



Save the Children

Building climate resilience by linking climate adaptation and social protection through decentralised planning in Mozambique (LINK)

Annex 12: Environmental and Social Action Plan

Accredited Entity: Save the Children Australia

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Abbreviations

AE	Accredited Entity
AP	Affected People
ASP	Adaptive Social Protection
EE	Executing Entity
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESAP	Environment and Social Action Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms
GNI	Gross National Income
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HDI	Human Development Index
LAP	Local Adaptation Plans
LDC	Least Developed Country
LINK	LINK- Building climate resilience by linking climate adaptation and social protection through decentralized planning in Mozambique
MTA	Ministry of Environment
NDA	National Designated Authority
PASP	Productive Social Action Programme
PESSMS	Project Environmental and Social Sustainability Management System
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PS	Performance Standards
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SAP	Simplified Approval Process
SC	Save the Children

SCA	Save the Children Australia
SCIMOZ	Save the Children International Mozambique
SCN	Save the Children Norway
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
SRA	Safeguarding Risk Assessment
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD	US Dollar
UV	Ultraviolet

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

1. Located on the southeast coast of Africa, Mozambique is one of the most vulnerable countries affected by the impacts of climate change. The country is exposed to high levels of climate variability and extreme weather events, such as floods, droughts, and cyclones. More than 60% of the population lives on the 2,700km of coastline in high-risk settlements¹. 70% of the population relies on subsistence agriculture², and the country's vulnerability to climate-related disasters hinders sustainable development.
2. Mozambique ranked 156th in the *ND-GAIN index* (2020), which measures vulnerability to climate change, and is the 21st least prepared country in terms of readiness to manage climate impacts³. According to the German Watch's *Global Climate Risk Index* (2021), Mozambique was the country most affected by extreme weather events in 2019, and the fifth country most affected by climate change from 2000 to 2019⁴. Droughts (see Table 1) have affected the greatest number of people over the past 40 years in Mozambique, with over 11 million people being affected since 1984⁵. According to the World Bank, on average, once every 10 years a loss of USD 65 million in agricultural income is expected and the provinces of Gaza, Manica and Zambezia are amongst those to experience the highest crop yield losses⁶.
3. With a population of more than 32 million people⁷, of which 51% are women, Mozambique is a Least Developed Country (LDC) and is ranked 185 out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI)⁸. Mozambique's GDP per capita is USD 491.8⁹ and the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita USD 473¹⁰ as of 2021. Around 70% of the population live and work in rural areas. By 2050, the population is projected to more than double – reaching 65 million – more than 63% of the adult population is between 16 and 35 years old¹¹. Mozambique already faces high levels of socioeconomic vulnerability, as 63% of the population is classified as poor (as measured by the international poverty line)¹². In 2020, Mozambique experienced its first economic contraction in nearly three decades and is still suffering from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic¹³. The economic situation after the pandemic is further delaying Mozambique's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and on building community resilience to climate change, as well as undoing substantial gains made on important sectors such as health and education. Related to the latter sectors mentioned, spatial inequalities are also driven by insufficient basic services which are unequally delivered across the country, with limited mechanisms to protect the most vulnerable from climate change impacts or other shocks (i.e., the COVID-19 pandemic/armed conflicts), thus driving fragility and instability.
4. The LINK project will be implemented by Save the Children (SC), the GCF accredited entity (AE). The Executing Entities will be the Ministry of Environment (MTA) and Save the Children International Mozambique (SCIMOZ) and Save the Children Norway (SCN). The LINK project will build on existing social action programs in Mozambique, such as the Productive Social Action Programme (PASP), to build poor and climate-vulnerable households' adaptive capacity to respond to the drought impacts. The proposed project aims to consolidate the concept of Adaptive Social Protection (ASP), considering that existing social protection responses cannot absorb the acute effects of climate change, often degrading future resilience, resulting in a downward spiral of climate impacts and rising vulnerability. In this context, the project will use

¹ <http://www.zonascosteiras.gov.mz/spip.php?rubrique2>

² <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS?locations=MZ>

³ [https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/\(28/12/21\)](https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/(28/12/21))

⁴ <https://www.germanwatch.org/en/19777>

⁵ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/845611574234249644/pdf/Disaster-Risk-Profile-Mozambique.pdf>

⁶ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/845611574234249644/pdf/Disaster-Risk-Profile-Mozambique.pdf>

⁷ <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/MZ>

⁸ [Human Development Index | Human Development Reports \(undp.org\)](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=MZ) (21/05/23)

⁹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=MZ> (21/05/23)

¹⁰ <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category-mozambique.html> (25/05/23)

¹¹ [FinScope, Mozambique Consumer Survey Report, 2019](https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/931171614625070870/pdf/Mozambique-Economic-Update-Setting-the-Stage-for-Recovery.pdf)

¹² <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/931171614625070870/pdf/Mozambique-Economic-Update-Setting-the-Stage-for-Recovery.pdf>

¹³ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/mozambique/overview#1> (28/12/21)

- the Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) to provide a menu of activities (See Table 1) to enhance PASP interventions by applying a climate adaptation lens.
5. The project will achieve its paradigm shift objective through linking climate adaptation and social protection through decentralized planning, transforming water and land management practices, and enhancing community capacity to adapt to climate change. The project's paradigm shift goal is: **IF** climate change adaptation is effectively mainstreamed into policy and social protection initiatives, awareness is built and capacities of relevant government institutions are improved to promote locally led adaptation measures, especially focused on drought; **THEN** the climate resilience of marginalized communities and vulnerable groups, such as women and children, in rural areas will be increased in the long run; **BECAUSE** they will have improved ability to develop and implement climate resilient actions and have increased access to adaptive social protection services.
 6. The LINK project will increase the resilience of 414,857 people directly and benefit a further 559,863 people indirectly. It will include a strong gender and youth focus and target priority sectors aligned with Mozambique's Nationally Determined Contribution and National Adaptation Plan.
 7. The LINK project proposes a set of adaptation and resilience actions that are pro-poor, child/youth-centred, and gender-sensitive, informed by local women, men, youth, girls and boys, and that break down gender inequalities and promote the voices of those less often heard. More specifically, it seeks to increase the resilience of target communities to the immediate and longer-term impacts of climate change, in particular, drought. It will support highly climate-vulnerable districts selected based on a scientifically evidenced vulnerability assessment. A multicriteria analysis was conducted using criteria to assess the district's vulnerability. The primary criteria are the fact that the districts are semi-arid and face risk of drought (exposure). The second criterion included two indicators, the level of LAP implementation and the ongoing climate resilience projects (adaptive capacity). A third criterion included indicators of multidimensional poverty, food security and demographic dependence ratio (sensitivity). Finally, a fourth indicator for the presence of Save the Children Mozambique was included to assess the operation's cost-effectiveness. The proposed project will address the different root causes for the most climate-vulnerable districts.
 8. The project is designed to achieve three interlinked outcomes, to deliver the paradigm shift. The expected outcomes are:
 - Outcome 1: Strengthened institutional and community capacity at district and provincial level on climate resilient measures that meet local needs.
 - Outcome 2: Priority locally led adaptation actions and social protection support identified in LAPs implemented by communities and local governments
 - Outcome 3: Improved enabling environment through climate change adaptation mainstreaming into district development planning and budgeting, policy dialogue, dissemination, and learning.
 9. Under Component 2, the proposed project will prioritise the implementation of Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) in nine target districts. LAP interventions will be selected from a menu of investments including interventions that contribute to increasing food and nutrition security of vulnerable households to enable them to become more resilient to climate change. Table 1 provides the list of eligible activities from a menu of investments under the LINK project.

Adaptation options

10. Under Components 1 and 3, the project will also support empowerment of vulnerable groups including women and children, climate knowledge and information sharing, awareness raising and capacity building, planning, technical support and institutional framework strengthening with no adverse impact to the environment or to society. These components focus on capacity building and training, knowledge management, and awareness and therefore no adverse Environmental, Social and Gender impacts are expected to result from these components.
11. **The list of LAP interventions will exclude any interventions with ESS risk category higher than C.**

Table 1 List of eligible activities for LINK-MOZ

Menu of adaptation investment options
<p>Resilient infrastructure practices and water management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of district-based drought warning system, looking at the impact to most vulnerable groups and linked to clear indicators for mitigating droughts; • Rehabilitation and resilience retrofit of existing water points for human consumption, using solar panels; • Improvement of the efficiency of existing irrigation systems (drip and sprinkler irrigation technologies,). These systems are intended to increase water-use efficiency by providing sufficient water according to the crop; • Ensuring irrigation is based on rainwater harvesting systems; • Installation of rooftop water collection and storage systems on existing buildings coupled with small-scale gravity drip irrigation, to prevent crop loss and low yields due to drought spells and limited water availability.
<p>Resilient agroecology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and multiplication of heat tolerant crops; • Implementation of agroforestry systems (integrate appropriate trees and bushes with crops and or small animals, to improve environment. Use of commercial species of fruit trees and improved staple and vegetable crop varieties. Canopy cover reduces evaporation from direct sunlight and by decreasing air and soil surface temperature). • Use of agroecology practices that include conservation agriculture such as optimizing crop calendars and short cycle variations, diversify land and agricultural systems to reduce reliance on single crop and single land-use types.
<p>Promotion of livelihoods activities¹⁴:</p> <p>Promotion of value chains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value chain development for marketing of processed food products through national markets; • Support the establishment of local cooperatives and community-based producer groups; • Support for women-owned business;

12. **The LINK project confirms the assessment of Category C (low risk) as a result of the Environmental and Social Screening composed of a project development discussion, stakeholder meetings and a review of potential options. The proposed project has minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks or impacts. Furthermore, any minimal identified risks or impacts can be easily avoided through the application of simple management measures.** In accordance with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Revised Environmental and Social Policy (the ESP) (B.BM-2021/18), an environmental and social assessment was required to adequately screen and assess potential environmental and social impacts. One of the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA)'s best practices is the development of rainwater harvesting systems which is included as one of the adaptation investment options. As such, due to projected decrease in mean annual precipitation expected in the target districts in face of climate change, it is recommended that, in case this is a measure chosen by communities, a feasibility study will be conducted to ensure this measure effectively responds to communities' needs.

¹⁴ Livelihood activities related to sustainable businesses/value chains will be aligned with Category C ESS risks, due diligence and adherence to this will be guided by the LINK PIU

13. This Annex has been developed to ensure the ongoing integration of the GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) into the Project throughout the development and implementation of the individual and community level activities. It provides the set of processes, actions and institutional measures to be taken during the implementation of the Project to ensure the Project remains low risk and that there are minimal or no negative environmental and social impacts, offset them or reduce them to acceptable levels.

1.2 Integration of ESS Management

14. It is the responsibility of Save the Children Australia (SCA) as the Accredited Entity (AE), MTA, SCIMOZ, and SCN as Executing Entities (EE) to ensure that the requirements of this Environmental and Social Assessment and Residual Risk Management Plan (ESAP) are fully integrated into the Project. It is the AE's responsibility to ensure that proper ESS processes and reporting is in place to ensure the Project is delivered with minimal or no negative environmental or social impact.
15. SCA, SCIMOZ, SCN and MTA will:
 - Ensure that all relevant implementing parties are sensitized on aspects of the plan and received appropriate training to fulfil their individual environmental and social responsibilities.
 - Ensure that the necessary resources and skills are retained to successfully carry out all mitigation measures.
 - Formally monitor and report on the environmental and social performances of all activities.
 - Require that implementing parties manage their environmental and social performance in line with this ESAP.
16. The AE will also coordinate the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to:
 - Continually monitor and report as needed issues related to social and environmental risk. Raise awareness amongst target communities on this ESAP and the LINK Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).
17. The ESAP shall form part of any procurement documentation or Terms of Reference (TOR), and it shall be the AE's responsibility to ensure that all procurement documents and contractual specifications are subject to review against this ESAP to ensure that all appropriate safeguard measures are captured at the bid stage and in all contracts.
18. It is further the responsibility of the AE to ensure that this ESAP is considered in review of any TOR for Technical Assistance developed for the Project. The safeguard requirements for any design or supervision of the Project will be fully integrated into TOR to ensure that all safeguard responsibilities allocated within the ESAP are realized at the tender stage. Detailed information on safeguarding risk assessment is available in Appendix 2.
19. In this way, the ESAP will be fully integrated within the project so that the required measures will be fully appreciated by all responsible parties and successful implementation will be achieved.

1.3 Green Climate Fund Safeguard Requirements

20. The objectives of the revised GCF ES Policy are to:
 - Avoid and, where avoidance is impossible, mitigate adverse impacts to people and the environment,
 - Avoid, and where avoidance is impossible, mitigate the risks of SEAH to people impacted by GCF-financed activities,
 - Enhance equitable access to development benefits; and
 - Give due consideration to vulnerable and marginalised populations, groups, and individuals, local communities, indigenous peoples, and other marginalised groups of people and individuals that are affected or potentially affected by GCF-financed activities.
21. The ESP requires that all projects be screened for their environmental and social impacts, that those impacts be identified, and that the proposed project be categorised according to its potential environmental and social impacts. Regardless in which category a project is screened, all environmental and social risks shall be adequately identified and assessed by the AE in an open and transparent manner with appropriate consultation.
22. The scope of the environmental and social assessment shall be commensurate with the scope and severity of potential risks. The assessment should assess all potential environmental and

social risks and include a proposed risk management plan, or in this case an Environmental and Social Assessment and Residual Risk Management Plan (ESAP).

23. All projects supported by the GCF shall be designed and implemented to meet the ESP Performance Standards (PS), although it is recognised that depending on the nature and scale of a project not all PS will be relevant to every project. The PS of the GCF and their objectives are listed below.

PS1 Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts

- a) Identify the funding proposal's environmental and social risks and impacts
- b) Adopt mitigation hierarchy: anticipate, avoid; minimize; compensate or offset
- c) Improve performance through an environmental and social management system
- d) Engagement with affected communities or other stakeholders throughout funding proposal cycle. This includes communications and grievance mechanisms

PS2 Labour and Working Conditions

- a) Fair treatment, non-discrimination, equal opportunity
- b) Good worker–management relationship
- c) Comply with national employment and labour laws
- d) Protect workers, in particular those in vulnerable categories
- e) Promote safety and health
- f) Avoid use of forced labour or child labour

PS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

- a) Avoid, minimize or reduce project-related pollution
- b) More sustainable use of resources, including energy and water
- c) Reduced project-related greenhouse gas emissions

PS4 Community Health, Safety and Security

- a) To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the affected community
- b) To safeguard personnel and property in accordance with relevant human rights principles

PS5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

- a) Avoid/minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use:
 - (i) Avoid/minimize displacement
 - (ii) Provide alternative project designs
 - (iii) Avoid forced eviction
- b) Improve or restore livelihoods and standards of living
- c) Improve living conditions among displaced persons by providing:
 - (i) Adequate housing
 - (ii) Security of Tenure

PS6 Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources

- a) Protection and conservation of biodiversity
- b) Maintenance of benefits from ecosystem services
- c) Promotion of sustainable management of living natural resources
- d) Integration of conservation needs and development priorities

PS7 Indigenous Peoples

- a) Ensure full respect for indigenous peoples
 - i) Human rights, dignity, aspirations
 - ii) Livelihoods
 - iii) Culture, knowledge, practices
- b) Avoid/minimize adverse impacts
- c) Sustainable and culturally appropriate development benefits and opportunities
- d) Free, prior and informed consent in certain circumstances

PS8 Cultural Heritage

- a) Protection and preservation of cultural heritage
- b) Promotion of equitable sharing of cultural heritage benefits

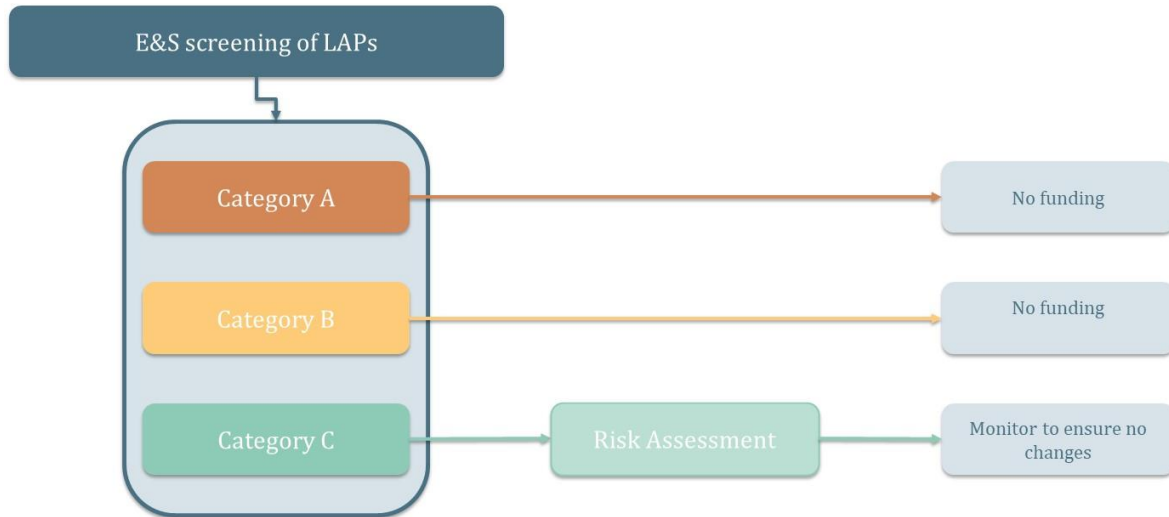
2. Environmental and Social Screening of LINK project

24. During project planning, the eight Performance Standards (PS) of the GCF ESP were assessed. It was determined that, in line with the LINK Category C risk rating, the following four PS have been triggered:
 - PS1 Assessment and Management of E&S Risks and Impacts
 - PS2 Labour and Working Conditions
 - PS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
 - PS4 Community Health, Safety and Security
25. Details of the Environmental and Social Screening Residual Risk Management Plan (ESAP) are provided in Table 5 below.
26. As part of its AE status, SCA implement all projects according to their own Project Environmental and Social Sustainability Management System (PESSMS) through a screening and management process on which their Category C GCF accreditation was based. To ensure that all ongoing environmental and social screening of LINK activities as they are further developed continue to capture all potential impacts that are outside the Category C rating, the risk categorisation table (Table 3) within the SCA PESSMS has been tailored to the LINK project and includes expanded aspects of the applicable GCF PSs. The GCF Simplified Approval Process (SAP) has been used as the base document for tailoring of the PESSMS.
27. In addition to tailoring the PESSMS specifically to the LINK project using the GCF SAP, this ESAP also includes a Gender Equity and Human Rights checklist Table 4 as part of the screening. The GCF ESP requires every project, regardless of category, is screened to ensure compliance with these standards.
28. SCA has zero tolerance for any abuse and exploitation committed by representatives against adults or children in the communities' projects are implemented in. A key priority is safeguarding all children and adults who encounter our organisation from all forms of abuse and harm including sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH). All projects implemented must complete a Safeguarding Risk Assessment (SRA) included with the over-all project risk assessment. The SRA ensures that safeguarding risks including SEAH are identified, and adequate controls are developed and monitored – see Appendix 2 for the current SRA.

3. Environmental and Social screening of prioritized LAPs interventions

29. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will perform the screening and provide an indication of the Environmental & Social (E&S) risk level. Figure 1 outlines the process for E&S Assessment. The pre-screened activities in Table 1 are the only activities that the project will consider for funding.

Figure 1: E&S Assessment Framework



4. Screening Methodology of LINK project

30. The SCA PESSMS has been expanded and tailored for the LINK project and is used to screen the project activities described in the LINK project Log frame (Appendix 1). Section 4.2 describes the GCF SAP ESS screening including the final result.

4.1. LINK Excluded Activities

Excluded activities	
Activity category	Description
Infrastructure	Construction of walled or roofed structures
Fisheries	Introduction of any aquatic species which have the potential to become invasive or to escape into nearby ecosystems
Fisheries	Establishment or refurbishment of any aquaculture in or adjacent to critical natural habitats
Fisheries	Introduction of formalised marine protected or Community Marine Conservation Areas
Forestry	Reforestation with non-native vegetation
Forestry	Activities which may result in unsustainable extraction of native tree species
Agriculture	Use of species that are not approved by the Government. No GMOs will be used
Agriculture	Introduction of any invasive crops or crops not approved by Government of Mozambique
Natural Resource Management	Any activity that would cause the relocation of people and communities
Natural Resource Management	Any activity that will lead to involuntary resettlement or land acquisition (including non-physical displacement and involuntary restrictions to economic activities and land use)
Natural Resource Management	Any activity that will lead to increased use of agro-chemicals
Natural Resource Management	Any other activity that, during implementation, would lead to medium or high environmental or social risks, as per GCF SAP risk screening

4.2 LINK ESS Screening

31. The SCA PESSMS Screening Tool consists of two parts:
32. **Part 1:** This part is used to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental and social assessment required for the design phase. It involves identifying activity-specific environmental and social risks and impacts through an initial assessment of all activities using the questions in Table 2. Where the responses to questions in **Error! Reference source not found.** are 'yes' or 'unsure', the extent of that impact must be assessed under Part 2.
33. **Part 2:** This is a Risk Categorisation Checklist which takes into consideration any potential environmental and social risks including requirements based on specific ESS standards. The checklist identifies any other potential environmental and social issues that will still have to be considered and managed. The result of Part 2 screening will be the basis of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP).
34. Answers to the detailed Part 2 questions result in one of three degrees of concern. If any question is answered with a 'yes', the indicated degree of concern will be determined using the PESSMS definitions (Figure 2). Only a 'low' degree of concern is permitted under the AE accreditation. Any 'yes' responses which result in a 'medium' or 'high' (as identified in Figure 2) are not eligible activities under the LINK Project and must either be changed or removed.

Risk category	Description of risks
Low	Activity is considered to have minimal or no adverse impact (direct or indirect) on the environment – unlikely to have a significant impact on the environment.
Medium	Activity might have a significant impact on the environment (direct or indirect), particularly in the absence of mitigation measures. Impacts are typically local and short-term and are not in environmentally sensitive areas. Activities where impacts are uncertain are likely to fit into this category.
High	Activity is likely to have a significant impact on the environment (direct or indirect), even if mitigation measures are successfully implemented. Impacts typically affect a large or sensitive geographic area or have permanent and long-lasting effects.

Figure 2: SCA PESSMS Risk Categorisation

35. Below is the full screening tool applied to the LINK activities.
36. The SCA SRA tool is used to screen for safeguarding and SEAH risks caused by project activities, staff and representatives, including consultants, volunteers, partners and suppliers. Also safeguarding and SEAH risks in the project context and external environment. The full tool is attached as Appendix 2.

Part 1: Screening questions

Table 2 LINK ESS Screening Table Results

	Category C Exclusion Criteria	Yes/No
1	Will the activities involve associated facilities or generate cumulative impacts that would require further detailed due diligence and management planning?	No
2	Will the activities involve transboundary impacts including those that require further due diligence and notification to affected states	No
3	Will the activities adversely affect working conditions and health and safety of workers or potentially employ vulnerable categories of workers including women and children?	No Activities involving small scale construction works are deemed low risk in terms of negligible negative impacts to worker conditions or the health and safety of workers.
4	Will the activities potentially generate hazardous waste and pollutants including pesticides and contaminate lands that would require further studies on management, minimization and control and compliance to the country and applicable international environmental quality standards?	No

	Category C Exclusion Criteria	Yes/No
5	Will the activities involve the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (like dams, water impoundments, coastal and riverbank infrastructure) that would require further technical assessment and safety studies?	No Activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 2.1.6, 2.1.7 and 2.2.1 will include small-scale interventions such as strengthening existing value chains, small-scale climate resilient infrastructure, climate resilient agriculture, small-scale community-based water system upgrades, community climate resilient income generating activities and livelihoods diversification. These measures will be small-scale, will not be critical infrastructure and will not be of a nature that requires any further technical assessment and safety studies.
6	Will the proposed activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	No
7	Will the activities be in protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas, and internationally recognised sites?	No

Part 2: Environmental and Social Risk Categorisation Checklist

Table 3 LINK Risk Categorisation Checklist Results

Consider the following questions in order to assess whether the project is likely to have significant (negative) environmental or social impacts.				
		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
1	Impacts on landscapes and soils			
	Substantially alter natural landscape features	N		No The project will include small-scale community-based water system upgrades and rehabilitation with no impact on landscapes and soils.
	Cause subsidence, instability or substantial erosion, or involve medium or large-scale excavation of soil or minerals?	N		
2	Impacts on coastal landscapes and processes			
	Alter coastal processes, including wave action, sediment movement or accretion, or water circulation patterns,	N/A		
	Permanently alter tidal patterns, water flows or water quality in estuaries,	N/A		

Consider the following questions in order to assess whether the project is likely to have significant (negative) environmental or social impacts.				
		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
	Reduce biological diversity or change species composition in estuaries, or extract large volumes of sand or substantially destabilize sand dunes?	N/A		
3	Impacts on ocean forms, ocean processes and ocean life			
	Reduce biological diversity or change species composition on reefs, seamounts or in other sensitive marine environments,	N/A		
	Alter water circulation patterns by modification of existing landforms or the addition of artificial reefs or other large structures,	N/A		
	Substantially damage or modify large areas of the seafloor or ocean habitat, such as sea grass,	N/A		
	Release oil, fuel or other toxic substances into the marine environment in sufficient quantity to kill larger marine animals or alter ecosystem processes, or release large quantities of sewage or other waste into the marine environment?	N/A		
4	Impacts on water resources			
	Measurably reduce the quantity quality or availability of surface or groundwater,	N		
	Channelize, divert or impound rivers or creeks or substantially alter drainage patterns, or measurably alter water table levels?	N		
5	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention			
	Generate smoke, fumes, chemicals, nutrients, or other pollutants which will substantially reduce local air quality or water quality,	N		
	Involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials,	Y	Low	Small-scale use of concrete to enable the installation of small-scale equipment such as in the retrofitting of small-scale existing water points. Due to being very small-scale interventions, the potential environmental risk would be minimal.
	Increase atmospheric concentrations of gases which will contribute to the greenhouse effect or ozone damage, or	N		

Consider the following questions in order to assess whether the project is likely to have significant (negative) environmental or social impacts.				
		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
	Substantially disturb contaminated or acid-sulphate soils, or	N		
	Activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	N		
6	Impacts on plants			
	Involve medium or large-scale native vegetation clearance,	N		
	Involve any clearance of any vegetation containing a listed threatened species which is likely to result in a long-term decline in a population or which threatens the viability of the species,	N		
	Introduce potentially invasive species,	N		
	Involve the use of chemicals which substantially stunt the growth of native vegetation, or	N		
	Involve large-scale controlled burning or any controlled burning in sensitive areas, including areas which contain listed threatened species, or	N		
	Involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	N		No The project will include the implementation of improved agroforestry approaches following best practices that will have no negative impacts
7	Impacts on animals			
	Cause a long-term decrease in, or threaten the viability of, a native animal population or populations, through death, injury or other harm to individuals,	N/A		
	Displace or substantially limit the movement or dispersal of native animal populations,	N/A		
	Introduce invasive or exotic species which will substantially reduce habitat or resources for native species, or undertake large-scale controlled burning or any controlled burning in areas containing listed threatened species?	N/A		
8	Impacts on habitats			

Consider the following questions in order to assess whether the project is likely to have significant (negative) environmental or social impacts.				
		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
	Would the project/programme potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g., modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes	N		No The project will include small-scale community-based agroecology practices that include conservation agriculture with no impact on landscapes and soils.
	Are any project/programme activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g., nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	N		
	Does the project/programme involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	N		
9	Impacts on people and communities (indigenous and nonindigenous)			
	Substantially increase demand for, or reduce the availability of, community services or infrastructure which have direct or indirect impacts on the environment, including water supply, power supply, roads, waste disposal, and housing,	N		There are no negative impacts expected for communities including the Tsonga/Shangaan, Nyanja and Ndau groups. On the contrary LINK is expected to bring positive benefits via its inclusive and locally-led approach available to all Mozambican community groups. The Tsonga/Shangaan, Nyanja, and Ndau are acknowledged as part of Mozambique's primary ethnic groups, they are not marginalised. They are fully integrated as citizens and are participants in the targeted project communities. The target areas will not impact on any indigenous people. "Nonindigenous" communities, include all communities, including groups such as the Tsonga/Shangaan, Nyanja and Ndau. Therefore, LINK is inclusive of all Mozambican community groups, and expects to avoid negative impacts while delivering positive benefits for all.
	Affect the health, safety, welfare or quality of life of the members of a community, through factors such as noise, odours, fumes, smoke, or other pollutants,	N		
	Cause physical dislocation of individuals or communities, or	N		
	Substantially change or diminish cultural identity, social organisation or community resources?	N		
	Provide for activities to be designed, implemented and monitored to	Y	Low	The small scale and community/household level nature

Consider the following questions in order to assess whether the project is likely to have significant (negative) environmental or social impacts.				
		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
	ensure they are safe and prevent Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH)			<p>of the activities, and the participatory approach to activity design and this ESAP mean that the risks of SEAH are low. While assessed as low, that risk is from the presence of project staff or consultants spending time in communities and from survivors and/or communities being unable to identify or report instances of SEAH.</p> <p>Capacity building and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) design has been developed to ensure that there is an understanding of preventing SEAH and to provide a survivor centric SEAH pathway within the GRM. The project was designed and will be implemented following GCF and SC relevant policies mentioned in the ESAP. Details on the GRM established are described in a dedicated section of this ESAP.</p>
10	Impacts on land use and resources			
	Would the project/programme possibly result in economic displacement (e.g., loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation), or	N		
	Would the proposed project/programme possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	N		
	Does the project/programme involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	N		
11	Impacts on heritage (community level)			
	Permanently destroy, remove or substantially alter the fabric (physical material including structural elements and other components, fixtures,	N/A		

Consider the following questions in order to assess whether the project is likely to have significant (negative) environmental or social impacts.				
		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
	contents, and objects) of a heritage place			
	Involve extension, renovation, or substantial alteration of a heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with the heritage values of the place,	N/A		
	Involve the erection of buildings or other structures adjacent to, or within important sight lines of, a heritage place which are inconsistent with the heritage values of the place,	N/A		
	Substantially diminish the heritage value of a heritage place for a community or group for which it is significant,	N/A		
	Substantially alter the setting of a heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with the heritage values of the place, or	N/A		
	Substantially restrict or inhibit the existing use of a heritage place as a cultural or ceremonial site?	N/A		
12	Labour and working conditions. Will the proposed activity:			
	Pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project/programme construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Y	Low	Project activities will include some small-scale physical works (e.g., retrofitting of small-scale waterpoints, hydroponics and solar energy infrastructure) that may potentially have health and safety risks for workers. This risk is assessed as low since all these activities are small-scale and potential for injury would be minimal. Measures to avoid and mitigate this risk are provided in the Environmental and Social Action Plan.
	Involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour standards?	N		
	Engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g., due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	N		

Gender Equity and Human Rights Checklist

Table 4 LINK Gender Equity and Human Rights Check List Results

Gender Equity and Women's empowerment		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
1	Is there a likelihood that the proposed project/programme would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	N		
2	Would the project/programme potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	N		
3	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project/programme during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall project/programme proposal and in the risk assessment?	N		
4	Would the project/programme potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	N		
Access and equity and protection of human rights				
5	Could the project/programme lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	N		
6	Is there a likelihood that the project/programme would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?	N		
7	Could the project/programme potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	N		
8	Is there a likelihood that the project/programme would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	N		
9	Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	Y	Low	A compliant GRM has been developed, early notification of the GRM will be provided to communities. Please refer to the relevant section Grievance Redress Mechanism of this ESAP.

Gender Equity and Women's empowerment		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
10	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project/programme?	N		
11	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	N		
12	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	N		
13	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project affected communities and individuals?	N		The LINK project will not in any way exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project affected communities and individuals. As for risk related to conflicts currently in Mozambique, the conflict is in the northern part of the country which is far from the provinces this project will be working in. Therefore, we do not anticipate any conflict-related risks

Categorisation	
Categorisation based on screening in Table 3 and Table 4 above	
Determined risk category:	Category C
Screening completed by:	** This section has been redacted in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, as the portion is confidential under the disclosure policy of the Accredited Entity **
Role:	** This section has been redacted in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, as the portion is confidential under the disclosure policy of the Accredited Entity **
Signed:	** This section has been redacted in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, as the portion is confidential under the disclosure policy of the Accredited Entity **

5. Environmental and Social Action Plan

5.1 Introduction

37. This section contains the required management measures for the identified risks of the Project as well as instructions for ongoing environmental and social screening, including SEAH, of community-level interventions as they are selected and developed. The plan considers the environmental and social risks, including SEAH, identified during the screening, the risk significance, and measures to manage and address the identified risks.
38. In addition to this, the section provides some higher-level guidance to the AE and EE on how to ensure environmental and social safeguards are integrated into any technical advisory activities. This ensures that all contracts, TORs, policies, plans, frameworks, etc developed under this project are screened to ensure that the development process and the recommendations follow the principles of the GCF.

5.2 Management of Identified Residual Risks

39. This section contains the required ESAP and management measures for the identified suite of activities for the SCA LINK project as well as instructions for ongoing environmental and social

screening of community-level interventions as they are selected and developed. The plan considers the environmental and social risks identified during the screening, the risk significance, and measures to manage to address the identified risks.

40. In addition to this, the section provides some higher-level guidance to the AE and EEs on how to ensure environmental and social safeguards are integrated into any technical advisory activities. This ensures that all contracts, Terms of Reference (TOR), policies, plans, frameworks, etc developed under this project are screened to ensure that the development process and the recommendations follow the principles of the GCF.

Table 5 Environmental and Social Action Plan

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
Activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 2.1.6, 2.1.7 will include small-scale interventions such as strengthening existing value chains, small-scale climate resilient infrastructure, climate resilient agriculture, small-scale community-based water management supply, community climate resilient income generating activities and livelihoods diversification.	<p>LOW risks associated with the procurement, management, use and waste of solar panels/dryers and associated technology. Procurement of small-scale infrastructure increases the risk for potential forced labour in the supply chain.</p> <p>Some waste will be generated during the small-scale climate-resilient infrastructure</p>	<p>PS4 Community Health, Safety and Security</p> <p>Save the Children will follow official procurement guidelines when sourcing small scale infrastructure. Save the Children's global procurement standards incorporate robust controls for potential forced labour.</p> <p>Disposal of waste (incl. plastics and equipment</p>	Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	Mitigation measures to be integrated into the planning/design of activity – within the project timeline	Community members are aware of and trained in the correct storage, usage and waste disposal of small-scale infrastructure and technologies. Official channels of procurement of products are followed.	No additional costs – part of activity 2.1.2

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
	<p>construction work under Component 2. Solar dryers in activity 2.1.1 used at end of useful life will need to be disposed of.</p> <p>LOW Potential contamination of water points and risk of water-borne diseases.</p>	<p>installation materials) will be done accordingly during the project implementation and once the project ends (through a disposal plan) to avoid environmental impacts.</p> <p>Solar panels have a lifespan of 20+ years if maintained appropriately. Auxiliary equipment (controllers, inverters, pumps) has a lifespan of approximately 10 years.</p> <p>Periodic water quality testing</p>				

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		to be done at the water points for human consumption <u>Water management committees in communities are well-trained in health and WASH best practices, and in maintaining water points, closely coordinating with district health services.</u>				

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
Activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 2.1.6, 2.1.7 will include small-scale interventions such as strengthening existing value chains, small-scale climate resilient infrastructure, climate resilient agriculture, small-scale community-based water management supply, community climate resilient income generating activities and livelihoods diversification.	<p>LOW</p> <p>Small-scale use of concrete to enable the installation of small-scale equipment such as such as in the retrofitting of small-scale existing water points in communities could lead to localised contamination of soils from concrete slurry or wastewater.</p> <p>All installation works have some impacts (e.g., noise, dust, erosion, spread of weeds, potential to discover contamination).</p>	<p>PS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention</p> <p>The proposed installation and retrofitting activities are unlikely to have significant impacts. Noise will occur during installation. The project will promote best practice in terms of installation and retrofitting works, safety and waste management. Best practices to be adopted include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment 	PIU	Mitigation measures to be integrated into planning/ design of activity and implemented during installation stage	Fully contained concrete use and production with no environmental impacts	No additional costs – part of activity 2.1.2

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
	<p>Due to being very small scale of interventions, the potential environmental risk would be minimal.</p> <p>LOW risk of non-reusable water from hydroponics leading to Eutrophication/ any potential water pollution.</p> <p>LOW risk due to the absence of archaeological traces in the target area, the risk of such discoveries is not expected.</p>	<p>should consider any sensitive receptors;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • installation activities to occur during daylight hours only; • sediment and erosion control; and • fuel management, waste minimisation, etc. <p>No harmful chemicals or materials will be used in in installation of equipment. Light machinery selected for installation should be</p>				

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		<p>selected on highest standards and safeguards (use of machinery in safe conditions, halting operations if a leak/or mechanical fault is identified, clean-up procedures) put in place in case of the occurrence of a spill.</p> <p>The project will use a mitigation hierarchy approach to anticipate, avoid, or mitigate any identified</p>				

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		<p>potential pollution pathways.</p> <p>All wastewater from concrete production will be collected to allow particulates to settle out before being discharged.</p> <p>Slurry from concrete production will be collected allowed to harden</p> <p>Solid and cured concrete waste is considered safe to be reused by the community for infrastructure maintenance.</p>				

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		<p>In general, it is expected to be no to low pollution caused by project activities.</p> <p>Wastewater from the hydroponic systems will be treated before being disposed (treatment instruction to be a part of the training sessions for participants), It is noted that the targeting areas for these activities are away from river basins and springs, reducing the risk of eutrophication.</p>				

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		<p>Additionally, hydroponic practices will avoid nutrition solutions being discarded prematurely, as the nutrient solution lifespan can be increased through simple procedural changes. These practices not only decrease environmental impacts but also reduce production costs.</p> <p>The project will still consider and implement minimum standards to monitor</p>				

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		excavation activities if they take place. Additionally, clear communication channels will be maintained with local authorities to promptly address any unexpected occurrences				
Activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 2.1.6, 2.1.7, 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 will include small-scale interventions which may include the need for no to minimal impact small scale construction works.	Small-scale use of concrete to enable the installation of small-scale equipment related to the activities Chance finds during small excavations at sites	PS2 Labour and Working Conditions Only small amounts of sand/concrete/aggregates will be required, and this will be sourced at approved local sites and from authorised	PIU	Mitigation measures to be integrated into planning/ design of activity and implemented during	Fully contained concrete use and production with no environmental impacts A management plan	No additional costs part of relevant project activity budgets

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		<p>official suppliers only. Concrete will be prepared on bunded and covered hard stand surface. All wastewater from concrete production will be collected to allow particulates to settle out before being discharged. Slurry from concrete production will be collected allowed to harden.</p> <p>In terms of solid waste, the solid and cured concrete waste is considered safe to be reused by the community for</p>		<p>installation stage</p> <p>Mitigation measures to be integrated in planning/design of activity, in procurement, and further implemented during installation and construction</p>	for chance findings is in place	

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		<p>infrastructure maintenance.</p> <p>Temporary and site-specific impacts - such as the minimal increase of dust from excavations - will be managed by ensuring the adoption of appropriate dust suppression measures, as well as PPE for workers.</p> <p>Preventive measure such as stockpiling of soil regarding construction sites will be used to minimise the impact of topsoil removal</p>				

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		<p>and ensure long-term sustainability.</p> <p>All construction sites or specific areas where work is undertaken or that pose particular risks – such as small excavations – will be clearly demarcated, fenced and have warning signs. Staff will receive the appropriate equipment for their activities, including specialised equipment as needed. Furthermore, staff will receive the necessary</p>				

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		<p>personal protective equipment (PPE) and training on appropriate use and wear.</p> <p>Workers will receive training on the appropriate use of the required PPE and handling and disposal of wastes, including biological and chemical wastes.</p> <p>Workers will receive appropriate training to avoid and mitigate injuries related to activity implementation . To prevent</p>				

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		<p>child labour, no children under age 18 will be engaged in any of the physical activities.</p> <p>All staff will be treated in accordance with just and fair labour and working conditions in accordance with the International Labour Organisation⁷, this includes vulnerable women and children over the age of 18 employed workers</p> <p>A chance finds procedure will be developed for chance</p>				

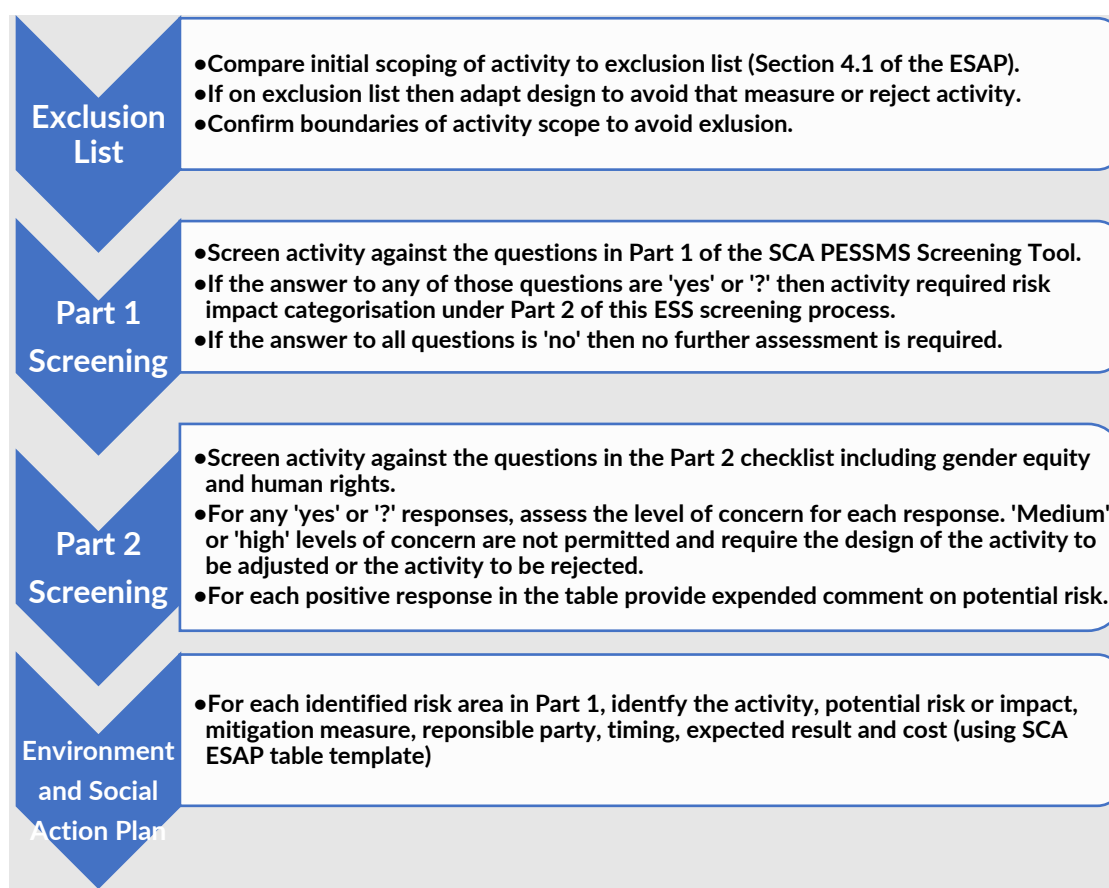
Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		finds as a result of small excavations, and the project's activities will either be halted, stopped or ongoing according to the nature of the finding and the event.				
All activities across LINK	LOW risk, since E&S issues have been identified and addressed in the ESS screening	PS1 Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts Activities will be screened for E&S risks and impacts during their	AE, PIU	Mitigation measures integrated into the planning and development of activity design and monitor	Potential E&S risks and impacts are assessed and addressed	No additional-costs part of relevant project activity budgets

Proposed activity						Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
							design. ESAP will provide mitigation measures for risks associated with proposed activities. Active engagement of targeted communities throughout the project cycle through feedback and effective grievance mechanism		ed throughout implementation.		
Overall Project SEAH Risk – Breaches by project staff, consultants, or other	Project staff, consultants or other representatives have ongoing direct contact with children and adults in	All staff and consultants trained on safeguarding and SEAH and sign policy.	Accredited Entity and PIU	During recruitment, staff induction and training, and	Staff and consultants are aware of and abide to the Safeguarding and	No additional costs – part of all activity development budgets					

Proposed activity						Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
representatives	communities and commit SEAH breaches	<p>New project staff undergo safe recruitment and screening processes.</p> <p>Communities, children, and staff are made aware of reporting procedures (GRM) and contact details of relevant staff (including local Child Safeguarding and Child Protection Focal Point).</p> <p>Ensure children and adults' full understanding of the activity, including their roles and responsibilities</p>		then further integrated into planning and initiation of community-based activities and monitored throughout implementation.	Project GRM to be established during Year 1.	SEAH Policy.					

Proposed activity						Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		when engaged.									
Overall Project SEAH Risk – Lack of community awareness of policies on SEAH and safeguarding and/or of available reporting mechanisms						Community impacted by the project are not aware of Safeguarding or SEAH policy and how to identify or report concerns or incidents	Include Safeguarding and SEAH awareness in community-based activities. Communities, children, and staff are made aware of reporting procedures (GRM) and contact details of relevant staff (including local Child Safeguarding and Child Protection Focal Point).	PIU	Integrated into planning and initiation of community-based activities and monitored throughout implementation. Project GRM to be established	Children and adults impacted by the project are aware of safeguarding and SEAH risks and able to report any concerns or incidents.	No additional costs – part of all activity development budgets

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		Mainstream awareness of gender-based violence and SEAH throughout the project about impacts on project objectives (e.g., resilient households and communities); principles for inclusion and participation and providing information on referral services		during Year 1.		



Technical Assistance and Plan Development

Policy and Plan Development

41. Any activities which require the development of policies or plans will follow this ESAP to ensure that all affected parties are engaged in the process of development and that broader impacts on gender, environment, etc. are considered.

Gender Mainstreaming

42. The design of the LINK project requires equal and active participation, however, there is a risk that gender may not be mainstreamed into management plans developed under this project. To ensure these activities fully incorporate the GCF Gender Policy, the PIU (supported by an international Gender Advisor where necessary) should undertake a gender-sensitive review of any plans.

Consultants

43. Consultants will be required for the detailed design of small-scale resilient infrastructure practices and water management, as well as activities working on agriculture and land use management design elements of the Project. They may also be required for other technical, governance and capacity-building activities. TORs for any consultants will require the consultant to comply with this ESAP and the PESSMS. For all technical assistance consultants, this ESAP will be included in the TOR and final contract.

Capacity Building and Materials Development

44. Awareness materials will be developed and awareness raising activities will be undertaken under the Project aimed at the public for raising awareness on climate change. Gender balance shall be considered during the activities to ensure that women are equally represented.

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

45. The LINK Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is included in the project ESAP.
46. Any parties wishing to raise grievances caused by or associated with the Project will be able to do so. In the first instance grievances will be managed by the PIU. The PIU will inform the communities about this GRM early in the stakeholder engagement process and in an understandable format and in the relevant language. This notification will include details of where and how to direct complaints.
47. A GRM is presented below to uphold the Project's social and environmental safeguards performance. The purpose of the GRM is to record and address any complaints that may arise during the implementation phase of the Project and/or any future operational issues that have the potential to be designed out during implementation phase. It should address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no impacts (cost, discrimination) for any reports made by project affected people (AP). The GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local, project level.
48. The dissemination of the GRM mechanism will be conducted through stakeholder consultations, which will be integrated into specific project activities such as community meetings and workshops. Save the Children's Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) and compliance routine mechanisms will ensure that project participants' feedback is incorporated into the GRM process. Additionally, the GRM channels will be clearly displayed as part of the project's communication materials. This approach aims to enhance stakeholder engagement and ensure that the GRM reflects the needs and perspectives of all project stakeholders.
49. The LINK GRM ensures that affected persons can access the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism. The aggrieved persons/complainants are encouraged to resort to the project-level GRM. However, they may also resort to other options such as legal redress/court of law or the GCF IRM at any stage, especially in light of the measures established by the Government of Mozambique for the assessment and management of environmental and social risk impacts. These national legal redress systems and courts of law should be considered whenever possible.
50. The key objectives of the GRM are:
 - Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances;
 - Provide a survivor centred approach to instances of SEAH;
 - Settle the grievances via consultation with all stakeholders (and inform those stakeholders of the solutions);
 - Forward any cases that sit outside the remit of the project (for example child protection concerns unrelated to the activities or staff, consultants, or representatives of the project) to the relevant authority.
51. The following process will be used to address the issues and concerns that an affected party (AP) may have. The key point of contact for the AP will be the PIU, who will receive, and document all matters and issues of concern from the local community.
52. Grievances, issues and concerns related to SEAH will be managed through this GRM process but will implement the additional survivor centred measures described below. The project GRM grants equal access to all Mozambique citizens, including direct and indirect impacted by the proposed interventions.
53. At all times, it is the responsibility of the PIU and SC to record, manage and close all grievances. Management of grievances may include issuing instructions to the relevant party to resolve the matter. If the PIU receives the grievance and can effectively resolve the matter to the satisfaction of the AP, the PIU will record details of actions taken in Save the Children's existing incident reporting and management system.
54. For concerns such as damage to non-land assets, etc., the AP will discuss this with the PIU, who will then raise the matter immediately with the offending party or their supervisors, if unresolved at the activity level. If the concern can be addressed without delay, and the outcome is satisfactory to the AP, the matter is closed.
55. For more extensive complaints such as impacts to livelihoods or land issues such as restrictions to access, the PIU will document and record the grievance and manage the response process. APs can submit these types of complaints through any number of channels including via the village council or other third party; directly to the consultant or project team; in writing; anonymously; verbally; etc. The complaint must be acknowledged within 24 hours of it being lodged. The timing and way it will be resolved will be conveyed to the AP within 48 hours. The

delegated party will provide a corrective action report to the PIU as soon as the action has been taken.

56. Should the complainant remain unsatisfied with the response of the delegated party, the complaint will be referred by the PIU to SC.
57. All grievances received and handled will be reported to the AE via existing Save the Children reporting mechanisms or via periodic reporting, depending on their nature. The AE will review and support the handling of grievances to ensure they have been handled correctly.
58. The five-step grievance management process will be applied to the Project by the following process. This is in line with Save the Children's well-established GRM and incident reporting processes within Mozambique.

Table 6 Grievance Redress process

Step	Application/How	Responsibility
1. Publicise the process	Develop a procedure which explains how the grievance mechanism will work in the target community	AE, EE
	Present the grievance mechanism (including SEAH process) at a public meeting to help with affected communities	PIU
2. Receive and register	Identify locations to receive grievances and ensure accessibility to all affected stakeholders	PIU
	Recognise that some grievances may be submitted in writing while others will be communicated verbally. All grievances are to be treated with the same level of seriousness and respect.	
	Log all complaints into a database	
3. Review and investigate grievances	Review and investigate grievances	PIU
	Explain the process and the timeframe for the GM process	
	Appoint an appropriate person to obtain information and investigate.	
4. Develop resolution options, response to grievances and closeout	Develop a proposed resolution process, involving communities where appropriate	PIU
	Implement the agreed solution	PIU and PSC
	Follow-up with complainant to ensure satisfaction	
	If unsatisfied: Discuss further options. Identify local partners who might be able to assist in finding solutions	
	If still unresolved, refer matter to third-party mediation or external review.	
5. Monitor and evaluate	Regularly monitor the number and type of grievances received, resolved and outstanding	EE, AE
	Evaluate trends over time and stages of project development	
	Report all grievances to Save the Children via relevant periodic reporting	EE

59. The AE will also maintain an email-based grievance redress mechanism, so that the public can also lodge grievances directly to the AE, should they wish to do so. Contact details for this GRM, including a focal point for women's concerns, will be available to all project stakeholders and included on project websites and materials as appropriate.
60. The LINK GRM does not prevent any affected person from accessing the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism.

6.1 Grievances on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment

61. In all situations involving complaints related to gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment (SEAH), violence against children and human trafficking, the LINK project

will use a “*survivor-centred approach*”. In line with this approach, the following principles will be systemically applied through all steps and actions:

62. The rights, needs, and wishes of the survivor (or victim) is the foremost priority of everyone involved with the project. The survivor has a right to:
 - be treated with dignity and respect instead of being exposed to victim-blaming attitudes.
 - choose the course of action in dealing with the violence instead of feeling powerless.
 - privacy and confidentiality instead of exposure.
 - non-discrimination instead of discrimination based on gender, age, race/ ethnicity, ability, sexual orientation, HIV status or any other characteristic.
 - receive comprehensive information to help her make her own decision instead of being told what to do.
63. The safety of the survivor shall always be ensured. Potential risks to the survivor will be identified and action take to ensure the survivor’s safety and to prevent further harm including ensuring that the alleged perpetrator does not have contact with the survivor. If the survivor is an employee, reasonable adjustments may be made to the survivor’s work schedule and work environment to ensure their safety.
64. All actions should reflect the choices of the survivor.
65. All information related to the case must be kept confidential and identities must be protected. Only those who have a role in the response to an allegation should receive case-level information, and then only for a clearly stated purpose and with the survivor’s consent.
66. The survivor must provide informed consent to progress with each stage of the complaints process. Survivors may withdraw their consent at any time during the process.

7. ESAP Implementation

7.1 Monitoring

67. Monitoring and reporting on ESS implementation are required to be updated in annual performance reports, in the interim and final evaluation. Reporting will specify the activities' consistency with the ESS standards and the GCF ESP. A monitoring process will be available during project implementation; SCA and the NDA will have the overall responsibility for monitoring the project and reporting compliance with environmental and social provisions of the ESAP. It will include:
- Outcomes of any additional ESS screening or assessments
 - Status of management measures of the ESAP and whether they are being implemented effectively
 - Summary of any community consultations
 - Summary of any grievances received in the GRM
68. Monitoring can take several different forms including:
- seeking advice from Program Partners,
 - seeking advice from Technical Advisors,
 - undertaking quarterly or annual reviews,
 - undertaking mid-term reviews,
 - holding coordination/review meetings, and
 - producing regular GCF progress.
69. For monitoring the environmental and social performance of activities, SCA is required to undertake all necessary measures to ensure participatory monitoring through the involvement of communities, local stakeholders, indigenous peoples, and civil society organisations in all stages of the life cycle of activities.
70. **If during program implementation, scope changes and/or unanticipated impacts or risks are identified it is important to repeat part 1 of the ESS Screening Tool.**

7.2 Integration of ESAP into Project Management

71. This ESAP will be included in all bid document packages. The safeguards requirements of this ESAP will be referenced in appropriate parts of agreements, technical specifications, contracts or any TORs issued under the GCF Project. The AE will be required to review all bid documents prior to approval.
72. Prior to project implementation, the PIU will be required to attend a **safeguards workshop** with the AE Safeguards Specialist to ensure that all parties understand their obligations under the requirements of the ESAP and the safeguard policy of the GCF.

7.3 ESS Roles and Responsibilities

73. Details of the roles assigned to various agencies / organizations are summarised below

Project Steering Committee (PSC)

74. The PSC will provide overall strategic oversight and high-level risk management by reviewing and providing feedback on performance reports which will include ESS monitoring, and any grievances raised by communities. The PSC will also endorse management improvement actions arising from audits and addressing serious implementation issues (including sensitive safeguards issues).

Accredited Entity

75. Save the Children Australia (SCA) is the AE for this project and provides a support to the Executing Entities SCIMOZ, MTA and SCN. As the AE, SCA is fully responsible (legally and financially) for the implementation of this project including the safeguards standards required by the GCF. The AE:
- Acts as a focal point for communications with GCF on project related matters;
 - Ensures compliance with GCF funding requirements, including safeguard compliance;
 - Provide inputs into project scope and design;

- Provide additional technical capacity to PIU where required
 - Updating the ESAP as necessary to reflect changes in the designs.
76. SCA is also responsible for ensuring that project designs use SCA's PESSMS as a guideline to:
- Ensure that GCF project activities are screened and assigned appropriate environmental and social risk categories and that the environmental and social risks and impacts are properly and sufficiently assessed.
 - Ensure that measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse impacts are planned and adequately supported in GCF project activities.
 - Ensure that every GCF-funded project develops and implements an activity-, project- and organisation-level grievance redress mechanism.
 - Ensure every GCF-funded project complies with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy.
 - Conduct due diligence on all partner organisations, including Save the Children Members and Countries' offices, to ensure that they can and do comply with the GCF ESP included in each project design.
 - Ensure that the GCF ESP for each project design supports meaningful and inclusive multi-stakeholder consultation and engagement throughout the lifecycle of activities.
 - Ensure cooperation with GCF in its due diligence of the activities proposed for GCF funding.

Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

77. A dedicated Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established and hosted by SCIMOZ in Maputo, and will work under the supervision of SCA, as AE. The PIU is the technical-administrative unit responsible for the implementation of the project. The PIU will be responsible for coordinating, performing day-to-day implementation, supervising activities during the project lifecycle, and operating in close consultation and in coordination with the governing structures of the project, Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PIU will operate according to the Annual Work Plan approved by the PSC of the project. All the administrative matters of the project: acquisition plan, financial plan, periodic reports, will be approved by the PSC.
78. The PIU will be led by a project-recruited National Project Coordinator (LINK Director) responsible for overall management of all activities being executed by the EEs and responsible for the coordination with project stakeholders. It will also liaise closely with MTA/DMC focal point of LINK project. At central level, the PIU will also include the following staff: LINK Project Manager: responsible for the day-to-day management and coordination of project activities across the three provinces (Tete, Manica, and Gaza). The PM will oversee the implementation of project plans, ensure smooth operation of activities, and collaborate with provincial-level staff to ensure effective execution of project initiatives. The PM will engage with relevant stakeholders at the provincial level to foster strong partnerships and garner support for project activities. Additionally, the PM will provide regular updates and reports to the Link Director and other project stakeholders. To be based in Manica.
79. At the provincial level, Operational Units (OU) will be established to serve as the key channel of communication between the PIU and the implementing partners, namely Province and District levels. The OUs will work under the supervision and guidelines of the LINK Director. The project activities will be coordinated through the OU which will ensure the smooth running of the project across the different institutions including the EEs, districts, consultants, service providers and other partners. The OU will play a crucial role within the PIU and will be located at Xai-Xai, Chimoio and Tete in the Province of Gaza, Manica and Tete, respectively in SCIMOZ offices. The project will closely coordinate with the Provincial Services of Environment (SPA), which acts as the focal point of the Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change. This coordination will involve key provincial entities such as SPAS/DPGCAS, SPEF/DPPF, SPI/DPOPRH, SPASA/DPAP, INGD, INAS, INAM, and SETSAM.
80. -Each OU will be led by a Provincial Coordinator supported by M&E officer and an Administrative and Financial officer. The Link Provincial Coordinator will be responsible for the overall project coordination and management at the provincial level. The coordinator will ensure effective planning and implementation of project activities in the province, coordination with district-level staff and relevant stakeholders (with a greater focus on the Provincial Technical Climate Change Committee - PTCCC) and will report to the Link Project Manager. The M&E Officer will be responsible for implementing the project MEAL framework, including data collection, analysis, and reporting on project progress and impact. Support all project assessment work in close

coordination with service providers and academia, to ensure robust evaluations and learning activities to improve project effectiveness. Collaborate with field staff to ensure data quality and accountability to beneficiaries. MEAL officer will work closely with the Province and District Planning Officer to support the implementation of DAT. Finally, the Administrative and Financial officer will be responsible for project administration, budgeting, and financial management at the provincial level. Ensure compliance with donor requirements and financial regulations. Collaborate with district-level administrative staff to support smooth project operations and manage financial resources efficiently.

81. At the district level, the operational unit will consist of:
 - 3 Food Security and Livelihood Officers (FSLOs) – responsible for activities related to Food Security and Livelihood Officers. They will work closely with communities and farmer groups to promote climate-resilient farming techniques, value-addition activities, and sustainable agricultural practices. The FSLOs will support/provide training, technical support, and monitoring to ensure the successful implementation of food security and livelihood initiatives. The FSLOs will work in close coordination with the District Technical Team (DTT) with a special link with SDAE technicians. The Senior FSLO will be responsible for district coordination and for overseeing the other officers.
 - 1 Livestock Officer: The LO will focus on climate-resilient livestock management and animal husbandry practices. They will work with communities and livestock groups to promote sustainable livestock rearing, animal health, and breeding practices. The Livestock Officers will also facilitate the distribution of livestock inputs and equipment, support/provide training, and monitor the progress of livestock-related activities. The LO will work in close coordination with the District Technical Team (DTT) with a special link with SDAE and SDPI. The LO will report to the Senior SFLO.
 - 5 community mobilizers per district: they will actively engage with local communities to promote project awareness and participation. They will facilitate community meetings and workshops, involve community leaders and CRN representatives, and mobilize community members for project activities. Close collaboration with project staff will ensure effective coordination and integration of community perspectives in project planning and implementation. Reporting to the Senior SFLO, they will provide regular updates on community engagement efforts and progress.
 - 1 driver
82. At the district level, all OU activity will be coordinated with District Services of Planning and Infra-structures (SDPI), which acts as the focal point of the district technical team. The key district services involved are SDAE, SDSMAS and SDEJT.
83. The PIU will be responsible for ensuring compliance with the ESAP and GCF and AE ESS policies and requirements at the project level. The recruitment of provincial coordinators will prioritize candidates with strong Environmental and Social (E&S) Safeguards capacities and experience. Additionally, relevant training or refresher training to project staff and district officers will ensure that these capacities are available at the province and district levels. This approach aims to enhance the project's ability to effectively implement E&S Safeguards at the local level, in line with project objectives and standards. The project will have leads on Food Security and Livelihoods and Social Protection and Gender Inclusion – these types of roles do not operate in silos, the training for these qualified experts is holistic, as such, they will critically contribute to the PIU. The Social Protection and Gender Inclusion role within the PIU will be responsible for SEAH related concerns.

Technical Advisors / Consultants

84. All consultants procured firms and technical advisors are required to comply with the ESAP and GCF Safeguards Policy more broadly in terms of the work methodologies and outputs. They will be required to work with the PIU to ensure meaningful community and stakeholder engagement in their work programme.

7.4 ESS Training

85. The PIU and other partners will require training to ensure effective implementation and oversight of the ESAP including ESS Screening. Areas recommended for training include the following:

- GCF environmental and social safeguard policies, in particular areas identified during Part 2 screening
- Roles and responsibilities of different key agencies in safeguards implementation
- How to effectively integrate the ESAP into project management, implementation, monitoring and reporting
- Management of the GRM
- How to facilitate meaningful participatory-planning community consultations
- Integration of the ESAP and safeguard specific clauses into the contract and bid documentation.

On-going support will be provided to the PIU by the AE for the duration of the Project.

7.5 Stakeholder Engagement

86. The PIU will be responsible for ensuring that relevant stakeholders who are part of the project implementation are consulted and part of the project development and ongoing activities planning and implementation.
87. The project will maintain a robust stakeholder engagement process and the PIU is responsible for ensuring its implementation, either directly or through delegation to implementing partners. To achieve this, application of methodologies such as focus group discussions and key informant interviews, through both formal systems and socially established groups will be conducted. Separate meetings will be held where appropriate for men and women, and women and people with disabilities will also be specifically targeted for engagement through women's groups and organisations of people with disabilities. Data generated required by in-project stakeholder engagement (e.g., via consultations, direct implementation and action planning, etc.) will be recorded and managed by the PIU.
88. The stakeholder engagement process includes six steps to be employed by Save the Children during the LINK project. This process is applicable to planned activities.
 1. Inputs – identification of relevant persons
 2. Stakeholder Identification – use of a standardised stakeholder mapping method to compile a list of potentially relevant persons, including those involved in design consultations
 3. Consultation Activities – vary and ensure inclusivity of engagement techniques to promote participation for all relevant stakeholders
 4. Methodology considerations – ensure sufficient information can be gathered by using targeted information and language that is easily understood
 5. Administration – records generated during a consultation process will be saved in a stakeholder database and kept on file for the duration of the project.
 6. Ongoing Consultation – allows for provisions of updates on activity progress; closes out of communication commitments made during initial consultation; provides a platform to notify relevant persons of any deviations to the activity details originally provided during initial consultation and highlight if the plan is no longer appropriate or effective; and supports the development of open communication channels with key relevant persons.
89. Save the Children will continue to engage with all the stakeholders described in the Annex 2 of the Funding Proposal- Pre-Feasibility Study. Many of the same processes and methods used to engage with stakeholders during project design will continue throughout implementation.

Appendix 1 – LINK project logframe



Annex

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Appendix 2: SC Safeguarding Risk Assessment

**** Appendix 2** has been redacted in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, as the portion is confidential under the disclosure policy of the Accredited Entity ******

Appendix 3: Environmental and Social Action Plan Template

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	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 2.</i>	<i>Options to avoid, reduce, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also indicate additional due diligence and specific management plans</i>	<i>This contains a description of the overall level of risk using the SCA PESSMS definitions.</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>

Appendix 4: Environmental and Social Screening Forms

Part 1: Environmental and Social Screening Questions

	Screening Questions	Yes/No
1	Will the activities involve associated facilities or generate cumulative impacts that would require further detailed due diligence and management planning?	
2	Will the activities involve transboundary impacts including those that require further due diligence and notification to affected states	
3	Will the activities adversely affect working conditions and health and safety of workers or potentially employ vulnerable categories of workers including women and children?	
4	Will the activities potentially generate hazardous waste and pollutants including pesticides and contaminate lands that would require further studies on management, minimization and control and compliance to the country and applicable international environmental quality standards?	
5	Will the activities involve the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (like dams, water impoundments, coastal and riverbank infrastructure) that would require further technical assessment and safety studies?	
6	Will the proposed activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	
7	Will the activities be in protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas, and internationally recognised sites?	

Part 2: Environmental and Social Risk Categorisation Checklist

Consider the following questions in order to assess whether the project is likely to have significant (negative) environmental or social impacts.				
		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
1	Impacts on landscapes and soils			
	Substantially alter natural landscape features			
	Cause subsidence, instability or substantial erosion, or involve medium or large-scale excavation of soil or minerals?			
2	Impacts on coastal landscapes and processes			
	Alter coastal processes, including wave action, sediment movement or accretion, or water circulation patterns,			
	Permanently alter tidal patterns, water flows or water quality in estuaries,			
3	Reduce biological diversity or change species composition in estuaries, or extract large volumes of sand or substantially destabilize sand dunes?			
	Impacts on ocean forms, ocean processes and ocean life			
	Reduce biological diversity or change species composition on reefs, seamounts or in other sensitive marine environments,			
	Alter water circulation patterns by modification of existing landforms or the addition of artificial reefs or other large structures,			
	Substantially damage or modify large areas of the seafloor or ocean habitat, such as sea grass,			
4	Release oil, fuel or other toxic substances into the marine environment in sufficient quantity to kill larger marine animals or alter ecosystem processes, or release large quantities of sewage or other waste into the marine environment?			
	Impacts on water resources			

Consider the following questions in order to assess whether the project is likely to have significant (negative) environmental or social impacts.				
		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
	Measurably reduce the quantity quality or availability of surface or groundwater,			
	Channelize, divert or impound rivers or creeks or substantially alter drainage patterns, or measurably alter water table levels?			
5	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention			
	Generate smoke, fumes, chemicals, nutrients, or other pollutants which will substantially reduce local air quality or water quality,			
	Involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials,			
	Increase atmospheric concentrations of gases which will contribute to the greenhouse effect or ozone damage, or			
	Substantially disturb contaminated or acid-sulphate soils, or			
	Activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?			
6	Impacts on plants			
	Involve medium or large-scale native vegetation clearance,			
	Involve any clearance of any vegetation containing a listed threatened species which is likely to result in a long-term decline in a population or which threatens the viability of the species,			
	Introduce potentially invasive species,			
	Involve the use of chemicals which substantially stunt the growth of native vegetation, or			
	Involve large-scale controlled burning or any controlled burning in sensitive areas, including areas which contain listed threatened species, or			

Consider the following questions in order to assess whether the project is likely to have significant (negative) environmental or social impacts.				
		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
	Involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?			
7	Impacts on animals			
	Cause a long-term decrease in, or threaten the viability of, a native animal population or populations, through death, injury or other harm to individuals,			
	Displace or substantially limit the movement or dispersal of native animal populations,			
	Introduce invasive or exotic species which will substantially reduce habitat or resources for native species, or undertake large-scale controlled burning or any controlled burning in areas containing listed threatened species?			
8	Impacts on habitats			
	Would the project/programme potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g., modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes			
	Are any project/programme activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g., nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?			
	Does the project/programme involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?			
9	Impacts on people and communities (indigenous and nonindigenous)			
	Substantially increase demand for, or reduce the availability of, community services or infrastructure which have direct or indirect impacts on the environment, including water supply, power supply, roads, waste disposal, and housing,			

Consider the following questions in order to assess whether the project is likely to have significant (negative) environmental or social impacts.				
		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
	Affect the health, safety, welfare or quality of life of the members of a community, through factors such as noise, odours, fumes, smoke, or other pollutants,			
	Cause physical dislocation of individuals or communities, or			
	Substantially change or diminish cultural identity, social organisation or community resources?			
	Provide for activities to be designed, implemented and monitored to ensure they are safe and prevent Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH)			
10	Impacts on land use and resources			
	Would the project/programme possibly result in economic displacement (e.g., loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation), or			
	Would the proposed project/programme possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?			
	Does the project/programme involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?			
11	Impacts on heritage (community level)			
	Permanently destroy, remove or substantially alter the fabric (physical material including structural elements and other components, fixtures, contents, and objects) of a heritage place			
	Involve extension, renovation, or substantial alteration of a heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with the heritage values of the place,			
	Involve the erection of buildings or other structures adjacent to, or within important sight lines of, a heritage place which are inconsistent with the heritage values of the place,			

Consider the following questions in order to assess whether the project is likely to have significant (negative) environmental or social impacts.				
		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
	Substantially diminish the heritage value of a heritage place for a community or group for which it is significant,			
	Substantially alter the setting of a heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with the heritage values of the place, or			
	Substantially restrict or inhibit the existing use of a heritage place as a cultural or ceremonial site?			
12	Labour and working conditions. Will the proposed activity:			
	Pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project/programme construction, operation, or decommissioning?			
	Involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour standards?			
	Engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g., due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?			

Gender Equity and Human Rights Checklist

Gender Equity and Women's empowerment		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
1	Is there a likelihood that the proposed project/programme would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?			
2	Would the project/programme potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?			
3	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project/programme during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall project/programme proposal and in the risk assessment?			
4	Would the project/programme potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?			
Access and equity and protection of human rights				
5	Could the project/programme lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?			
6	Is there a likelihood that the project/programme would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?			
7	Could the project/programme potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?			
8	Is there a likelihood that the project/programme would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?			
9	Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?			
10	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project/programme?			

Gender Equity and Women's empowerment		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
11	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?			
12	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?			
13	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project affected communities and individuals?			