrastructure through a land tenure certificate or customary rights.				
Agriculture: Improved processing and storage benefiting FOs and HH	<p>Waste and trash due to use of storage bags</p> <p>Injuries and accidents</p> <p>Respiratory diseases for households cooking due to the use of charcoal</p> <p>Food contamination</p> <p>Increased use of engine-powered fossil fuels for daily functioning</p>	<p>Reduce, reuse and recycle the use of storage bags</p> <p>Provision of PPE Application of occupational H&S regulations Application of ILO labour standards and national labor laws Food quality controls</p> <p>Use of efficient cook stoves</p> <p>Proper locations of processing facilities to avoid dust</p> <p>Use of clean fuels such as biodiesel or biooil</p>	PMU	Mitigation measures part of activity design and implementation	<p>No increased waste or waste collection due to improved storage promoted by the project</p> <p>Minimum risk of injuries and/or respiratory disease and/or food contamination</p> <p>Use of renewable energy sources, Improved health conditions</p>	<p>No additional costs as these are part of design.</p> <p>PPE: Estimated budgeted amount (to be revised at project inception): 20,000 USD</p>

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
Targeting and full participation of rural communities and vulnerable households	Inadequate/inappropriate targeting would generate internal friction and tensions with communities and households including conflicts between farmers and herders over transhumant corridors	Local authorities, communities and households will be sensitized and adequately informed about targeting modalities/CFM/IRM and participation in project activities through CBPP	Executing Entities and Cooperating Partners	Mitigation measures planned at project inception	Vulnerable groups or community members, in particular women and youth are fully included and involved in project activities	No additional costs as these are part of design
Trainings/technical assistance	Women, youth, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups or community members are excluded from trainings and technical support	Inclusive targeting process and CBPP at project inception. Training participation and training materials will be accommodated for content/location/time/language to the specific needs of vulnerable peoples	PMU	Mitigation measures to be part of activity design	Vulnerable groups or community members, in particular women and youth have equal access to training	No additional costs as these are part of design.
Working conditions in the supply chain of solar PV components	Forced and child labour; unsafe/unhealthy working conditions	Application of occupational H&S regulations Application of ILO labour standards and national labor laws	PMU	Mitigation measures part of activity design and implementation	Minimum risk related to working conditions in the supply chain of solar PV components	No additional costs as this is part of design.
Decommissioning and abandonment for solar panels, solar pumps, and solar driers	Inadequate disposal of solar panels, solar pumps, and solar driers appliances	Ensure that procurement documentation includes specific requirements for the selected company related to necessary arrangements for decommissioning and abandonment for all appliances	Executing Entities and Cooperating Partners	Mitigation measure part of activity design and implementation	Safely disposal of solar panels, solar pumps, and solar driers appliances	No additional costs as this is part of design.

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		of solar panels, solar pumps, and solar driers.				

3. National policies and regulatory requirements applicable to the proposed activities

Subsector	Law or regulation	Institution
Agriculture	National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNIA2, 2018-2025), local development plans	MINADER
Climate	National Strategy on Climate Change (2015-2020), the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the Third National Communication to UNFCCC and the National Strategy for Climate-Smart Agriculture (2018-2025), GCF Country Programme, CBA plans, NAP development process Act No 2014-390 of 20 June 2014 Guidance on Sustainable Development	MINEDD
AFOLU	NDC, Third National Communication, Law No. 2002-102 of February 11, 2002, to establish, manage and finance national parks and nature reserve	MINEDD
Water	National Water Policy (2019) Law No. 98-755 of 23 December 1998 of the Water Code	Ministry of Water and Forestry and National Environment Agency (ANDE)
Land tenure rights	Law No. 98 - 750 of December 23, 1998 (<i>as amended by Act No. 2004-412 of 14 August 2004</i>) relating to rural land (article 1), states that any Ivorian individual is entitled to own land. National Development Plan (2021 - 2025)	National Assembly
Environment	Law No. 96-766 of 3 October 1996 of the Environmental Code Environmental Impact Studies 96-894 - Decree of 3 November 1996	MINEDD and ANDE
Gender	Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1995 National Gender Policy (2009) National Gender Strategy (2014)	National Assembly Ministry of Family, Woman and Child

4. Summary of consultations

4.1 List of consultations held for the development of the project proposal

Stakeholder	Nr of representatives	Date(s)
Stakeholder and community consultations held between September 2019 and January 2021 in Abidjan and Poro Region	30 men 60 women	September 2019 - up to January 2021
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) – national level	10 men 5 women	February – June 2021
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD) – national level	5 men 10 women	February 2021
Regional Directorate of Agriculture (MINADER) – Korhogo	2 women 5 men	March - June 2021
National stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ANADER ▪ SODEXAM ▪ ORANGE 	20 women 25 men	March – June 2021

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FIRCA ▪ African Development Bank ▪ AFD ▪ World Bank ▪ FAO ▪ IFAD ▪ ENSEA ▪ GGGI ▪ FPC-CI – fédération des unions des sociétés coopératives ▪ IGT ▪ ADERIZ ▪ CNRA 		
<p>Insurance companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ATLAS ASSURANCES ▪ ATLANTIC ASSURANCES ▪ SAHAM ASSURANCES ▪ AVEC /CPGK (coordination des promoteurs de groupes de Korhogo) 	<p>6 men 6 women</p>	<p>March - June 2021</p>
<p>Local stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direction Régionale MINADER ▪ Direction Régionale MIRAH ▪ Direction Régionale Eaux et Forêts ▪ Direction Régionale Environnement ▪ Direction Régionale - Femme Famille et Enfant ▪ Conseil Régional du Poro ▪ Prefecture du Poro ▪ Mairie de Korhogo ▪ Chambre Régionale d'Agriculture ▪ Université de Korhogo-département-Géographie & Environnement ▪ CNRA ▪ ANADER ▪ OCPV ▪ ADERIZ ▪ SODEXAM ▪ URESCOCI ▪ COIC/LCCI ▪ SUCAF ▪ Projets MINADER ▪ SUCAF/SUCRIVOIRE ▪ INTERMANGUE ▪ UCOVISA ▪ UFACOCI ▪ ARACNO ▪ ARK ▪ BFGD ▪ BVP ▪ ECOJEUNE ▪ COOPEC ▪ ADVANS ▪ ACF ▪ GIZ ▪ HKI ▪ CARITAS ▪ CARE INTERNATIONAL ▪ International Rescue Committee (IRC) ▪ Projet d'Appui au Développement des Filières Agricoles (PADFA) 	<p>Ca. 50 men 40 women</p>	<p>March-June 2021</p>

Communities of Korhogo, Loyerikaha, Nakaha, Zonguitakaha, Ganon , Solomongou,	310 women, 150 men	March - June 2021
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4.2 Information disclosed during consultations

- Goal and objectives of the project
- Project area
- Setup of the project (summary of the 3 components)
- Eligible activities at community and household levels
- Stakeholders involved in the project
- Disclosure of potential environmental and social risks of eligible activities
- Disclosure of the results of the gender analysis
- Donors involved the project and contributions from counterparts
- Expected level of funding of the project
- Expected timeline of the project
- Linkages with previous or other ongoing projects
- Scaling up and replicability
- Exit strategy and sustainability
- Grievance and redress mechanisms

4.3 Key issues and concerns raised during the consultations

The table below summarizes the key environmental and social concerns raised during the stakeholder and community consultations and how they will be addressed by the project. The table is organized by the nine WFP standards, which were also used for the environmental and social risk screening in section 1.2.

Natural resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slash-and-burn for food and charcoal production. - Degradation of local environment and loss of natural resources, in particular soil fertility and water supplies. - Ecosystems are degraded and increasingly affected by climate change hazards, there is need for appropriate adaptation practices to restore the functionality of ecosystems
Biodiversity and Ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are potential conflicts between farmers and transhumant herders for the access to water reservoirs and passage across farmlands. The project team will work with communities and local authorities to identify transhumant corridors to protect food production and natural ecosystems. - Farmer communities acknowledge the importance of crop diversification as coping strategy to reduce climate shocks. Farmers are willing to associate crops and introduce agroforestry with fruit trees. The project will promote agroecology and ecosystem-based adaptation to improve farmland productivity and conserve agrobiodiversity. - There is a shortage of quality inputs including seeds, vegetative material, and fertilizers for staple crop production. Inputs from commercial crops (cotton) are sometimes used for food staple crops, including agrochemicals with associated environmental impacts. - Horticulture production is compounded by local and imported varieties the latter being more productive and have better market value. More and more households are also cultivating non-traditional vegetables such as tomatoes or pepper. Nevertheless, imports increase dependence on market availability and production costs. There is a concern, however, that not all households have equal access to these new crops and to irrigated perimeters. - Indiscriminate forest cutting for charcoal production, gold mining and farmland/housing encroachment, increases land degradation and biodiversity loss intensifying the impact of climate change hazards.

Resource Efficiency and Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is shortage of fossil fuel for processing facilities. - Waste is produced by use of agrochemicals in cotton production.
Pollution Prevention and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residue burning is common soil practices before the next growing season. - Some communities mentioned respiratory diseases caused by the production of charcoal. Agroecology and conservation agriculture practices will be implemented to reduce the risk of pollution.
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased GHG emissions due to slash-and-burn, the project will mitigate and reduce emission sources and increase carbon stocks
Human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child labour is frequent when harvesting cotton plantations. Cotton production is sometime part of household's livelihoods. WFP strongly discourages child labour and will apply the policy against the employment of children below 14 years.
Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a clear division of farm activities with males dedicated to commercial crops/livestock and females to staples and vegetable production. The project will work with women-led FOs and female-headed households to ensure equitable access to productive assets. - Women and girls are in charge of fetching water. An increased use of water in agriculture could increase burden on women. The project will engage women and men in the planning and implementation of assets - There is a risk of increasing gender-based violence (GBV) as result of prioritized access to productive assets granted by the project. Also, increased income opportunities and trainings to women may lead to increased GBV - Women collect firewood for domestic use, men produce charcoal for commerce.
Community Health, Safety and Security (including conflicts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to irrigate perimeters may accentuate inequalities and generate conflict within the community. The project will target the most vulnerable households in each community. Also, the project will target FOs, to facilitate equal access to new assets such as irrigated plots. - In theory water points can only be used by paying users, hence they could reinforce power inequalities or risk of abandonment. The project will provide hands-on support to the FOs that manage water infrastructure to ensure their sustainability in time and fair access to the water resources. - Unequal access to new crops or seeds (short-cycled maize and rice) could reinforce inequality. The project will work with FOs to facilitate equal access to new technologies or seeds. - Potential conflicts between farmers and herders due to poor delimitation of areas for agriculture and transhumant corridors. Where possible, the project will engage communities to demarcate the different land use areas.
Accountability to Affected Populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will work with the most needed vulnerable communities on the basis of a transparent targeting and CBPP. WFP and stakeholders will be held accountable for expected project outputs. In case of issues, WFP will implement a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism.

Environmental and Social Risks addressed by the project. The activities have been designed with participation of all stakeholders in the formulation and validation processes with the intention of maximizing the benefits at community (mostly component 1) and household (mostly component 2 and 3) levels and minimizing environmental and social risks. Activities under component 1 and 2 are small-scale interventions and will be further defined at project inception on the basis of consultations in the communities. Any activities under component 1 and 2 that are further defined after the start of the project will also be screened by means of the WFP screening tool. No medium or high-risk activities will be allowed. The activities of component 3 are intended to strengthen the financial and market capacity of farmer groups and are equally of low environmental and social risk.

5. Stakeholder engagement plan

The engagement of stakeholders will be a continuous process and will be conducted in all project areas. The community consultations are held in the first year during the project inception period (initial 6 months of project activities).

Stakeholder Engagement Plan for GCF Activities														
Activity	Who	Year 1												Frequency/Comments
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Community Based Participatory Planning	WFP, Contractors/Partners, MINADER/ANADER, SODEXAM, inputs and service providers, community and FOs representatives prioritizing women		X	X	X	X								Targeting and CBBPs are done at the beginning of the project cycle. The output is a Community Action Plan (CAP), which outlines clear priorities for resilience activities to be implemented. The CAP has a medium/long term vision, covering 5 years. CBBPs are not expected to be re-done during the project cycle, but CAPs can be updated based on the changing context/priorities. CBPPs are done in periods that do not compete with key livelihood activities to ensure all can participate without overburdening anyone. The period selected is February to May during project inception and before the start of the rainy season.

The other steps in the stakeholders' engagement plan are repeated on a yearly basis and are presented below as a calendar.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan for GCF Activities														
Activity	Who	Year 1 to 5, repeated yearly												Frequency/Comments
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Community Based Participatory Planning	WFP, Contractors/Partners, MINADER/ANADER, SODEXAM, inputs and		X	X	X	X								Targeting and CBBPs are done at the beginning of the project cycle. The output is a Community Action Plan (CAP), which outlines clear priorities for

	service providers, community and FOs prioritizing women														resilience activities to be implemented. The CAP has a medium/long term vision, covering 5 years. CBBPs are not expected to be re-done during the project cycle, but CAPs can be updated based on the changing context/priorities. CBPPs are done in periods that do not compete with key livelihood activities to ensure all can participate without overburdening anyone. The period selected is February to May before the start of the rainy season.
Receiving feedback from participants	WFP Project Coordinator and Field Office Staff	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	All WFP projects have a grievance and redress mechanism through which participants can voice their concerns, comments, and suggestions to the project, which are used by the project team to better design and roll out its activities. By having a system that is anonymous and accessible to all, it guarantees that regardless of the individual's gender, age, or other identifiers, they can have a say in the project to enhance their benefit from the intervention. Participants can call a dedicated hotline or submit written feedback through suggestion boxes placed in key project locations by the field staff. A dedicated staff in the Korhogo WFP's Field Office reviews and logs the complaints, ensuring they are addressed accordingly. These activities take place throughout the project cycle.
Project monitoring (feedback from participants)	WFP Field Office Staff with Country Office support	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	WFP and partners conduct output monitoring on a monthly basis using established standard operating procedures and questionnaires. WFP is	

															responsible for outcome monitoring, done through household surveys, and undertakes this work twice a year (shown in bold). In the case of an insurance payout, an additional household survey is conducted by WFP to ascertain the benefit and use of the insurance payout, as well as satisfaction with the insurance product.
Provision of tailored climate information services to stakeholders	WFP and partners	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	At the start of activities, there will be a climate services needs assessment to understand the information needs of different (last-mile) users in the targeted area, including women, men, and specific vulnerable groups. This will help ensure that the right information, in the adequate format (including communication channel) and timing is made accessible for users to base their decision-making. The survey is done once. Climate services are provided in advance of the agricultural season (the forecast) and in-season updates are provided every 10 days. The delivery channels are set up to enable two-way communication, so that feedback can be received on an ongoing basis on the type of information needed.
Insurance Post Distribution Monitoring (data collection and feedback from participants)	WFP Field Office Staff										X	X	X	X	As noted above, as part of the regular project monitoring, in case of an insurance payout, there is an additional household survey to ascertain the satisfaction with the insurance product, the use and benefit of the payout, and other feedback they may have. This is used to inform the refinement of the insurance product. Payout usually happens around the time of the

														expected harvest, which is from September to December.
Insurance index design and provision	WFP, Cooperating Partners, Insurance Company Staff			X	X	X								WFP with the University of Columbia take a participatory approach to index design using both scientific data and farmer feedback to develop the most fitting product for the context. This is achieved through a number of consultations that engage different groups within the target community with gender considerations ensuring that this is fitting to the needs and capacities of all in the project area. This is typically done before the start of the agricultural season from March to May.
Insurance and Climate Services Post Season Assessment	WFP, Cooperating Partners, Insurance Company Staff									X	X	X	X	For climate services a planning and review workshop is held at the end of the season to gather feedback from partners and stakeholders on the delivery of climate services. Based on this, the activities are refined for subsequent years. For insurance, using data on the weather and crop performance during the season, stakeholders engaged in the process also meet to review the component. It is based on this feedback that the activities may be modified. Notably, this may take place at the time that the insurance payout is confirmed to ensure that the payout matches the ground reality. Both take place around the expected time of harvest.
VSL feedback processes	WFP, Cooperating Partners	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	When VSL groups are set up, they are supported to establish group dynamics and rules that will help cement the membership and their willingness to pool their resources. Groups are thus

															supported to set up rules and procedures that are fitting with the needs of the different group members, considerate of gender differences. Based on the findings of the discussions, the project is able to design tailored trainings that help overcome any key limitations in capacities, for example illiteracy among women. Regular follow up is offered to support the groups.
Bi-annual meetings in Abidjan of the PSC	PSC senior members at national level with PMU members	X						X							Meet to review yearly progress and provide technical oversight to the project management unit (PMU)
PMU Monthly Meetings in Poro	PMU members, Contractors/Partners, etc.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Meet to discuss project operationalization goals and progress, based on the annual workplan and budget.

6. Grievance and redress mechanisms

WFP has a country-level complaints and feedback mechanism in every country where it operations and an institutional-level grievance redress mechanism.

The first interface for complaints or grievances from beneficiaries or affected populations is the country-level complaints and feedback mechanism. The country-level complaints and feedback mechanism in Côte d'Ivoire has three channels: direct interface committee, suggestion boxes and tollfree helplines. Beneficiaries are free to make a choice of which feedback mechanism to use.

- The **direct interface** committee consists of community members (50% women at least) who are tasked with receiving and recording complaints and feedback from other members of the community, as well as channelling this to the responsible project officer. At all times feedback is given promptly, and for those requiring investigations, the Incident Management Protocol is followed, and this requires that investigations be done between 2-5 working days and findings shared with relevant stakeholders.
- **Suggestion boxes** are a free and easy way to collect real experiences and honest suggestions from anyone. The suggestion box is mostly used where anonymity is required by the user. The suggestion box is located at a strategic, secluded and convenient place so that people are not afraid to use it. It is lockable and the keys are kept with the responsible WFP officer. The box is opened in the presence of the project team. All feedback is documented and categorised for reporting and/ or follow-up if necessary.
- The **tollfree hotline** allow participants to call or text their suggestions and complaints related to the project. The hotline number is throughout the project cycle and especially in key activities like registration. Project staff also ensure that they visibly display banners with details about the hotline through use of posters. The number is also available on registration cards. The management of the toll-free is done by a third party. All calls that come in are documented and categorised and transmitted to WFP. Immediate response can be given depending on the type of feedback/complaint.

The three channels of the complaints and feedback mechanism are explained to the communities during the community consultations that are held in the first year of project implementation. The tollfree number is also printed on all communication material about the project distributed to stakeholders.

Information on the GCF's IRM, including contact details and modality to file a complaint is communicated to the Project Steering Committee and to our cooperating partners/Service Providers in the field. When they provide beneficiaries with information on the GRM, they are requested to also provide contact details of the GCF's IRM. However, please note that most of the project beneficiaries do not have access to the internet and might find too expensive reaching an international phone number, therefore the GCF's IRM might not be the most suited channel for them.

For all the 3 mechanisms, data is captured into a common log and some of the information collected includes name of the person providing feedback, village, ward, district, cooperating partner, programme, nature of feedback. Issues are followed-up, investigated and action taken to improve on programme delivery. Data is analysed and reports are shared monthly. Feedback is also communicated through stakeholder meetings and beneficiary meetings during registrations and distributions. For sensitive issues, feedback is given to the concerned persons bilaterally.

Issues of a severe nature that needs urgent escalation are referred immediately to CO management within 24 hours. All non-WFP related cases are referred to relevant stakeholders. Depending on the nature, the incident management protocol can also be initiated, which may lead to elevation of the case to the institutional-level grievance and redress mechanism managed by the Office of Investigations at the WFP headquarters.

Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH)

In alignment with WFP the Charter of the United Nations, the Staff Rules and Regulations, and the Standards of Conduct of the International Civil Service, WFP is committed to ensuring that all its workplaces are free from abuse, offensive behaviour, harassment, abuse of authority and discrimination. Any reports of abusive conduct will be dealt with promptly, justly and effectively in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework and the

procedures. Failure to meet obligations may lead to administrative or disciplinary action, up to and including summary dismissal. The policy outlines the roles of all WFP employees, those with managerial responsibilities, to prevent SEAH, as well as processes for dispute resolution, mediation and effectiveness monitoring. Employees who feel affected by abusive conduct are strongly encouraged to speak out through any of the informal and formal channels outlined in the Circular. Every year, a report on disciplinary practice is issued by WFP and includes an account of disciplinary measures imposed in confirmed instances of abusive conduct. This policy applies to:

- All WFP employees, regardless of contract type or duration;
- All WFP partners, suppliers, contract workers and external service providers.

Complaints related to SEAH in addition can be reported to the Office of Inspections and Investigations or with the designated Focal Point at the country or field office levels, or his/her alternate, they are present in all Regional Bureaus, Country Offices and field offices with significant staff presence. Focal Points support senior management in creating a SEA-preventative environment and raise awareness of WFP employees and partners. The Ethics Office administers a network of over 300 PSEA Focal Points and alternates.

The institutional-level grievance and redress mechanism can also be contacted directly at the confidential email hotline@wfp.org, the confidential phone +39 06 6513 3663, or the confidential fax +39 06 6513 2063.

GCF Independent Redress Mechanism

The IRM is another avenue by which project affected people can seek redress, particularly when related to non-compliance with GCF policies or procedures. The IRM encourages the use of local grievance mechanisms where appropriate.

The WFP's CFM has been established to receive complaints and feedback and functions in a collaborative manner and in a way that is complementary to GCF independent Redress Mechanism and requiring that any gaps or weaknesses be addressed. The IRM helps project affected people or communities address problems by convening dialogues or conducting investigations in a manner that is timely, fair and independent.

The GCF does not tolerate retaliation. The GCF is committed to protecting anyone who reports wrongdoing, makes a complaint or cooperates with a GCF investigation. The GCF provides this protection through the Independent Integrity Unit (IIU) and the Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM). The GCF's Supporting Operating Procedures of the Independent Redress Mechanism on Retaliation (SOPs) have been developed to facilitate the implementation of provisions of the Procedures and Guidelines (PGs) on retaliation. The SOPs will be considered in the Project level Grievance and redress mechanisms.

Any person, group or community who believes they have been, or may be, harmed by a GCF project including those under consideration can file a complaint. There is no special form required to submit a complaint. However, complaints should include the following information: a) Name and contact details of the person(s) or community filing the complaint; b) A brief description of the GCF funded project or programme; c) A description of the harm or impact; d) If submitted by a representative, a letter from the affected person(s) or community allowing the representative to file the complaint with the IRM.

GCF can also be contacted directly at email irm@gcfund.org and phone +82 32 458 6485.