

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

This annex describes how the project will comply with the GCF Revised 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. Both already defined and through CBPP processes to be determined activities in the project will exclusively feature small community infrastructure, having low engineering risk while systematically ensuring environmental and social sustainability aspects during all phases of project design and implementation. These are mostly rehabilitation of existing communal structures -level Category C activities- with no inclusion of major infrastructure development such as dams or walls. Communal adaptation activities will be selected following the assessment and prioritization of the hazards and risks that people face, as well as their ability to cope and withstand the effects of those hazards. As part of the prioritization process after CBPP, WFP will conduct an environmental and social review of the project activities by using the WFP's Environmental & Social Risk Screening Tool. The screening results will determine the risk category of the project interventions and only those interventions categorized as Low risk shall be considered for implementation. The project will regularly monitor to identify and avoid any potential negative impacts to the indigenous peoples outside the target districts, including the Rebari, Baluch, Koochis, Bakarwal, Kehal, Jogi, Kabootra, Sanyasi and Kalash people.

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 (not exhaustive)		
Activity category	Description	Intervention level
Capacity strengthening	Climate information services and early warning information	Household/ Community/ government
Capacity strengthening	Installation of automated weather and runoff measuring stations	Provincial and national government entities
Capacity strengthening	Training on flood forecasting, early warning, anticipatory action	Provincial and national government entities
Agriculture	Conservation Agriculture and Agroecological techniques	Household
Agriculture	Implementation of small-scale irrigated perimeters at household level of <1ha each	Household
Agriculture	Training and technical assistance	Household/Community
Agriculture	Adoption of agroforestry techniques	Household/Community
AFOLU	Reforestation with native vegetation	Community
AFOLU	Training and technical assistance	Community
Land reclamation	Small-scale farm terraces and tree planting	Community/village
Water management	Rainwater harvesting for irrigation/livestock use constructed	Household
Water management	Small-scale drip irrigation	Household
Water management	Small-scale solar pumping irrigation for FOs using river or stream diversion (withdrawal<1000m ³ /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<3m and withdrawal<100m ³ /day), small dams with height <3m	Community
Water management	Mini- dams and ponds with height <3m, volume <400 m ³	Community
Water management	Training and technical assistance	Community
Water management	Small-scale flood protection measures such as levees, diversion dams <3m height	Community

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 $\geq 1000\text{m}^3/\text{day}$ 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 $\geq 3\text{m}$ in height
Water management	Hand-dug water wells for irrigation and/or livestock with depth $> 3\text{m}$ OR withdrawal $\geq 100\text{m}^3/\text{day}$
Water management	Water pumping with withdrawal $\geq 1000\text{m}^3/\text{day}$
Land reclamation	Reclamation of gullies with Brush Check dams with height $> 3\text{m}$
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
Any	Any activity that could potentially have moderate to high environmental and social risks identified during environmental and social screening

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 Pakistan SAP project proposal. The answers to the questions are highlighted in Red.

E&S Standard 1: Sustainable Natural Resources Management			Level	
1	Could the project alter the land cover of forests, wetlands, farming land, grazing land, or other landscapes of ecological or economic importance?		NO	<p>The location for the installation of hydrometeorological measuring stations under component 1 will be thoroughly evaluated and existing access will be used where feasible. Where not, particular attention will be given to protect the environment. The type of hydromet station to be installed requires minimal preparatory work (The minimal preparatory work may include the provision of a small-scale concrete pad (maybe 4x4 ft) which can be precast to avoid a lengthy site activity, but in case it has been cast-in-place, the scope of work will be too small to have a significant adverse impact on the environment.) and is not envisioned to adversely impact the environment where they will be stationed. The integrity of protected areas will be maintained and alternate locations selected.</p> <p>The asset creation activities (agricultural livelihood activities, small-scale flood protection infrastructure, reforestation) under component two will enhance the ecosystem value of existing land covers and land uses, including those of forests, wetlands, riparian environments and others. The integrity of protected areas will be maintained. The asset creation will improve soil quality and properties as well as increase soil water storage.</p> <p>The increased water surface area resulting from small scale irrigation and flood protection infrastructures might pose a risk on increasing water-based and vector borne diseases. Additionally, if not properly managed, reforestation and agricultural activities under component 2 could result in the introduction of non-local or invasive species.</p> <p>Component 3 will not be impacting the environment in any way as it does not have any physical activities on location.</p>
if 1 is	1.1	Could the project degrade, fragment, or convert the vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of 1 to 10 ha?	If Yes Medium	
	1.2	Could the project degrade, fragment or convert the vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of more than 10 ha?	If Yes High	
2	Could the project alter the quantity or quality of groundwater, surface water, or sea water?		NO	No impact on water resources quality or quantity are foreseen by activities from component 1. Component two will limit any potential water abstraction or diversion in line with the excluded activities outlined in section 1.1 and following national and international rules

				and regulations. Component 3 is not foreseen to have any impact on the environment as it looks at knowledge management only.
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 ?	If Yes 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?	If Yes 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 ?	If Yes 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?	If Yes High	
	2.5	Could the project involve groundwater extraction in arid or semi-arid areas?	If Yes Medium	
	2.6	Could the project contaminate water sources that are used for human consumption above national or WHO limits?	If Yes High	
3	Could the project degrade soils, increase soil erosion, or increase sediment load in surface water flows?		NO	<p>The installation of meteorological measuring stations is not foreseen to impact soils. Livelihood activities in component 2 are not expected to increase soil degradation or erosion, as potential activities are addressing these existing issues. Furthermore, any agricultural livelihood activities will take place in pre-existing agricultural areas and measures and monitoring will be in place to avoid and detect unwanted and maladaptive effects.</p> <p>Any potential impact from excavations works for asset creation: there could be two possible impacts due to excavation works during the construction phase related to flood protection infrastructure, which</p>

				<p>include (i) Disruption of Natural Drainage due to alteration in the natural flow of water, leading to temporary changes in drainage patterns which may increase the risk of localized flooding (ii) Improper disposal of the excavated material which can lead to habitat disruption, or increased sedimentation in nearby water bodies. These potential impacts will be addressed with the below mitigation measures and included in the Action plan.</p> <p>The possible mitigation measures that could be considered during the implementation are: (i) implementing proper drainage to redirect and control surface water runoff, ensuring that nearby areas are not adversely affected by the excavation activities. (ii) reusing excavated material where feasible, or transporting and disposing it of in some designated disposal sites.</p> <p>Component 3 will record the results of the adaptive measures and develop recommendations to further minimize adverse impacts on soils for other projects in the future.</p>
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?	If Yes 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?	If Yes High	
	3.3	Could the project rehabilitate or develop irrigation schemes, without introducing measures to mitigate possible water logging and salinization?	If Yes Medium	
	3.4	Could the project introduce agricultural practices or agrochemical inputs that are likely to decrease soil quantity and quality?	If Yes Medium	
E&S Standard 2: Ecosystems and Biodiversity			Level	
4	Could the project negatively affect natural habitats, ecosystems, or biodiversity?		NO	<p>The project is not envisioned to negatively affect natural habitats, ecosystems or biodiversity. Under component one, the permanent footprint of the meteorological stations is negligible, and during installation adequate measures are taken to minimize even temporary adverse impacts.</p>

				Component two is envisioned to work in existing agricultural landscape, and preventive measures and trainings are taken to adhere to national and international rules and regulations to avoid any adverse impact on natural habitats, ecosystems or biodiversity. Emphasis is given on using native species only for any agricultural livelihood activities.
if Q4 is yes	4.1	Could the project fragment, reduce or degrade the natural habitat of autochthonous animal, plant or insect species?	If Yes Medium	
	4.2	Could the project lead to an increase in unregulated or unlicensed collecting, hunting, or fishing?	If Yes Medium	
	4.3	Could the project negatively affect endangered or protected animal, insect, or plant species, or their habitats?	If Yes High	
	4.4	Could the project alter the migration corridors of endangered or protected animals?	If Yes High	
	4.5	Could the project introduce species that are alien or genetically modified?	If Yes Medium	
	4.6	Could the project introduce alien or genetically modified species that may be invasive?	If Yes High	
5	Could the project lead to negative impacts in protected areas?		NO	The project is not envisioned to be implemented in protected areas.
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?	If Yes 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?	If Yes High	
E&S Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Waste and Pollution Management			Level	
6	Could the project increase the consumption of fuel (wood, charcoal, fossil fuel) or water?		NO	Neither the capacity building in component 1 nor the asset creation in component two are expected to increase fossil fuel consumption or permanently or significantly increase water consumption. Standardly, office buildings are equipped with diesel generators due to intermittent power availability. The office will use existing space. The project does not foresee significant increases in consumption of hydrocarbon fuel for logistics. Travel is limited to needs for the implementation of the

				project and does not foresee adverse impacts on the environment. The hydromet stations under component 1 will be solar-powered.
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?	If Yes 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?	If Yes 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?	If Yes High	
7	Does the project involve substances or activities that could pollute the air, soil, or water?		NO	The project does not foresee significant increases in consumption of hydrocarbon fuel for logistics. Travel is limited to needs for the implementation of the project and does not foresee adverse impacts on the environment. Any potential increase in potential pollutants is spatially limited and only temporarily occurring during implementation. Avoidance of all pollutants in project implementation would entail the project not being implemented. The gains from the project far outweigh the potential temporary impacts
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> ?	If Yes 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> ?	If Yes High	
	7.3	Could the project contaminate water sources that are used for human consumption?	If Yes High	
	7.4	Could the project involve chemicals or materials that are subject to international bans?	If Yes 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?		NO	The project does not foresee the production of any hazardous waste. In case any hazardous waste is produced, including end-of-life or faulty solar panels and battery packs, however, it will be handled and disposed of following national regulations for hazardous waste in line with international rules and regulations for handling of hazardous waste. The project therefore will avoid generation of hazardous waste

				<p>to the extent possible, promote safe recovery and reuse of waste streams generated, assess health risks regarding any use of hazardous materials if need be.</p> <p>Any waste produced during training sessions and workshops adequately disposed as per national rules and regulations for non-hazardous waste. No renovations of government infrastructure are anticipated within the scope of the project. The project will follow seasonal livelihoods programming approach to avoid any potential labour issues in the supply chain,</p>
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?	If Yes Medium	
	8.2	Could the project generate any quantity of hazardous waste that cannot be adequately disposed of by WFP, partners or beneficiaries?	If Yes High	
9	Could the project lead to increased use of agrochemicals?		NO	<p>The project does not foresee any acquisition or use of agrochemicals. In the agricultural livelihood activities under component 2, 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. Banned agrochemicals will be strictly forbidden. The project will therefore not use WHO Class 1a (extremely hazardous) or 1b (highly hazardous) pesticides; use Class II pesticides only if well-regulated and handled by trained personnel. Comply with the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management for the handling, storage, application, and disposal of pesticides.</p>
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?	If Yes Medium	
	9.2	Could the project involve the use of pesticides that are subject to international bans?	If Yes High	
E&S Standard 4: Climate Change			Level	
10	Could the project increase greenhouse gas emissions from fuel combustion, changes in land cover, or other sources?		NO	<p>The project will minimize any greenhouse gas emissions during implementation and afterwards and limit it to temporary, absolutely necessary activities such as transporting of goods and materials, and necessary travel. The positive impacts from increased resilience</p>

				<p>against climate change and the climate-proofed livelihoods on the communities are very strong and would not materialize if the project is not realized.</p> <p>The activities under component 2 will take place on previously converted (conversion was not done in anticipation of this project) and used agricultural land, hence no change in land cover is expected to result from the project.</p>
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?	If Yes Medium	
	10.2	Could the project degrade or convert the vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of 1 to 10 ha?	If Yes Medium	
	10.3	Could the project degrade or convert the vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of more than 10 ha?	If Yes High	
11	Could the project expose more people to natural hazards or make some people more vulnerable to natural hazards?		NO	<p>The project does not intend to cause increased exposure or vulnerability to natural hazards. Rather, under component 1 of the project, flood risk maps will be developed, resulting in reduced vulnerability as beneficiaries will learn about natural hazards. Under component 2, additional small scale flood protection measures are envisioned that further reduce peoples' exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards.</p>
if Q11 is yes	11.1	Will the project create infrastructure or assets that could increase the exposure of any person to natural hazards?	If Yes Medium	
	11.2	Could the project change people's behaviour or livelihood strategies, increasing their exposure to natural hazards?	If Yes 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?	If Yes Medium	
	11.4	Could the project make any farmer more dependent on a smaller number of crops?	If Yes Medium	
	11.5	Could the project reduce the livelihood options of any person?	If Yes Medium	

E&S Standard 5: Protection and Human rights			Level	
12	Could the project violate the rights of some people (whether beneficiaries or not)?		NO	<p>Throughout project implementation, the project team will ensure that the selection process is in conjunction with relevant stakeholders (government institutions, local community leaders), and thus will not create unintendedly a situation where people feel their rights are violated.</p> <p>The implementation of the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) will ensure that comprehensive protection and human rights are adhered to through the operationalization of the toll free number and grievance reporting channels in order to capture any possible grievances/incidents associated with the proposed project</p> <p>The community feedback mechanism will be communicated in local languages, ensuring access for women, youth, people living with disabilities and vulnerable groups in general.</p>
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?	If Yes High	
	12.2	Could the project reinforce the discrimination of individuals or groups?	If Yes High	
13	Could the project create or exacerbate socio-economic inequalities or discrimination in the communities?			<p>The project does not foresee the creation or exacerbation of social and economic inequalities or discrimination in the communities as the selection of the beneficiaries as well as the location of the project is targeting participants who are selected according to WFP guidelines in conjunction with the government institutions and community consultations. There will be no discrimination based on sexual orientation, religious, political or cultural orientation.</p> <p>Significant inclusion of women, youth and people with disabilities is foreseen. Furthermore, Community-based participatory planning mechanisms will be applied to activity design. The goal is to achieve 50% women beneficiaries of the projects, depending on specific activities, for example that at least 15% of technical officers trained for DRM are women (Activity 1.3.).</p>
if Q13 is yes	13.1	Could the targeting or implementation of the project be controlled by a subset of the target group?	If Yes Medium	
	13.2	Could the project perpetuate existing socio-economic inequalities?	If Yes Medium	
	13.3	Could the project further limit vulnerable people's access to assets?	If Yes High	

	13.4	Could the project change tenure arrangements in such a way that they create, reinforce, or exacerbate socio-economic inequalities or conflicts?	If Yes High	
14	Could the project lead to the involuntary resettlement (either physical or economic) of people?		NO	The project does not foresee any involuntary resettlement as any activities requiring land use will use government-owned land only. There is no land taking and the implementation location selection process will be in conjunction with the relevant government institutions using their land. No land use changes are envisioned.
if Q14 is yes	14.1	Could the project lead to the involuntary economic or physical resettlement of up to 20 people?	If Yes Medium	
	14.2	Could the project lead to the involuntary economic or physical resettlement of more than 20 people?	If Yes High	
15	Could the project lead to child labour?		NO	WFP does not tolerate child labor and operates in accordance with the Guidance note to prevent the use of child labour in WFP operations and programmes . The project will ensure to conduct due diligence on partners, contractors, and - where possible - primary suppliers to identify and minimize risks of child labour. This will be monitored throughout project implementation and any suspicions will be investigated and include consequence management in line with applicable national laws to protect children where child labour may be taking place WFP takes note of national legal age of employment and reserves the right to impose a higher age to comply with the guidance note.
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?	If Yes 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?	If Yes High	
16	Could the project negatively affect any cultural heritage (either tangible or intangible)?		NO	Particularly for component 2, the implementation sites identified are already in use for agricultural processes and therefore it is not foreseen that any cultural heritage (tangible or nontangible) would be

			discovered, however if such a site were discovered, the responsible government institution will be contacted for further action as per national legislation.
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?	If Yes 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> ?	If Yes High
17	Could the project involve or affect indigenous peoples or their territories?		NO No indigenous peoples have been identified within or in the proximity of the target districts. Any potential impacts to the indigenous peoples outside the target districts, including the Rebari, Baluch, Koochis, Bakarwal, Kehal, Jogi, Kabootra, Sanyasi and Kalash people will be identified and measures taken to avoid impacts through regular monitoring during project implementation.
if Q17 is yes	17.1	Could the project be implemented in territories managed or claimed by indigenous peoples?	If Yes Medium
E&S 6: Gender Equality			Level
18	Could the project lead to gender-based inequalities, discrimination, exclusion, unwanted workload and/or violence?		NO 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 by promoting a gender transformative approach, including women-only trainings. As such gender equality, inclusion, full participation, and ownership will be the guiding principles for this project, further outlined in the Gender Action Plan. 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 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?	If Yes Medium	
	18.2	Could the project amplify gender inequities in decision-making in households and/or communities?	If Yes Medium	
	18.3	Could the project amplify existing conditions for gender-based inequalities or create new conditions for inequalities?	If Yes High	
	18.4	Could the project exacerbate or lead to gender-based violence?	If Yes High	
E&S Standard 7: Community Health, Safety and Security			Level	
19	Could the project increase tension or conflicts within the community, with neighbouring communities, or with workers from outside the community?		NO	<p>The project team will conduct extensive stakeholder engagement prior to implementation to minimize and mitigate possible tension/conflicts across communities and promote transparency of the activities of the project. This is foreseen to be implemented through facilitation of relevant government institutions and local leadership.</p> <p>The operationalization of the CFM will also ensure ongoing capturing and resolutions to possible grievances/complaints that if not resolved may harm the community health, safety, and security.</p>
if Q19 is yes	19.1	Could activities exacerbate existing, or create new conflicts within the community or between communities?	If Yes Medium	
	19.2	Could activities exacerbate existing violent conflicts or create new violent conflicts within the community or between communities?	If Yes High	
	19.3	Could the project decrease opportunities for income or employment without providing new alternatives for income or employment?	If Yes Medium	
	19.4	Could the project lead to influx of alien workers (less than 10% of the host community)?	If Yes Medium	
	19.5	Could the project lead to influx of a large alien workforce (more than 10% of the host community)?	If Yes 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?	NO
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In relevance to component 2 it is not foreseen that the people employed by the project will be subject to labor rights violations. However WFP will observe national and international labour rights as well as follow WFP internal policies. No potential labour risks related to agricultural or infrastructure supply chain are foreseen.

The project will ensure to conduct due diligence on partners, contractors, and - where possible - primary suppliers to identify and minimize risks of human rights violations, including risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and forced labour.

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red training for O&M will be conducted as per international regulations.

if Q20 is yes	20.1	Could the project disregard fundamental labour rights or principles as defined by national and international standards?	If Yes 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?	If Yes 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?	If Yes High	
21	Could the project facilitate the spread of diseases or introduce new diseases?		NO	<p>The project does not foresee introduction of new diseases. However to minimize the spread of Covid-19 and other diseases, the project will observe WHO standards/guidelines.</p> <p>Any potential of water-borne diseases has a low probability (i.e. water loggings due to some component 2 activities that may potentially lead to water borne diseases (i.e. malaria) or vector-borne diseases (i.e. dengue fever)) in a specific area. However, this occurrence is expected to be limited in time, and prompt remedial actions will be trained and made aware of to be taken such as the use of mosquito nets in the nearby area, training farmers in the use of mosquitos larvae killers methods (preferring natural systems) – to be limited for the time needed.</p>

				Furthermore since most of these diseases are seasonal, Government concerned departments are aware of the potential threats and have been activated to respond in the hotspot areas.
if Q21 is yes	21.1	Could the project facilitate the spread of endogenous or existing diseases in the community?	If Yes Medium	
	21.2	Would the project develop water infrastructure that could facilitate the spread of water-borne diseases?	If Yes Medium	
	21.3	Could the project introduce new diseases in the community?	If Yes High	
E&S Standard 8: Accountability to Affected Populations			Level	
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?		NO	Stakeholder engagement will be conducted at national, local and community levels prior to implementation to create consent and acceptance of the project. CBPP will be a key element in the project design and implementation, ensuring that all stakeholder concerns are captured, including concerns of possible marginalization, and possible difficulties of filing complaints or feedback. For all activities, the community feedback mechanism will be elaborated in local languages and the toll-free number displayed in areas accessible by all.
if Q22 is yes	22.1	Could some relevant stakeholders feel that they have not been adequately consulted?	If Yes 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?	If Yes Medium	
	22.3	Could some relevant stakeholders, in particular people or groups who are already prone to marginalization, have difficulties filing complaints or feedback?	If Yes Medium	

1.3 Attestation of screening

Name and location of the project:		Integrated climate risk management for strengthened resilience to climate change in Buner and Shangla Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan			
WFP unit or office responsible for the project:		WFP Provincial Office Peshawar / WFP Country Office Pakistan			
Expected timing & duration of activity:		2024-2028			
Brief summary:		Climate change adaptation project funded by GCF			
Screening carried out by:		proposal design team			
Result of screening:					
Category A / High		Category B / Medium		Category C / Low	X
<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 at Cat. C/ low risk and if necessary, the intervention will be adjusted to manage residual 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). The APR will additionally feature a section on the Grievance Redress Mechanism, including any potential SEAH issues. 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 once these will be clearly defined after the finalization of the Local Climate Change Adaptation Plans.

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 related and residual risks may be still envisaged. 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 component 2 of the project will be further defined through community-based participatory planning and screened with the ESS screening tool to ensure eligibility and alignment with the Environmental and Social Risk Framework, 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 component 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. 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 the planning and development department of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) provincial government 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 Planning and Development Department of KP there is a department for environmental protection, which oversees environmental safeguards, additionally the social welfare, agriculture and forestry departments hold components of environmental and social safeguards. 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.

Summary of risks	Risk significance	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget
<i>This contains the description of risks and can be derived from the responses to the screening questions in Part B2.</i>	<p><i>This contains a description of the overall level of risk*</i></p> <p><i>Residual risks and significance (probability of occurrence: expected/highly likely, moderately likely, not likely, slight)</i></p> <p><i>Impact: critical, severe, moderate, minor, negligible</i></p>	<i>Options to avoid, reduce, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also indicate additional due diligence and specific management plans</i>	<i>Individual person, unit, or entity tasked to carry out the mitigation measures</i>	<i>Timing of implementation of measures including any additional due diligence and management plans and may depend on the stage of implementation</i>	<i>Expected outputs of the measures</i>	<i>Estimated cost of carrying out the measures</i>
Targeting inclusion/exclusion errors in identifying beneficiaries for Component 2 activities	<p>Increased inequality in access to productive areas</p> <p>not likely</p> <p>minor impact</p> <p>low risk</p>	<p>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. The Grievance and Redress Mechanism will allow unforeseen negative effects of the project to be reported to WFP for corrective actions.</p> <p><i>Gender Action Plan will be put into place to ensure equal access to productive areas, especially for women, youth and vulnerable groups.</i></p>	Executing Entities and Cooperating Partners	<p>Mitigation measures to be part of asset design and asset building.</p> <p>Grievance mechanism operation throughout project lifecycle</p>	<p>Women, youth and vulnerable groups will be prioritized to gain access and management of project agricultural livelihoods</p>	<p>No additional costs as these should be part of the assets creation budget.</p> <p><i>In the GAP, budget for activities for mitigating this potential risk is allocated</i></p>

Possibility of introduction of non-native or invasive species	<p>Introduction of invasive crop varieties</p> <p>Negative ecological / biodiversity impact from non-native species</p> <p>Probability of occurring: not likely</p> <p>Impact: Moderate</p> <p>Low risk</p>	<p>The project will promote use of local, native crop varieties and seeds.</p> <p>Recognized local plant nurseries, etc.</p>	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. New crop varieties and agroforestry species are non-invasive and do not encroach natural habitats	No additional costs as these should be part of the assets building budget.
Risk of excessive water abstraction or pollution, (increased) use of agrochemicals	<p>Water and soil pollution/ degradation</p> <p>Probability of occurring: Slight</p> <p>Impact: Negligible</p> <p>Low risk</p>	Beneficiaries will be trained in efficient and effective water management, agroecological best practices will be implemented. Agrochemicals for project areas is discouraged and replaced by agroecology best practices	PMU	Mitigation measures to be part of asset design and asset building	Use of agrochemicals is avoided or reduced to a minimum. Environmentally friendly production processes encouraged	No additional costs as these should be part of the assets design
Reforestation/ agroforestry activities Introduction of non-native or invasive species	Negative ecological /biodiversity impact from non-native species	Only native species will be proposed for reforestation and regular screening and testing will be conducted	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.

	<p>Probability of occurring: highly unlikely</p> <p>Impact: Severe</p> <p>Low risk</p>					
<p>Targeting inclusion/exclusion errors</p>	<p>Increased tensions in communities depending on location of infrastructure</p> <p>Probability of occurring: Slight</p> <p>Impact: Moderate</p> <p>Low risk</p>	<p>The location and targeting of new infrastructure is decided through community-based participatory planning. New infrastructure is owned by the entire community whereby representatives will be elected to avoid friction with community members. All land made available by the local, provincial or federal government. No private land will be used to create assets. Where feasible (considering no forced eviction leading to involuntary resettlement or there are no other people accessing resources within the land), the association will secure land rights for the infrastructure through a land tenure certificate or customary rights.</p>	PMU and CP	Mitigation measures part of activity design and implementation	Infrastructure is managed by the community. Land rights are secure.	No additional costs as these are part of design.

Creation of stagnant water surfaces risks increase in vector- and waterborne diseases	<p>Increase in vector- and waterborne diseases</p> <p>Probability of occurring: Negligible</p> <p>Impact: Minor</p> <p>Low risk</p>	Prevention of stagnant water with appropriate and cost-efficient solutions, adequate training on disease prevention and control with household beneficiaries as part of the capacity strengthening activities	Executing Entities and Cooperating Partners	Mitigation measures to be planned/ designed at asset design stage and implemented during asset building stage	Low-cost efficient solutions that prevent stagnant water collected and minimize the risk of vector -and water-borne disease implemented	No additional costs as these are part of the asset-creation budget
Targeting and full participation of rural communities and vulnerable households	<p>Inadequate/inappropriate targeting would generate internal friction and tensions with communities and households.</p> <p>Probability of occurring: Not likely</p> <p>Impact: Moderate</p> <p>Low risk</p>	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
Construction for Assets under Component 2	<p>Excessive dust, noise, pollution, environmental disturbances, temporary flow diversion</p> <p>Probability of occurring: moderately likely</p>	Measures are put in place to minimize impacts by using creating assets that minimize the need for excavation or dust-generating activities. temporary flow diversions are addressed by thorough planning of the site and ensuring proper drainage	Executing entities and cooperating partners	Mitigation measures to be confirmed and added at asset design stage	reversible, localized and temporally minimized environmental impact on the surrounding of the site of the asset	No additional cost – considered during design

	Impact: low Low risk					
Improper disposal of residual materials for asset creation and restoration	Pollution of the environment Probability of occurring: not likely Impact: moderate low risk	A materials and waste disposal management plan is prepared and communicated as part of the activity design for asset creation and restoration, throughout the activity, training and monitoring of proper materials management is enforced and reported against. May include: Any excavation material is sorted, checked and reused for asset creation, designated (existing) disposal sites are identified, activity design is optimized to minimize materials use	Executing Entities, Cooperating Partners	Mitigation measures to be confirmed, and Reporting guideline developed prior to project implementation	Sustainable, environmentally friendly and efficient managements material to minimize resource use and ensure a healthy environment	No additional cost – considered during design stage
Spread of vector-borne and water-based diseases due to new bodies of water	Increased burden of public health Probability of occurring: not likely Impact: moderate low risk	The Provincial government has measures in place to limit the spread of vector-borne diseases. In the activity design, awareness sessions on vector-borne and water-based diseases as well as training on how to minimize risk	EE, CPs	Mitigation measures to be developed and confirmed in combination with the proposed Community-based asset creation activities	Average or below-average risk of water-based or water-related diseases	No additional cost – consideration is given to coordinate with training sessions of national entities
Climate induced hazards causing risks to the	Climatic hazards causing injuries or health issues to the	- Monitor weather forecasts regularly and implement	AE, CPs	Mitigation measures to be developed prior	Occupational health and safety	No additional cost consideration

workers/communities participating in the activities (component 1 and 2)	<p>workers i.e., land slides and flash floods during Monsoon at few hilly locations</p> <p>Probability of occurrence: moderately likely</p> <p>Impact: minor</p> <p>Low risk</p>	<p>measures to protect workers from exposure to hazards.</p> <p>- Plan field activities in accordance with the weather forecast.</p>		to initiating implementation and practiced throughout project lifespan	requirements are ensured	during design and implementation
Injuries (such as cuts, burns, or any other minor injuries) to workers engaged in physical work	<p>Probability of occurrence: moderately likely</p> <p>Impact: minor</p> <p>Low risk</p>	<p>Occupational Health and Safety related trainings to the participants (first aid, search and rescue).</p> <p>Provision of first aid kits to the village development committees.</p>	Executing entity and Cooperating Partner	Mitigation measures to be adopted throughout the project lifecycle	Occupational health and safety requirements are ensured	No additional cost consideration during design and implementation

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

Subsector	Law or regulation	Relevant Government Authority
Agriculture	Environmental Protection Act, 2014 National Environmental Policy 2005	Climate Change, Forestry, Environment Department & Wildlife Department KP (<i>includes Environment Protection Agency-EPA KP</i>) Agriculture Department KP (<i>includes Agri Extension, On Farm Water Management</i>), Planning & Development Department KP (Climate Change Unit)
Climate	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to Paris Climate Agreement (updated version 2021)	Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC & EC) Islamabad. Climate Change, Forestry, Environment Department & Wildlife Department KP
AFOLU	Pakistan Forest Act 1927 KP Forest Ordinance 2002 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Protected Forest Management Rules, 2005 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Joint Forest Management (Community Participation) Rules, 2004	Climate Change, Forestry, Environment Department & Wildlife Department KP
Water	National Water Policy 2018 National Water Act 1998 KPK Water Act 2020	Irrigation Department KP

4. Summary of consultations

Consultations during project development included three rounds of engagement with federal and subnational authorities, as well as two rounds of consultations with communities in the beneficiary districts. These consultations were geared towards co-development of project activities and to avoid imposing top-down interventions and encourage buy-in to the project at the earliest possible stage. There were a total of 41 female and 50 male participants.

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

Stakeholder	Nr of representatives	Date(s)
National federal stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Climate Change - Pakistan Meteorological department 	3-4 WFP representatives	March, April 2023

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National disaster Management Authority - Federal Flood Commission - EAD 	2-3 stakeholder representatives, variable by meetings	
Provincial Stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial Met office - Provincial Disaster Management Authority - Planning and Development Department KP Province - Forestry Department (Billion Tree Project) - Irrigation Department - Agriculture Department - Forestry, Environment, Wildlife and Climate Change - Provincial Environmental Protection Agency 	3-4 WFP representatives 2-3 stakeholder representatives, variable by meetings	October 2020 March 2023
Local District stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tehsil Municipal Administration TMA - District Representatives Buner and Shangla for Disaster Management Coordinator 	3-4 WFP representatives 5-6 stakeholder representatives, variable by meetings	March 2023
Community Consultations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UC Makhranai - UC Batara - UK Pir Khana - UC Mian Kalay (Pirabad) 	3-4 WFP representatives 10-15 stakeholder representatives, variable by meetings	March 2023
Multilaterals and Private Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World Bank - WWF - ADB - FAP - JS Bank - GIZ - IUCN - NSRP - UNDP 	variable	September 2020 March 2023

4.2 Information disclosed during consultations

The following information has been disclosed during stakeholder, partner, and community consultations.

- Purpose, goal and objectives and nature of the project
- Project area and proposed duration

- Setup of the project (summary of the 3 components)
- Stakeholders involved in the project and stakeholder engagement process
- Donor involved the project
- Expected level of funding of the project
- Linkages with previous or other ongoing projects
- Scaling up and replicability
- Gender Analysis and inclusion
- Exit strategy and sustainability
- Grievance and Redress Mechanism

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.

Natural Hazards/ climate change awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The communities are mostly aware of climate change and that it increases the risk and recurrence of natural hazards - There will be a coordinated and structured approach to continue the knowledge and awareness building under component 3 of the project
Early Warning/ Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no early warning system available in the region. All information and alerts are communicated through mosques or local communication mechanisms - After extreme events, communities reported not receiving any support - Component 1 of the project focuses on establishing forecasting and early warning mechanisms for the communities - Setting up the anticipatory action system will support preparedness
Agricultural practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The current agricultural practices have shifted to hybrid production, but is limited due to lack of fertilizer and irrigation access. It is currently rainfed agriculture with Wheat and Maize, but this is insufficient to earn a livelihood. This will be addressed in the project by collecting this concern from the community participatory planning process and subsequent development of adequate measures -
Flood impacts on agriculture and assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The consulted communities raised the issue that recurring floods damage and destroy their assets and agricultural farmlands, and result in lack of clean drinking water and subsequent water-borne diseases such as diarrhea, or typhoid fever. - Agricultural advisories are provided for weather updates - There are no local adaptation plans - For one community, the annual flooding makes the only road inaccessible and requires extensive recurrent repairs - Component 1 of the project will improve the accuracy and actionability of the agricultural advisories jointly with the forecasting and early warning actions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The development of local community adaptation plans and the implementation of small-scale flood protection asset creation under component 2 will improve the resilience of the communities to flood events and therefore reduce the risk of diseases
Agriculture community support organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is very little knowledge in some communities about existing extension services, particularly women have expressed lack of knowledge about existing extension services, and no women extension officers - The project aims to strengthen collaborative action of community groups to encourage climate-resilient agriculture activities as outlined in the Gender Assessment and Action Plan
Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women are not actively involved in decision making or consultation regarding planning or implementation of activities. They are mostly depending on their family/partner. - The project aims to empower women and youth groups, decision making and ownership throughout all project components

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 level and minimizing environmental and social risks. Activities under component 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 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.

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 2												Frequency/Comments
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Community Based Participatory Planning	WFP, CP, provincial government, communities, womens' and youth groups representatives		X	X	X	X								Targeting and CBPPs are done in year 2 for the development of the LCCAPs. The output is two Adaptation Plans (LCCAP), which outline clear priorities for climate change adaptation and resilience activities to be implemented. The LCCAPs have a medium/long term vision, covering 5 years. CBPPs are not expected to be re-done during the project cycle, but LCCAPs 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	
Receiving feedback from participants	WFP Project Coordinator and Field Office Staff/CP's	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 WFP's Peshawar Provincial 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 Provincial 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).

Provision of improved early warning information to stakeholders	WFP and partners	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Early Warning information dissemination is provided in advance of severe weather events. 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.
Workshops for communications and knowledge management strategies	WFP and partners		X	X										Workshops to develop and adapt communications and knowledge management strategies for the project, coordinated with the workload to ensure maximum attendance
Bi-annual meetings of the PSC	PSC 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 Meetings	PMU members, Contractors/Partners, etc.	(x)			X			(x)			X			Meet to discuss project operationalization goals and progress, based on the annual workplan and budget. (x) as part of the PSC meetings
Technical working group meetings	Members of the technical working group				X									Meet to discuss and address support to the PMU and PSC

6. Grievance and redress mechanisms

WFP has a country-level complaints and feedback mechanism in every country where it operates and an institutional-level grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

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 Pakistan works through SugarCRM. Additionally, national systems are available to use, should the complainant not want to use GCF or WFP's GRM.

SugarCRM entails the mechanism of a **tollfree hotline** to allow participants **to call or text** their suggestions and complaints related to the project. The hotline number is publicized 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. Any complaints are categorized in one of three categories, low level, medium level or high level. Low-level is generally relatively minor complaints and are often resolved within 10-15 working days. Medium level complains are usually more complex but still are managed in a standard 10-15 working days. For High-level concerns – the most serious tier – the duration can extend to 25 working days to adequately address the complexity and gravity of the complaint.

The channel of the complaints and feedback mechanism is 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 the mechanism, data is captured into an online database CFM Corporate System 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.

In addition to WFP's and GCF's Grievance and Redress Mechanisms, any complainant also has the option to resort to the judicial court of law or administrative remedies at local, provincial or national level.

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. Additional services such as medical care, psychosocial support, and legal advice are available on a case-by-case basis.

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.