

**THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.**

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST

Table 1: Trigger questions (if you trigger any of this table questions, please also respond to the questions in the second table)

	Question	YES	NO
1	<p>Would this project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • result in the degradation (biological or physical) of soils or undermine sustainable land management practices; or • include the development of a large irrigation scheme, dam construction, use of wastewater or affect the quality of water; or • reduce the adaptive capacity to climate change or increase GHG emissions significantly; or • result in any changes to existing tenure rights¹ (formal and informal²) of individuals, communities or others to land, fishery and forest resources? 	Yes, we use the VGGT and may result in positive changes to land tenure (refer to 1.10).	
2	Would this project be executed in or around protected areas or natural habitats, decrease the biodiversity or alter the ecosystem functionality, use alien species, or use genetic resources?		No, however the proximity to natural parks is listed under 4.7, so unclear as to whether we need to mark this here as well.

¹ Tenure rights are rights to own, use or benefit from natural resources such as land, water bodies or forests

² Socially or traditionally recognized tenure rights that are not defined in law may still be considered to be 'legitimate tenure rights'.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

	Question	YES	NO
3	<p>Would this project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce crops and varieties previously not grown, and/or; • Provide seeds/planting material for cultivation, and/or; • Involve the importing or transfer of seeds and or planting material for cultivation <u>or</u> research and development; • Supply or use modern biotechnologies or their products in crop production, and/or • Establish or manage planted forests? 	<p>Possibly yes, depending on necessity: The preferred approach of the project is to mobilize and train communities involved in restoration for local seed collection. Where necessary, we may build on existing seed exchange networks between the national seed centers in the eight countries. We would work with local partners (national seed centers, local communities producing surplus seeds) for restoration in some instances. (Refer to 3.2.1)</p>	
4	<p>Would this project introduce non-native or non-locally adapted species, breeds, genotypes or other genetic material to an area or production system, or modify in any way the surrounding habitat or production system used by existing genetic resources?</p>	<p>No, however the sub-question in relation to proximity to a national park is yes, therefore this safeguard is still relevant (see 4.7).</p>	

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

	Question	YES	NO
5	<p>Would this project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> result in the direct or indirect procurement, supply or use of pesticides³: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on crops, livestock, aquaculture, forestry, household; or as seed/crop treatment in field or storage; or through input supply programmes including voucher schemes; or for small demonstration and research purposes; or for strategic stocks (locust) and emergencies; or causing adverse effects to health and/or environment; or result in an increased use of pesticides in the project area as a result of production intensification; or result in the management or disposal of pesticide waste and pesticide contaminated materials; or <p>result in violations of the Code of Conduct?</p>	Potentially yes re: indirect use of pesticides due to increased production (see 5.3 and 5.4)	
6	Would this project permanently or temporarily remove people from their homes or means of production/livelihood or restrict their access to their means of livelihood?		No.
7	Would this project affect the current or future employment situation of the rural poor, and in particular the labour productivity, employability, labour conditions and rights at work of self-employed rural producers and other rural workers?	Yes, it is expected to bring benefits to communities relying on NTFP. (Please refer to 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.6, 7.7, and 7.11)	

³ Pesticide means any substance, or mixture of substances of chemical or biological ingredients intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest, or regulating plant growth.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

	Question	YES	NO
8	Could this project risk overlooking existing gender inequalities in access to productive resources, goods, services, markets, decent employment and decision-making? For example, by not addressing existing discrimination against women and girls, or by not taking into account the different needs of men and women.		No
9	<p>Would this project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have indigenous peoples* living outside the project area^a where activities will take place; or • have indigenous peoples living in the project area where activities will take place; or • adversely or seriously effect on indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical^b and non-physical or intangible^c) inside and/or outside the project area; or be located in an area where cultural resources exist? 	Yes, in terms of traditional and underserved African communities. Please refer to 9.1.1, 9.1.2, and 9.4.	
<p><i>* FAO considers the following criteria to identify indigenous peoples: priority in time with respect to occupation and use of a specific territory; the voluntary perpetuation of cultural distinctiveness (e.g. languages, laws, and institutions); self-identification; an experience of subjugation, marginalization, dispossession, exclusion or discrimination (whether or not these conditions persist).</i></p> <p><i>^aThe phrase "Outside the project area" should be read taking into consideration the likelihood of project activities to influence the livelihoods, land access and/or rights of Indigenous Peoples' irrespective of physical distance. In example: If an indigenous community is living 100 km away from a project area where fishing activities will affect the river yield which is also accessed by this community, then the user should answer "YES" to the question.</i></p> <p><i>^bPhysical defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, group of structures, natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance located in urban or rural settings, ground, underground or underwater.</i></p> <p><i>^cNon-physical or intangible defined as "the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith that communities, groups, and in some cases individuals, recognize as part of their spiritual and/or cultural heritage"</i></p>			

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

Table 2: Second Level Questions (please answer those questions below that correspond to any safeguard triggered in table 1)

SAFEGUARD 1 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Question	Management of soil and land Resources	No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
1.1	Would this project result in the degradation (biological or physical) of soils	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Demonstrate how the project applies and adheres to the principles of the World Soil Charter	No
1.2	Would this project undermine sustainable land management practices?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No

	Management of water resources and small dams	No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
1.3	Would this project develop an irrigation scheme that is more than 20 hectares or withdraws more than 1000 m3/day of water?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Specify the following information: a) implementation of appropriate efficiency principles and options to enhance productivity, b) technically feasible water conservation measures, c) alternative water supplies, d) resource contamination mitigation or/and avoidance,	No

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

			<p>e) potential impact on water users downstream,</p> <p>f) water use offsets and demand management options to maintain total demand for water resources within the available supply.</p> <p>g) The ICID-checklist will be included, as well as appropriate action within the project to mitigate identified potential negative impacts.</p> <p>h) Projects aiming at improving water efficiency <u>will carry out thorough water accounting</u> in order to avoid possible negative impacts such as waterlogging, salinity or reduction of water availability downstream.</p>	
1.4	Would this project develop an irrigation scheme that is more than 100 hectares or withdraws more than 5000 m3/day of water?	LOW RISK	<p style="text-align: center;">HIGH RISK</p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	No
1.5	Would this project aim at improving an irrigation scheme (without expansion)?	LOW RISK	<p style="text-align: center;">MODERATE RISK</p> <p>The ICID-checklist will be included, as well as appropriate action within</p>	No

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

			<p>the project to mitigate identified potential negative impacts.</p> <p>Projects aiming at improving water efficiency <u>will carry out thorough water accounting</u> in order to avoid possible negative impacts such as waterlogging, salinity or reduction of water availability downstream.</p>	
1.6	Would this project affect the quality of water either by the release of pollutants or by its use, thus affecting its characteristics (such as temperature, pH, DO, TSS or any other?	LOW RISK	<p>HIGH RISK</p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	No
1.7	Would this project include the usage of wastewater?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>Demonstrate how the project applies and adheres to applicable national guidelines or, if not available, the WHO/FAO/UNEP Guidelines on Safe Usage of Waste Water in Agriculture</p>	No
1.8	Would this project involve the construction or financing of a dam that is more than 15 m. in height?	LOW RISK	CANNOT PROCEED	No

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

1.9	Would this project involve the construction or financing of a dam that is more than 5 m. in height?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No
------------	--	-----------------	--	----

Tenure		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures	
1.10	<p>Would this project permanently or temporarily deny or restrict access to natural resources to which they have rights of access or useCould this project result in any changes to existing <i>tenure rights</i>¹ (<i>formal and informal</i>²) of individuals, communities or others to land, fishery and forest resources?</p> <p>¹Tenure rights are rights to own, use or benefit from natural resources such as land, water bodies or forests</p> <p>²Socially or traditionally recognized tenure rights that are not defined in law may still be considered to be 'legitimate tenure rights'.</p>		LOW RISK	PROCEED TO NEXT Q	Yes – in a positive way, this project builds on the VGGT. Also, if restoration requires a (temporary) exclusion of grazing or other uses, this would be negotiated locally with all relevant user groups prior to the start of the restoration activities.
	1.10.1	Could this project result in a negative change to existing legitimate tenure rights?	MODERATE RISK Demonstrate how the project applies and adheres to the principles/framework of the Voluntary	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No

**THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.**

			Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT)		
	Climate		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
1.11	Could this project result in a reduction of the adaptive capacity to climate change for any stakeholders in the project area?		LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No
1.12	Could this project result in a reduction of resilience against extreme weather events?		LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No
1.13	could this project result in a net increase of GHG emissions beyond those expected from increased production?		LOW RISK	PROCEED TO NEXT Q	No
	1.13.1	Is the expected increase below the level specified by FAO guidance or	HIGH RISK A full environmental and	LOW RISK	Not applicable

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

		national policy/law (whichever is more stringent)?	social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.		
	1.13.2	Is the expected increase above the level specified by FAO guidance or national policy/law (whichever is more stringent)?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	Not applicable

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

SAFEGUARD 2 BIODIVERSITY, ECOSYSTEMS AND NATURAL HABITATS

Protected areas, buffer zones or natural habitats		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
2.1	Would this project be implemented within a legally designated protected area or its buffer zone?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No

Biodiversity Conservation		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
2.2	Would this project change a natural ecosystem to an agricultural/aquacultural/forestry production unit with a reduced diversity of flora and fauna?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No
2.3	Would this project increase the current impact on the surrounding environment for example by using more water, chemicals or machinery than previously?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Demonstrate in the project document what measures will be taken to minimize adverse impacts on the environment and ensure that implementation of these measures is reported in the risk log during progress reports.	No. The restoration techniques used will reduce superficial run-off and increase water infiltration in the soil, thereby increasing aquifer recharge and water availability. All the tree species used are native, with moderate water consumption.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

Use of alien species		No	Yes	Please describe mitigation measures
2.4	<p>Would this project use an alien species which has exhibited an invasive* behavior in the country or in other parts of the world or a species with unknown behavior?</p> <p>*An invasive alien species is defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity as “an alien species whose introduction and/or spread threaten biological diversity” (see https://www.cbd.int/invasive/terms.shtml).</p>	LOW RISK	<p>HIGH RISK</p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	No

Access and benefit sharing for genetic resources		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
2.5	<p>Would this project involve access to genetic resources for their utilization and/or access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by indigenous, local communities and/or farmers?</p>	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>Ensure that the following issues are considered and appropriate action is taken. The issues identified and the action taken to address them must be included in the project document and reported on in progress reports.</p> <p>For plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) falling under the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing (MLS) of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources</p>	<p>No. We will train local communities to collect and condition seeds of trees, shrubs, and forbs that are widespread in the Sahel. Communities may use this seed for their own restoration activities and sell it to seed distribution centers for use by other communities under Component 1 (Output 1.2). All the benefits from these activities and from the use of the seeds in restoration efforts will accrue to the communities.</p>

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

			<p>for Food and Agriculture (Treaty), ensure that Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA) has been signed and comply with SMTA provisions.</p> <p>For genetic resources, other than PGRFA falling under the MLS of the Treaty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that, subject to domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation or other regulatory requirements, prior informed consent has been granted by the country providing the genetic resources that is the country of origin of the resources or that has acquired the resources in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, unless otherwise determined by that country; and 2. Ensure that benefits arising from the utilization of the genetic resources as well as subsequent applications and commercialization are shared 	
--	--	--	--	--

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

			<p>in a fair and equitable way with the country providing the genetic resources that is the country of origin of the resources or that has acquired the resources in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity; and</p> <p>3. Ensure that, in accordance with domestic law, prior informed consent or approval and involvements of indigenous and local communities is obtained for access to genetic resources where the indigenous and local communities have the established right to grant such resources; and</p> <p>4. Ensure that, in accordance with domestic legislation regarding the established rights of these indigenous and local communities over the genetic resources, are shared in a fair and equitable way with the communities concerned, based on mutually agreed terms.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

			<p>For traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by indigenous and local communities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ensure, in accordance with applicable domestic law, that knowledge is accessed with the prior and informed consent or approval and involvement of these indigenous and local communities, and that mutually agreed terms have been established; and2. Ensure that, in accordance with domestic law, benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are shared, upon mutually agreed terms, in a fair and equitable way with indigenous and local communities holding such knowledge. <p>Ensure that the project is aligned with the Elements to Facilitate Domestic Implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing for Different Subsectors of Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture when it is the case</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

SAFEGUARD 3 PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Introduce new crops and varieties		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
3.1	Would this project Introduce crops and varieties previously not grown?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow appropriate phytosanitary protocols in accordance with IPPC Take measures to ensure that displaced varieties and/or crops, if any, are included in the national or international <i>ex situ</i> conservation programmes 	No.

Provision of seeds and planting materials		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
3.2	Would this project provide seeds/planting material for cultivation?	LOW RISK	PROCEED TO NEXT Q	Yes, we would work with local partners (national seed centers, local communities producing surplus seeds) for restoration in some instances.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

	3.2.1	Would this project involve the importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for cultivation?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid undermining local seed & planting material production and supply systems through the use of seed voucher schemes, for instance • Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are from locally adapted crops and varieties that are accepted by farmers and consumers • Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are free from pests and diseases according to agreed norms, especially the IPPC • Internal clearance from AGPMG is required for all procurement of seeds and planting materials. Clearance from AGPMC is required for chemical treatment of seeds and planting materials • Clarify that the seed or planting material can be legally used in the country to which it is being imported • Clarify whether seed saving is permitted under the country's existing laws and/or regulations and advise the counterparts accordingly. 	<p>Possibly yes, depending on necessity: The preferred approach of the project is to mobilize and train communities involved in restoration for local seed collection, as detailed above. Where necessary, we may build on existing seed exchange networks between the national seed centers in the eight countries.</p> <p>Native species referenced in the flora of West and East Africa flora and seed collections of native species through the Millennium Seed bank Partnership of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew (since 2001) will be used. Country institutions in Mali (IER herbarium and seed bank), in Niger (Centre National de Semences Forestieres) and in Burkina Faso (also Centre National de Semences Forestieres - CNSF) already housed accessions and reference samples of native species of the regional flora. They are all actively involved in the GGW seed supply and restoration interventions, as part of same ministries of environment, and they contributed to SURAGGWA formulation (2022). They are committed to its implementation and support of training, advising and capacity building on native species</p>
--	--------------	--	-----------------	---	---

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure, according to applicable national laws and/or regulations, that farmers' rights to PGRFA and over associated traditional knowledge are respected in the access to PGRFA and the sharing of the benefits accruing from their use. Refer to ESS9: Indigenous peoples and cultural heritage. 	collection, handling and propagation. This implementation arrangement will leave no option of introducing invasive non-native species in the restoration activities.
	3.2.2	Would this project involve the importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for research and development?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>Ensure compliance with Access and Benefit Sharing norms as stipulated in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Nagoya Protocol of the Convention on Biodiversity as may be applicable. Refer also to ESS2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats.</p>	No.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

Modern biotechnologies and the deployment of their products in crop production		Please describe risk mitigation measures	
		No	Yes
3.3	Would this project supply or use modern plant biotechnologies and their products?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety of the Convention on Biological Diversity to ensure the safe handling, transport and use of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health. Adhere to biosafety requirements in the handling of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) or Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) according to national legislation or⁴ Take measures to prevent gene flow from the introduced varieties to existing ones and/or wild relatives
			No.

⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2011. Biosafety Resource Book. Rome, <http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i1905e/i1905e00.htm>

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

Planted forests		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
3.4	Would this project establish or manage planted forests?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to existing national forest policies, forest programmes or equivalent strategies. The observance of principles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Voluntary Guidelines on Planted Forests suffice for indigenous forests but must be read in full compliance with ESS 9- Indigenous People and Cultural Heritage. Planners and managers must incorporate conservation of biological diversity as fundamental in their planning, management, utilization and monitoring of planted forest resources. In order to reduce the environmental risk, incidence and impact of abiotic and biotic damaging agents and to maintain and improve planted forest health and productivity, FAO will work together with stakeholders to develop and derive appropriate and efficient response options in planted forest management. 	No.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

SAFEGUARD 4 ANIMAL (LIVESTOCK AND AQUATIC) GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Introduce new species/breeds and change in the production system of locally adapted breeds		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
4.1	Would this project introduce non-native or non-locally adapted species, breeds, genotypes or other genetic material to an area or production system?	LOW RISK	PROCEED TO NEXT Q	No.
	4.1.1 Would this project foresee an increase in production by at least 30% (due to the introduction) relative to currently available locally adapted breeds and can monitor production performance?	CANNOT PROCEED	LOW RISK	Not applicable
	4.1.2 Would this project introduce genetically altered organisms, e.g. through selective breeding, chromosome set manipulation, hybridization, genome editing or gene transfer and/or introduce or use experimental genetic technologies, e.g. genetic engineering and gene transfer, or the products of those technologies?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	Not applicable
4.2	Would this project introduce a non-native or non-locally adapted species or breed for the first time into a country or production system?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK A genetic impact assessment should be conducted prior to granting permission to import (cover the animal identification, performance recording and capacity development that allow monitoring of the introduced species/ breeds'	No.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

			<p>productivity, health and economic sustainability over several production cycles)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i0970e/i0970e00.htm • ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/012/i0970e/i0970e03.pdf 	
4.3	Would this project introduce a non-native or non-locally adapted species or breed, independent whether it already exists in the country?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the project imports or promotes species/breeds with higher performance than locally adapted ones, ensure: feed resources, health management, farm management capacity, input supply and farmer organization to allow the new species/breeds to express their genetic potential • Follow the OIE terrestrial or aquatic code to ensure the introduced species/breed does not carry different diseases than the local ones • Include a health risk assessment and farmer/veterinary capacity development in the project to ensure the introduced species/breed do not have 	No.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

			different susceptibility to local diseases including ecto-and endo-parasites than the locally adapted/native species/breeds.	
4.4	Would this project ensure there is no spread of the introduced genetic material into other production systems (i.e. indiscriminate crossbreeding with locally adapted species/breeds)?	MODERATE RISK Introduce a) animal identification and recording mechanism in the project and b) develop new or amend existing livestock policy and National Strategy and Action Plan for AnGR	LOW RISK	Yes.
Collection of wild genetic resources for farming systems		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
4.5	Would this project collect living material from the wild, e.g. for breeding, or juveniles and eggs for on-growing?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	No.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

	Modification of habitats	No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
4.6	Would this project modify the surrounding habitat or production system used by existing genetic resources?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	No. The project will help rehabilitate and regenerate the land and soil in highly degraded and moderately degraded lands of the Sahel region (i.e. increasing trees and agroforestry in the area).
4.7	Would this project be located in or near an internationally recognized conservation area e.g. Ramsar or World Heritage Site, or other nationally important habitat, e.g. national park or high nature value farmland?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	The project would not operate inside protected areas but may operate in their proximity in some cases. Interaction with protected areas will be exclusively positive; for example, restoration of sand dunes to prevent siltation of protected Ramsar wetland sites. The ESMF will contain guidance for operating near protected areas

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

4.8	AQGR	Would this project block or create migration routes for aquatic species?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	No.
4.9		Would this project change the water quality and quantity in the project area or areas connected to it?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	No (there will be a positive increase in water quantity – better infiltration).
4.10		Would this project cause major habitat / production system changes that promote new or unknown chances for geneflow, e.g. connecting geographically distinct ecosystems or water bodies; or would it disrupt habitats or migration routes and the genetic structure of valuable or locally adapted species/stocks/breeds?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No.
4.11		Would this project involve the intensification of production systems that leads to land- use changes (e.g. deforestation), higher nutrient inputs leading to soil or water pollution, changes of water regimes (drainage, irrigation)?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	No.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

SAFEGUARD 5 PEST AND PESTICIDES MANAGEMENT

Supply of pesticides by FAO		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
5.1	Would this project procure, supply and/or result in the use of pesticides on crops, livestock, aquaculture or forestry?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference must always be given to sustainable pest management approaches such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM), the use of ecological pest management approaches and the use of mechanical/cultural/physical or biological pest control tools in favour of synthetic chemicals; and preventive measures and monitoring, • When no viable alternative to the use of chemical pesticides exists, the selection and procurement of pesticides is subject to an internal clearance procedure_ http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/E_SS5_pesticide_checklist.pdf • The criteria specified in FAO's ESM Guidelines under ESS5 must be adhered to and should be included or referenced in the project document. • If large volumes (above 1,000 litres of kg) of pesticides will be supplied or used throughout the duration of the project, a Pest Management Plan must be prepared to demonstrate how IPM will be promoted to reduce reliance on pesticides, and what measures will be taken to minimize risks of pesticide use. 	<p>No. There will be no procurement or supply of chemical pesticides; however, there is always a risk that increased production in a given area may result in increased (indirect) use of pesticides. To mitigate this, the principles of agroecology and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) are indicated in the ESMF, and practices taught under the project will include some sensitization on ecological pest management. In some communities, there may be use of the biopesticide Neem.</p>

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It must be clarified, which person(s) within (executing) involved institution/s, will be responsible and liable for the proper storage, transport, distribution and use of the products concerned in compliance with the requirements. 	
Supply of pesticides by FAO		No	Yes	Please describe mitigation measures
5.2	Would this project provide seeds or other materials treated with pesticides (in the field and/or in storage)?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK The use of chemical pesticides for seed treatment or storage of harvested produce is subject to an internal clearance procedure [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/E_SS5_pesticide_checklist.pdf] . The criteria specified in FAO's ESM Guidelines under ESS5 for both pesticide supply and seed treatment must be adhered to and should be included or referenced in the project document.	No.
5.3	Would this project provide inputs to farmers directly or through voucher schemes?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO projects must not be responsible for exposing people or the environment to risks from pesticides. The types and quantities of pesticides and the associated application and protective equipment that users of a voucher scheme are provided with must always comply with the conditions laid out in ESS5 and be subject to the internal clearance procedure [link]. These must be included or referenced in 	Yes, and this would be limited to seeds. The only agricultural inputs the project would provide to farmers would be seeds, in cases where local community seed production is insufficient. The

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

			<p>the project document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference must always be given to sustainable pest management approaches such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM), the use of ecological pest management approaches and the use of mechanical or biological pest control tools in favour of synthetic chemicals 	provision will come with training on the restoration activities and management of the plant species involved. The project will not provide any pesticides.
Supply of pesticides by FAO		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
5.4	Would this project lead to increased use of pesticides through intensification or expansion of production?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>Encourage stakeholders to develop a Pest Management Plan to demonstrate how IPM will be promoted to reduce reliance on pesticides, and what measures will be taken to minimize risks of pesticide use. This should be part of the sustainability plan for the project to prevent or mitigate other adverse environmental and social impacts resulting from production intensification.</p>	Potentially yes, given increased production. To mitigate this, the principles of agroecology and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) are indicated in the ESMF, and practices taught under the project will include some sensitization on ecological pest management. Some communities may use the biopesticide Neem.
5.5	Would this project manage or dispose of waste pesticides, obsolete pesticides or pesticide contaminated waste materials?	LOW RISK	<p>HIGH RISK</p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required.</p> <p>Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	No

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

SAFEGUARD 6 INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND DISPLACEMENT

		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
6.1	<p>Would this removal* be voluntary?</p> <p>*temporary or permanent removal of people from their homes or means of production/livelihood or restrict their access to their means of livelihoods</p>	CANNOT PROCEED	<p>HIGH RISK</p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	<p>There will be no resettlement/displacement. If restoration requires a (temporary) exclusion of grazing or other uses, this would be negotiated locally with all relevant user groups prior to the start of the restoration activities and would therefore be voluntary.</p>

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

SAFEGUARD 7 DECENT WORK

		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
7.1	Would this project displace jobs? (e.g. because of sectoral restructuring or occupational shifts)	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No.
7.2	Would this project operate in sectors or value chains that are dominated by subsistence producers and other vulnerable informal agricultural workers, and more generally characterized by high levels “working poverty”?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Take action to anticipate the likely risk of perpetuating poverty and inequality in socially unsustainable agriculture and food systems. Decent work and productive employment should appear among the priorities of the project or, alternatively, the project should establish synergies with specific employment and social protection programmes e.g. favouring access to some social protection scheme or form of social insurance. Specific measures and mechanisms should be introduced to empower in particular the most vulnerable /disadvantaged categories of rural workers such as small-scale producers, contributing family workers, subsistence farmers, agricultural informal wage workers, with a special attention to women and youth who are predominantly found in these employment statuses. An age- and gender-sensitive social value chain analysis or livelihoods/employment assessment is needed for large-scale projects.	Yes. Many of the beneficiaries will be low-income pastoralists and/or agro-pastoralists. The project will help build their resilience and increase access to finance. Value Chain analyses are done under Component 2.
7.3	Would this project operate in situations where youth work mostly as unpaid contributing family workers, lack access to	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Take action to anticipate likely risk of unsustainably ageing agriculture and food systems by integrating specific measures to support youth empowerment and employment	Yes.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

		No	Yes	Please describe mitigation measures
	decent jobs and are increasingly abandoning agriculture and rural areas?		in agriculture. A youth livelihoods/employment assessment is needed. Complementary measures should be included aiming at training youth, engaging them and their associations in the value chain, facilitating their access to productive resources, credit and markets, and stimulating youth- friendly business development services.	
7.4	Would this project operate in situations where major gender inequality in the labour market prevails? (e.g. where women tend to work predominantly as unpaid contributing family members or subsistence farmers, have lower skills and qualifications, lower productivity and wages, less representation and voice in producers' and workers' organizations, more precarious contracts and higher informality rates, etc.)	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Take action to anticipate likely risk of socially unsustainable agriculture and food systems by integrating specific measures to reduce gender inequalities and promote rural women's social and economic empowerment. A specific social value chain analysis or livelihoods/employment assessment is needed for large-scale projects. Facilitation should be provided for women of all ages to access productive resources (including land), credit, markets and marketing channels, education and TVET, technology, collective action or mentorship. Provisions for maternity protection, including child care facilities, should be foreseen to favour women participation and anticipate potential negative effects on child labour, increased workloads for women, and health related risks for pregnant and breastfeeding women.	Yes.
7.5	Would this project operate in areas or value chains with presence of labour migrants	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Take action to anticipate potential discrimination against migrant workers, and to ensure their rights are adequately	No.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
	or that could potentially attract labour migrants?		protected, with specific attention to different groups like youth, women and men.	
7.6	Would this project directly employ workers?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK FAO projects will supposedly guarantee employees' rights as per UN/FAO standards as regards information on workers' rights, regularity of payments, etc. Decisions relating to the recruitment of project workers are supposed to follow standard UN practices and therefore not be made on the basis of personal characteristics unrelated to inherent job requirements. The employment of project workers will be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there will be no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits), working conditions and terms of employment, access to training, job assignment, promotion, termination of employment or retirement, etc.	Yes, in instances where OPIM isn't used.
7.7	Would this project involve sub-contracting?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Take action to anticipate likely risk of perpetuating inequality and labour rights violations by introducing complementary measures. FAO projects involving sub-contracting should promote, to the extent possible, subcontracting to local entrepreneurs – particularly to rural women and youth – to maximize employment creation under decent working conditions. Also, FAO should monitor and eventually support contractors to fulfil the standards of performance and	Yes, with implementation partners and NGOs as needed through sub-contracts and Letters of Agreement.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
			quality, taking into account national and international social and labour standards.	
7.8	Would this project operate in a sector, area or value chain where producers and other agricultural workers are typically exposed to significant occupational and safety risks ⁵ ?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>Take action to anticipate likely OSH risks by introducing complementary provisions on OSH within the project. Project should ensure all workers' safety and health by adopting minimum OSH measures and contributing to improve capacities and mechanisms in place for OSH in informal agriculture and related occupations. For example, by undertaking a simple health and safety risk assessment, and supporting implementation of the identified risk control measures. Awareness raising and capacity development activities on the needed gender-responsive OSH measures should be included in project design to ensure workers' safety and health, including for informal workers. Complementary measures can include measures to reduce risks and protect workers, as well as children working or playing on the farm, such as alternatives to pesticides, improved handling and storage of pesticides, etc.</p> <p>Specific provisions for OSH for pregnant and breastfeeding women should be introduced. FAO will undertake periodic inspections and a multistakeholder mechanism for monitoring should be put in place.</p>	No.

⁵ Major OSH risks in agriculture include: dangerous machinery and tools; hazardous chemicals; toxic or allergenic agents; carcinogenic substances or agents; parasitic diseases; transmissible animal diseases; confined spaces; ergonomic hazards; extreme temperatures; and contact with dangerous and poisonous animals, reptiles and insects.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
7.9	Would this project provide or promote technologies or practices that pose occupational safety and health (OSH) risks for farmers, other rural workers or rural populations in general?	LOW RISK	<p style="text-align: center;">HIGH RISK</p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	No.
7.10	Would this project foresee that children <u>below</u> the nationally-defined minimum employment age (usually 14 or 15 years old) will be involved in project-supported activities?	LOW RISK	CANNOT PROCEED	No.
7.11	Would this project foresee that children <u>above</u> the nationally-defined minimum employment age (usually 14 or 15 years old), but under the age of 18 will be involved in	LOW RISK	<p style="text-align: center;">MODERATE RISK</p> <p>Take action to anticipate likely risk of engaging young people aged 14-17 in child labour⁶ by changing design or introducing complementary measures. For children of 14 to 17 years, the possibility to complement education with skills-training and work is certainly important for facilitating their integration in the rural labour market.</p>	Yes, given that the programme disaggregates targets by men, women, and youth, we anticipate that youth will be involved in some age-appropriate activities under Component 2 (and/or possibly Component 1). Some

⁶ Child labour is defined as work that is inappropriate for a child's age, affects children's education, or is likely to harm their health, safety or morals. Child labour refers to working children below the nationally-defined minimum employment age, or children of any age engaging in hazardous work. Hazardous work is work that is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of a child. This work is dangerous or occurs under unhealthy conditions that could result in a child being killed, or injured and/or made ill as a consequence of poor health and safety standards and working arrangements. Some injuries or ill health may result in permanent disability. Countries that have ratified ILO Convention No.182 are obligated to develop National lists of hazardous child labour under Article 4.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

	project-supported activities?		Yet, children under the age of 18 should not be engaged in work-related activities in connection with the project in a manner that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with their compulsory child's education or be harmful to the child's health, safety or morals. Where children under the age of 18 may be engaged in work-related activities in connection with the project, an appropriate risk assessment will be conducted, together with regular monitoring of health, working conditions and hours of work, in addition to the other requirement of this ESS. Specific protection measures should be undertaken to prevent any form of sexual harassment or exploitation at work place (including on the way to and from), particularly those more vulnerable, i.e. girls.	restoration activities will have involvement from the family, and some of the youth involved (defined by ILO as anyone between 15-24) may fall within the category listed here (15-18).
--	-------------------------------	--	--	---

		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
7.12	Would this project operate in a value chain where there have been reports of child labour?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No.
7.13	Would this project operate in a value chain or sector where there have been reports of forced labour ⁷ ?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No.

⁷ Forced labour is employed, consists of any work or service not voluntarily performed that is exacted from an individual under threat of force or penalty. It includes men, women and children in situations of debt bondage, suffering slavery-like conditions or who have been trafficked. "In many countries, agricultural work is largely informal, and legal protection of workers is weak. In South Asia, there is still evidence of bonded labour in agriculture, resulting in labour arrangements where landless workers are trapped into exploitative and coercive working conditions in exchange for a loan. The low wages associated with high interest rates make it quite difficult for whole families to escape this vicious circle. In Africa, the traditional forms of "vestiges of slavery" are still prevalent in some countries, leading to situations where whole families (adults and children, men and women) are forced to work the fields of landowners in exchange for food and housing. In Latin America, the case of workers recruited in poor areas and sent to work on plantations or in logging camps has been widely documented by national inspection services and other actors." (ILO, Profits and poverty: the economics of forced labour / International Labour Office. - Geneva: ILO, 2014)

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

SAFEGUARD 8 GENDER EQUALITY

		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
8.1	Could this project risk reinforcing existing gender-based discrimination, by not taking into account the specific needs and priorities of women and girls?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Take action to anticipate likely risk of perpetuating or reinforcing inequality by conducting a gender analysis to identify specific measures to avoid doing harm, provide equal opportunities to men and women, and promote the empowerment of women and girls.	No, given the Gender Assessment and Action plan.
8.2	Could this project not target the different needs and priorities of women and men in terms of access to services, assets, resources, markets, and decent employment and decision-making?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Take action to anticipate likely risk of socially unsustainable agriculture practices and food systems by conducting a gender analysis to identify the specific needs and priorities of men and women, and the constraints they may face to fully participate in or benefit from project activities, and design specific measures to ensure women and men have equitable access to productive resources and inputs.	No, given the Gender Assessment and Action plan.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

SAFEGUARD 9 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
9.1	Are there <i>indigenous peoples</i> * living outside the project area** where activities will take place? ⁸ ?	LOW RISK	GO TO NEXT QUESTION	Yes, there are pastoralist communities considered by IWGIA as indigenous (not always recognized by the countries themselves, but that count as “ <i>Sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities</i> ”)
	9.1.1 Do the project activities influence the Indigenous Peoples living outside the project area?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK A Free, Prior and Informed Consent Process is required Project activities should outline actions to address and mitigate any potential impact Please contact the ESM/OPCA unit for further guidance.	Yes.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

9.2	Are there indigenous peoples living in the project area where activities will take place?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>A Free Prior and Informed Consent process is required. If the project is for indigenous peoples, an Indigenous Peoples' Plan is required in addition to the Free Prior and Informed Consent process. Please contact the ESM/OPCA unit for further guidance.</p> <p>In cases where the project is for both, indigenous and non-indigenous peoples, an Indigenous Peoples' Plan will be required only if a substantial number of beneficiaries are Indigenous Peoples. Project activities should outline actions to address and mitigate any potential impact. Please contact ESM/OPCA unit for further guidance. A Free, Prior and Informed Consent Process is required.</p>	Yes.
-----	---	----------	--	------

* FAO considers the following criteria to identify indigenous peoples: priority in time with respect to occupation and use of a specific territory; the voluntary perpetuation of cultural distinctiveness (e.g. languages, laws and institutions); self-identification; an experience of subjugation, marginalization, dispossession, exclusion or discrimination (whether or not these conditions persist).

** The phrase "Outside the project area" should be read taking into consideration the likelihood of project activities to influence the livelihoods, land access and/or rights of Indigenous Peoples' irrespective of *physical distance*. In example: If an indigenous community is living 100 km away from a project area where fishing activities will affect the river yield which is also accessed by this community, then the user should answer "YES" to the question

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

		No	Yes	Please describe mitigation measures
9.3	<p>Would this project adversely or seriously affect on indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (<i>physical*</i> and <i>non-physical or intangible**</i>) inside and/or outside the project area?</p> <p><i>*Physical defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, group of structures, natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance located in urban or rural settings, ground, underground or underwater.</i></p> <p><i>**Non-physical or intangible defined as "the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith that communities, groups, and in some cases individuals, recognize as part of their spiritual and/or cultural heritage"</i></p>	LOW RISK	<p>HIGH RISK</p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required.</p> <p>Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	No.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
9.4	Would this project be located in an area where cultural resources exist?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>To preserve cultural resources (when existing in the project area) and to avoid their destruction or damage, due diligence must be undertaken to: a) verify that provisions of the normative framework, which is usually under the oversight of a national institution responsible for protection of historical and archaeological sites/intangible cultural heritage; and b) through collaboration and communication with indigenous peoples' own governance institutions/leadership, verifying the probability of the existence of sites/intangible cultural heritage that are significant to indigenous peoples.</p> <p>In cases where there is a high chance of encountering physical cultural resources, the bidding documents and contract for any civil works must refer to the need to include recovery of "chance findings" in line with national procedures and rules.</p>	No, but the ESMF include a Chance Finds procedure just in case.

THIS ANNEX IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST IS AN ONLINE TOOL AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLINE IN FPMIS.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	YES	NO
Is there any other potential environmental and/or social risk of this project that has not been captured in the screening checklist?	<p>Conflict potential between pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities, particularly as land value increases with restoration activities.</p> <p>Unexploded Ordinances (UXOs) and/or Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) in the Sahel region and near Lake Chad.</p>	
Is the proposed project considered potentially controversial?		No.