Save the Children

Climate Resilient Health and Well-Being for Rural Communities in southern Malawi (CHWBRC)

Annex 6: Environmental and Social Safeguards Assessment and Residual Risk Management Plan (ESARRMP)

Table of Contents

List of acronyms

Acronym	Description
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material
AE	Accredited Entity
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CHWBRC	The Climate resilient health and well-being for rural communities in southern Malawi project
EE	Executing Entities
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguard
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
RESP	Revised Environmental and Social Policy
ESARRMP	Environmental and Social Assessment and Residual Risk Management Plan
HT	Human trafficking
GBV	Gender-based violence
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GNI	Gross National Income
IRM	Independent Redress Mechanism
LDC	Least Developed Country
MOH	Ministry of Health
PS	Performance Standards
PAPs	Project affected people
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PESSMS	Project Environmental and Social Sustainability Management System
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PV	Photovoltaic
SCA	Save the Children Australia
SCI Malawi	Save the Children Malawi
SEAH	Sexual exploitation, abuse, or harassment
TOR	Terms of Reference
VAC	Violence against children

1. Project Overview

1. Malawi is exposed to increasing temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and extreme events such as droughts and floods (sometimes relates to the occurrence of tropical cyclones in the Mozambique channel). The impacts are compounded by vulnerability resulting from high levels of poverty and food insecurity, gender inequality, persistent malnutrition, environmental degradation, dependence on rain-fed agriculture, limited access to water and sanitation facilities, and high unemployment. The increasing frequency of extreme events is also leading to reduced recovery periods and compound effects.

2. The Climate resilient health and well-being for rural communities in southern Malawi (CHWBRC) project will strengthen the climate resilience of the healthcare system in southern Malawi through a multi-pronged approach. Institutionally, the project will strengthen and spread a climate-informed health surveillance system and health early warning system that functions at national level and is able to track and provide appropriate early warning for the occurrence of climate-sensitive diseases and conditions (Outcome 1). The healthcare system physical infrastructure will be adapted to withstand climate risk through the development and application of standards and guidelines for climate-resilient facilities and strengthened resilience of hospitals and health centres (Outcome 2). Healthcare staff will be trained to collect the data necessary to inform the early warning to better manage the impacts of climate-induced health risk and supported in the provision of climate-resilient healthcare through improved availability of medical supplies and technologies (Outcome 3). Communities will be better prepared to manage the impacts of climate change on health (Outcome 4) as a result of a more resilient health care system and empowerment to identify and reduce climate risks to health, with a particular focus on marginalised groups (including pregnant women and households with children under 2) who require particular targeted interventions to address physiological vulnerability to climate change. The project will specifically target six climate vulnerable districts in the south of Malawi, namely Ntcheu, Balaka, Machinga, Mangochi, Phalombe and Zomba.

3. The project's paradigm shift goal is that: **IF** communities in southern Malawi and their government strengthen their healthcare system and health-related community practices to be more climate resilient, **THEN** women, men and children's health and wellbeing will be less vulnerable to climate change, **BECAUSE** healthcare facilities, healthcare staff and communities will have stronger capacity to anticipate, plan and respond appropriately to the health risks posed by climate change.

4. The project interventions will increase the resilience of 1,798,650 people directly and benefit a further 2,359,162 people indirectly. It will include a strong gender and youth focus and target priority sectors aligned with Malawi's Nationally Determined Contribution and draft National Adaptation Plan. The Executing Entities will be Malawi's Ministry of Health (MoH) and Save the Children Malawi (SC Malawi).

5. The CHWBRC project confirms the assessment of Category C (low risk) as a result of the Environmental and Social Screening - composed of a screening checklist (Table 1 and Table 2) -, project development discussion, stakeholder meetings, a desktop study of similar projects in the region as well as 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 RESP) (adopted at B.19), an Environmental and Social Action Plan was required to adequately screen and assess potential environmental and social impacts.

6. This Annex has been developed to ensure the ongoing integration of the GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) and RESP 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.

1.1. Integration of ESS Management

7. It is the responsibility of Save the Children Australia (SCA) as the Accredited Entity (AE), and Malawi Ministry of Health (MoH) and Save the Children Malawi (SC Malawi) as Executing Entities

(EE) to ensure that the requirements of this Environmental and Social Assessment and Residual Risk Management Plan (ESARRMP) are fully integrated into the proposed project. It is the AE's responsibility to ensure that that proper ESS processes and reporting is in place to ensure the project is delivered with minimal or no negative environmental or social impact.

8. SCA, SC Malawi and MoH 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 ESARRMP.

9. 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 ESARRMP and the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) including AE's GRM and GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM).

10. The ESARRMP 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 ESARRMP to ensure that all appropriate safeguard measures are captured at the bid stage and in all contracts.

11. It is further the responsibility of the AE to ensure that this ESARRMP 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 ESARRMP are realized at the tender stage. Detailed information on planned safeguarding measures is available in Annex 6b – Appendix 2.

12. In this way, the ESARRMP 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.

1.2 Green Climate Fund Safeguard Requirements

13. The objectives of the revised GCF Environmental and Social 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 Sexual exploitation, abuse, or harassment (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.

14. The RESP 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.

15. 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 (ESARRMP).

16.   All projects supported by the GCF shall be designed and implemented to meet the RESP 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
        1   Human rights, dignity, aspirations
        2   Livelihoods
        3   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

1.3 Disclosure

17.   As part of the requirements of the GCF RESP, this ESARRMP is to be publicly disclosed by the PIU. The PIU will ensure the ESARRMP is disclosed in hard copy and online, in a manner that can be easily downloaded with existing network bandwidth and the accessibility that people currently have to the internet. Communities should be made aware of the disclosure during consultations. Likewise, the PIU will ensure that several copies of all prepared safeguard instruments are available locally at the relevant Traditional Authorities and easily accessible to affected groups and local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

2. Environmental and Social Screening

2.1 Introduction

18. During project planning, the eight PS of the GCF RESP were assessed. It was determined that, in line with the proposed project Category C risk rating, PS 3 (Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention) has been triggered.

19. As part of their AE status, SCA implements all projects in accordance with their own Project Environmental and Social Sustainability Management System (PESSMS), which formed the basis for their Category C GCF accreditation. The risk categorisation table within the SCA PESSMS has been tailored to this project and includes expanded aspects of the applicable GCF PSs to ensure that all ongoing environmental and social screening of activities as they are further developed continue to capture all potential impacts that are outside the Category C rating. The GCF Simplified Approval Process (SAP) was utilized as the foundation for customizing the PESSMS.

20. In addition to tailoring the PESSMS specifically to the proposed project, this ESARRMP also includes a Gender Equity and Human Rights checklist (**Error! Reference source not found.**) as part of the screening. The GCF RESP requires that every project, regardless of category, is screened to ensure compliance with these standards.

21. SCA has zero tolerance for any abuse and exploitation committed by representatives against adults or children in the communities where projects are implemented. A key priority is safeguarding all children and adults who come into contact with 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 overall project risk assessment (PART – refer to Annex 20). The SRA ensures that safeguarding risks including SEAH are identified and adequate controls are developed and monitored. See Annex 6b - Appendix 2 for the CHWBRC project's SRA.

3. Screening Methodology

22. The SCA PESSMS has been expanded and tailored for the proposed project and is used to screen the project activities described in the project logframe (Appendix 1).

23. Section 3.1 describes the GCF ESS screening including the final result.

3.1 Excluded activities under the proposed project

Excluded activities	
Activity category	**Description**
Infrastructure	Construction of walled or roofed structures
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 Malawi
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
General	Any other activity that, during implementation, would lead to medium or high environmental or social risks, as per GCF risk screening
Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs)	Any activity that would cause disturbance to existing ACMs

3.2 ESS Screening

The SCA PESSMS Screening Tool consists of two parts:

24. **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

25. Table **1**. Where the responses to questions in

26. Table **1** are 'yes' or 'unsure', the extent of that impact must be assessed under Part 2.

27. **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 Safeguards Assessment and Residual Risk Management Plan (ESARRMP).

28. 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 1). 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 Table 2) are not eligible activities under the proposed 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 1: SCA PESSMS Risk Categorisation

29. Below is the full screening tool applied to the project's proposed suite of activities.

30. 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, as well as safeguarding and SEAH risks in the project context and external environment. The full tool is attached as Annex 6b - Appendix 2.

3.2.1 Part 1: Screening Questions

Table 1: 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 – the risks are assessed to be low due to the small scale construction works under Output 2.
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 – the risks are assessed to be low due to small scale construction/installation involved and application of simple management measures.
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
6	Will the proposed activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	No - construction will be located in government owned land (health facilities and schools) and there will be no resettlement, dispossession or displacement of persons and communities.
7	Will the activities be located in protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas, and internationally recognised sites?	No

3.2.2 Part 2: Environmental and Social Risk Categorisation Checklist

Table 2: 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		
	● Cause subsidence, instability or substantial erosion, or involve medium or large-scale excavation of soil or minerals?	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
2	Impacts on coastal landscapes and processes – not relevant as the project locations will be located away from coastal areas			
	● Alter coastal processes, including wave action, sediment movement or accretion, or water circulation patterns,	N		
	● Permanently alter tidal patterns, water flows or water quality in estuaries,	N		
	● Reduce biological diversity or change species composition in estuaries, or extract large volumes of sand or substantially destabilize sand dunes?	N		
3	Impacts on ocean forms, ocean processes and ocean life – not relevant as the project locations will be located away from seascapes			
	● Reduce biological diversity or change species composition on reefs, seamounts or in other sensitive marine environments,	N		
	● Alter water circulation patterns by modification of existing landforms or the addition of artificial reefs or other large structures,	N		
	● Substantially damage or modify large areas of the seafloor or ocean habitat, such as sea grass,	N		
	● 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		
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	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
		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,	N		
		● Increase atmospheric concentrations of gases which will contribute to the greenhouse effect or ozone damage, or	N		
		● 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		
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		

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
	● Displace or substantially limit the movement or dispersal of native animal populations,	N		
	● 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		
	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	N		
8	● 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?	Y		Some beneficiary villages selected at project inception may be located adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas, legally protected areas, areas proposed for protection or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or local communities. However, the footprint of project activities will be limited to structures (health facilities, schools) within existing towns and villages. Some project activities may pose minor environmental risks that will be mitigated via the Environmental and Social Safeguards Assessment and Residual Risk Management Plan (Table 4). When beneficiary villages are selected there will be further screening for very close proximity of structures (health facilities, schools) to protected areas, critical habitats, etc.[1], so that consultations can be held with the relevant protected area

[1] Screening will be done against locations of protected areas and key biodiversity areas etc. using recognised tools such as KBA database and ArcGIS Living Atlas of the World.

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
				managers, government authorities, community representatives, etc., to inform appropriately the environmental risk mitigation actions set out in the Environmental and Social Safeguards Assessment and Residual Risk Management Plan (that already account for potential negative environmental impacts; Table 4). For example, the waste management plan that will be developed for the project is going to include site specific plans where appropriate, and structures that are adjacent to protected areas, critical habitats etc. would therefore require site-specific plans.
	● 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 will be no such impact on people and communities. There are no groups of Indigenous Peoples or any other groups recognised by the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy present in the project's target districts.
	● 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		There will be no such impact on people and communities. There are no groups of Indigenous Peoples or any other groups recognised by the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy present in the project's target districts.
	● Cause physical dislocation of individuals or communities, or	N		There will be no such impact on people and communities. There are no groups of Indigenous Peoples or any other groups recognised by the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy present in the project's target districts.

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 change or diminish cultural identity, social organisation or community resources?	N		There will be no such impact on people and communities. There are no groups of Indigenous Peoples or any other groups recognised by the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy present in the project's target districts.
	● Provide for activities to be designed, implemented and monitored to ensure they are safe and prevent Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH)	Y		The participatory approach to activity design and the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Assessment and Action Plan (Annex 8 of the FP) 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 potentially being unable to identify or report instances of SEAH, despite rigorous prevention efforts and reporting channels that are in place. The project has been designed and will be implemented following relevant policies of the GCF and SC as outlined in the ESARRMP.
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)			

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
	● Permanently destroy, remove or substantially alter the fabric (physical material including structural elements and other components, fixtures, contents, and objects) of a heritage place	N		
	● Involve extension, renovation, or substantial alteration of a heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with the heritage values of the place,	N		
	● 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		
	● Substantially diminish the heritage value of a heritage place for a community or group for which it is significant,	N		
	● Substantially alter the setting of a heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with the heritage values of the place, or	N		
	● Substantially restrict or inhibit the existing use of a heritage place as a cultural or ceremonial site?	N		
Labour and working conditions. Will the proposed activity:				
12	● 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		The risks are assessed to be low due to the small scale construction works under Output 2. Measures to avoid and mitigate this risk are provided in the ESARRMP (Section 4).
	● 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		

3.3 Gender Equity and Human Rights Checklist

Table 3: 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		The project will take a gender responsive and socially-inclusive approach to address gender barriers, as described in the FP, ESARRMP and Annex 8: GESI Assessment and Action Plan.
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		The project will encourage women to participate in small-scale farming and will provide trainings on integrated homestead farming which will increase the production of climate-resilient nutritious crops by women.
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	N		The project will deliberately work in partnership with organizations that focus on women, children, people with disabilities and other

Gender Equity and Women's empowerment	Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
participating in decisions that may affect them?			marginalized groups to ensure their inclusion in all project processes.
9 Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	Y	Low	A compliant Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been developed and communities involved in the project will receive early notification of the GRM. Please refer to section 4.4 below which describes the GRM.
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		

Categorisation	
Categorisation based on screening in Table 2 and 3 above	
Determined Risk Category:	Category C
Screening completed by:	***Personal data and signature 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:	
Signature	

4. Environmental and Social Safeguards Assessment and Residual Risk Management Plan (ESARRMP)

4.1 Introduction

31.　This section describes the required management measures for the identified risks of the project, as well as guidelines for continuous 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, found during the screening, the importance of the risks, and the steps to be taken to manage and resolve the concerns.

32.　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.

4.2 Management of Identified Residual Risks

33. This section contains the required ESARRMP and management measures for the identified suite of activities for the CHWBRC project. The plan considers the environmental and social risks identified during the screening, the risk significance, and measures to manage and address the identified risks.

34. This ESARRMP also makes reference to specific international guidelines, where appropriate, to guide the proposed project activities where risks are identified. As a general rule in the proposed project activities, all workers involved will have their well-being assured in accordance with the World Bank General EHS Guidelines[2] and will be treated justly and fairly in accordance with the International Labour Organisation guidelines[3].

---

[2] World Bank General EHS Guidelines. Available here.
[3] International Labour Organisation, 2022. ILO Code of Practice: Safety and health in construction. Available here.

Table 4: Environmental and Social Safeguards Assessment and Residual Risk Management Plan

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
Small-scale production and use of concrete for health facility upgrades and school rainwater harvesting systems leading to: 1) Localised contamination of soil or water by concrete slurry or wastewater. 2) Negative environmental impacts on local rivers and other sensitive sites from inappropriate sourcing of sand/gravel/aggregates for construction.	1) 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 and allowed to harden. Solid and cured concrete waste is considered safe to be reused by the community for infrastructure maintenance. 2) All sand/gravel/aggregate for construction will be acquired from approved sites.	Low Project activities requiring construction are designed to be small scale, will take place within existing facilities/buildings and are readily managed by easy to-implement measures.	Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	Mitigation measures to be integrated into planning/design of activity and implemented during building.	Fully contained concrete use and production with no negative environmental impacts. All works completed with minimal impacts to sand/gravel/aggregate sources.	No additional costs – part of activity budgets (2.1.2, 2.1.5)
Installation of small scale infrastructure at health facilities involve: 1) Procurement of small scale infrastructure which have the potential for use of forced and child labour in the supply chain.	1) Save the Children will manage these risks through the procurement process. Suppliers are assessed against set criteria and as Save the Children are committed to the sustainability of our supply chain, sustainability assessment criteria (including anti-modern-day slavery) are included in the supplier selection	Low This project includes the procurement of small scale infrastructure and Save the Children	Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	Mitigation measures to be integrated in planning/design of activity and in procurement	No small scale infrastructure used that were produced through forced or child labour. Waste will be minimised and will	No additional costs – part of Activity 2.1.2 budget

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
2) Potential generation of e-waste and hazardous waste from electrical repairs and disposal of PV panels and batteries.	process. These criteria are broader than forced labour alone and include criteria such as "diversity, inclusion and equal opportunity" of staff they hire; the health and safety and working conditions of staff; the commitment to source local labour from communities where possible (specifically for construction) and policies and practices on road safety training. 2a) Save the Children will ensure that procurement processes include end-of-life treatment of PV panels and batteries, via extended producer responsibility and other provisions for environmentally-sound collection, treatment, and reuse and recycling. While there is currently no specific national legislative document on e-waste management, the waste will be managed in accordance with several Malawian national regulations relevant to e-waste management[4] . 2b) Procurement will include criteria to minimise waste, including life-span of PV panels and batteries, local repairability, and inter-operability with other PV systems in Malawi.	understands the risk of forced and child labour with procurement of these systems. Installation of small scale infrastructure and batteries at health facilities will be relatively small scale and located within institutional management of health facilities.		, and further implemented during installation and initial operation of systems.	be handled safely and sustainably.	

---

[4] as described in the Malawi National Waste Management Strategy. Available here.

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
	2c) Project activity will include: i) training district government and facility staff on operation and maintenance of systems to extend lifespan; ii) facilitating links to maintenance and repair services; iii) raising community awareness of waste management; and iv) coordination on efficiency and waste management of solar energy systems with relevant industry bodies and sector-wide initiatives[5] in Malawi.					
WASH facility upgrades (rainwater harvesting systems, handwashing stations, small filters, solar pumps for existing boreholes) at health facilities and schools and installation of PV systems at health facilities leading to: 1) Waste associated with construction and installation 2) Potential impacts on local drainage, erosion and sedimentation at sites	1) Save the Children will develop and implement a robust waste management plan, including site specific plans where appropriate, to enable safe handling and disposal of waste[6] including e-waste and chemical waste. 2a) Existing infrastructure and natural drainage channels will be used as much as possible to avoid building new drains that would have a negative impact on the environment. 2b) The sites will be monitored regularly for signs of erosion and sedimentation and appropriate action	Low for all risks identified here (1-8)	Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	Mitigation measures to be integrated in planning/design of activity, in procurement, and further implemented during installation and construction	Waste will be handled safely and sustainably. Risks are identified and managed early due to regular monitoring of intervention sites. The residual risks of topsoil disturbance are mitigated. Risk of leaching and surface water	No additional costs – part of activity budgets (2.1.2, 2.1.5)

---

[5] such as the Ministry of Energy and Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP) initiative "Scaling Renewables in Malawi to Underpin Development"
[6] World Bank General EHS Guidelines – Environmental (Waste Management). Available here.

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
3) Potential exposure to asbestos containing materials as these are used in Malawi, may be present in structures and could be disturbed during facility upgrades.

4) Dust pollution, topsoil removal, surface water contamination and diversion of water.

5) Harmful exposure to water treatment chemicals used during installation or operation of new/upgraded WASH facilities

6) Chance finds during small excavations at sites

7) Risks to safety of public, including children, around construction sites

8) 'Ponding' near WASH facilities as breeding grounds for disease-carrying vectors. | taken to correct any issues that are identified[7].

3a) The site and facilities will be appropriately pre-assessed and screened for the presence of asbestos. Any locations within sites found to have a presence of asbestos-containing materials (ACM), following an assessment, will not be disturbed, or relevant structures safely demolished and removed, or if assessed to be safe any limited and essential physical works will be done in line with international safety standards and national standards, with relevant specific management plans for ACM-related risk put in place.

3b) Save the Children will manage procurement process risks through the procurement process. Suppliers are assessed against set criteria and as Save the Children are committed to the sustainability of our supply chain, sustainability assessment criteria that include criteria such as "diversity, inclusion and equal opportunity" of staff they hire; health and safety and | | | | contamination is mitigated.

Water quality is regularly tested.

The site is pre-assessed for the presence of asbestos. In case essential physical work needs to be undertaken in locations with asbestos-containing materials, then relevant specific management plans will be put in place.

A management plan for chance finds is in place.

Public safety around construction sites | |

---

[7] Schultz, B., Zimmer, D., & Vlotman, W. F. (2007). Drainage under increasing and changing requirements. Irrigation and Drainage: The journal of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, 56(S1), S3-S22.

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
	working conditions of staff; commitment to source local labour from communities where possible (specifically for construction) and policies and practices on road safety training. In this instance, suppliers will be assessed by Save the Children to ensure that no ACM will be used in the proposed project activities. 4a) 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[8], as well as PPE for workers. Preventive measure such as stockpiling of soil regarding construction sites will be used to minimise the impact of topsoil removal and ensure long-term sustainability 4b) Pipes will be fixed, and Save the Children will make sure there are no leaks. To stop leaching and leaks that can contaminate surface water, drains will be coated with suitable concrete linings.				Effective avoidance and management of disease vector risks from 'ponding'	

---

[8] World Bank General EHS Guidelines – Occupational Health and Safety

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
	4c) Water quality will regularly be tested and monitored to ensure that it is within the limits of acceptable drinking water[9].					
	5) All water treatment chemicals will be stored in a locked facility; only properly trained staff will be permitted to access and use these chemicals.					
	6) A chance finds procedure will be developed for chance 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.					
	7) 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.					
	8) The risks related to 'ponding' will be mitigated by monitoring the surrounding areas for evidence of disease-carrying vectors' breeding. In the event that evidence is found, action will follow an effective treatment plan, which will disallow and discourage the use of potentially					

---

[9] World Bank EHS Guidelines - Community Health and Safety

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
	hazardous chemicals, pesticides or other control measures.					
Occupational health and safety risks for workers involved in WASH facility upgrades (rainwater harvesting, handwashing stations, small filters, solar pumps for existing boreholes) at health facilities and schools and installation of PV systems at health facilities. Potential infringement of worker rights	Workers will receive training on the appropriate use of the required PPE and handling and disposal of wastes, including biological and chemical wastes. If working at heights is required – e.g. rooftop solar installation - the appropriate Occupational Health and Safety guidelines will be followed[10] (as indicated in paragraph 35) to manage risks. Staff will receive the appropriate equipment for their activities, including specialised equipment as needed. Furthermore, staff will receive the necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) and training on appropriate use and wear. Only properly trained personnel will be tasked with specialised roles (such as	Low	Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	Mitigation measures to be integrated in planning/design of activity, in procurement, and further implemented during installation and construction	Workers are trained in proper use of PPE and handling and disposal of wastes A safe and healthy working environment Workers are treated fairly	No additional costs – part of activity budgets (2.1.2, 2.1.5)

---

[10] International Labour Organisation - ILO Code of Practice: Safety and health in construction. Available here.

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
	work with live electricity); staff will receive training in the correct conduct and behaviour to be taken with specialised work, and appropriate precautionary measures and checks will be taken in these situations. If mechanical risks form part of the proposed project activities, the appropriate Occupational Health and Safety guidelines will be followed to manage risks[11] All staff will be treated in accordance with just and fair labour and working conditions in accordance with the International Labour Organisation[12].					
Provision of medical supplies and technologies for climate health risk reduction and response, i.e. Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs), Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention (SMC) leading to: 1) Potential negative impacts from improper	1) Save the Children will develop a robust waste management plan, including site specific plans where appropriate, to enable safe handling and disposal of waste[13] including the safe management and disposal of expired medicines and vaccines. Staff will be sensitised and trained on this. 2) Distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) will be accompanied by training of staff and	Low	Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	Mitigation measures to be integrated in planning/design of activity and further implemented during distribution	Medical supplies are properly stored and disposed of safely Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) are used properly be recipients and disposed of safely	No additional costs – part of activity budget (3.1.3)

---

[11] International Labour Organisation - ILO Code of Practice: Safety and health in construction.
[12] International Labour Organisation - ILO Code of Practice: Safety and health in construction.
[13] World Bank General EHS Guidelines – Environmental (Waste Management).

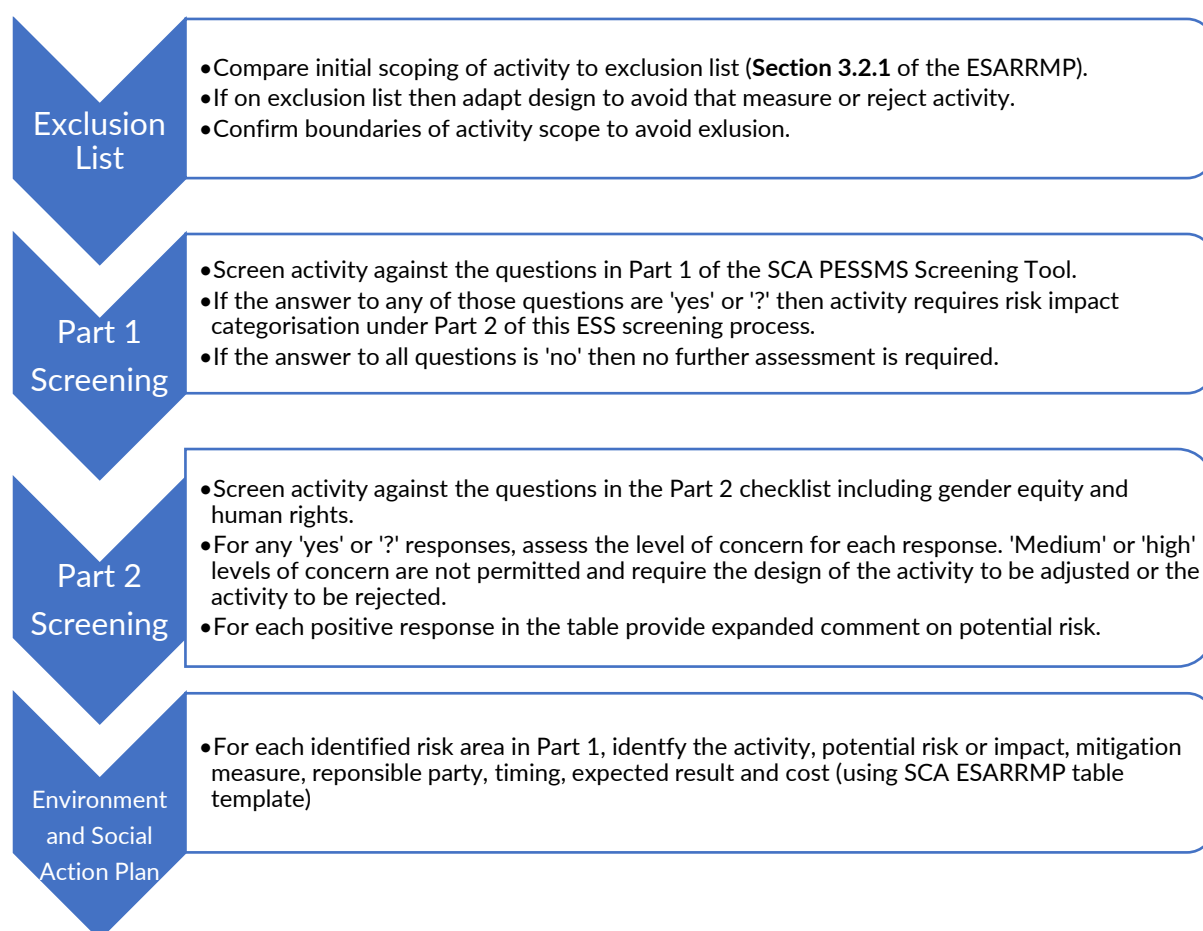| Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
medicine storage and disposal 2) Potential negative impacts from improper use or disposal of Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets.	awareness raising among communities of proper usage and safe disposal of nets.			of medical supplies		
Promotion of Integrated Homestead Farming in communities leading to: 1) Soil and water pollution from improper and excessive use of agrochemicals such as fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides by households engaged in farming activities 2) Health and safety risks from improper storage and use of agro-chemicals	1) Training of facilitators and community members on alternatives to agro-chemicals, i.e. compost and manure fertiliser, mulching, Integrated Pest Management, and awareness raising on risks posed by agro-chemicals. 2) Although use of agro-chemicals will not be promoted, information will be provided on health and safety risks of agro-chemicals - beneficiary households will also be advised against using Restricted Use Pesticides and uncertified chemicals	Low	Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	Mitigation measures to be integrated into the planning and development of activity and monitored throughout implementation	Reduced use of chemicals and fertilisers and increased use of organic manures, fertilizers and ecological methods of managing pests and diseases	No additional costs – part of Activity budget (4.1.4)

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
SEAH breaches by project staff, consultants, or other representatives as they have ongoing direct contact with children and adults in communities	All staff and consultants trained on safeguarding and SEAH and sign policy. New project staff undergo safe recruitment and screening processes. 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). Ensure children and adults' full understanding of the project activity, including their roles and responsibilities when engaged.	Low Mitigation measures are Save the Children standard practice and embedded in project implementatio n.	Accredited Entity and PIU	During recruitment, staff induction and training, and then further integrated into planning and initiation of community-based activities and monitored throughout implementati on. Project GRM to be established during Year 1.	Staff and consultants are aware of and abide by the safeguarding and SEAH Policy. Children and adults impacted by the project are aware of SEAH risks and able to report any concerns or incidents.	No additional costs – part of all activity budgets
Communities 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	Low	PIU	Integrated into planning and initiation of community-based activities and	Children and adults impacted by the project are aware of safeguarding and SEAH risks and able to report any	No additional costs – part of all activity budgets

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	Responsible party/ person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
	Safeguarding and Child Protection Focal Point). Mainstream measures against gender-based violence and SEAH throughout the project with awareness raising about impacts on project objectives (e.g. resilient households and communities); principles for inclusion and participation and providing information on referral services.			monitored throughout implementati on. Project GRM to be established during Year 1.	concerns or incidents.	
Risk of SEAH associated with construction activities and presence of construction workers	All workers will be sensitised on national legislation and on Save the Children and GCF policies related to SEAH.	Low	PIU	Integrated into planning and initiation of construction activities and monitored throughout implementati on. Project GRM to be established during Year 1.	Workers are aware of and abide by the Safeguarding and SEAH Policy and are sensitised on national legislation and GCF policies related to SEAH. General safety and care concerning SEAH is heightened.	No additional costs – part of relevant activity budgets (2.1.2, 2.1.5)

4.3 Management of ESS Risks for Undefined Activities

35. The ESARRMP provided above addresses the risks associated with all the project activities, including community-based activities. However, if any activities will be defined further during project implementation (such as under Outcome 4), such activities will also be screened through the same method as described earlier in this report and below. These activities may be selected from the suite of activities described in the CHWBRC Activity List (Appendix 1), are expected to have low environmental and social risks, will be bound by the list of excluded activities provided in Section 3.1 of this report and based on Part 1 of the ESS screening (Table 1). Activities defined further during project implementation will also be screened using the tailored PESSMS Tool following the process described below and the screening forms in the previous section of this report.

36. The PIU will be responsible for undertaking the ESS which will then be validated by SCA with support from an International Safeguards Specialist where required. Only 'low risk' activities will be accepted for implementation. Activities whose risk level is medium or high will not be accepted.

37. The ESS specialist and GESI specialist in the PIU will lead the ESS of any activities identified by communities during the implementation of the project, with broad community support established using GESI and Free, Prior and Informed Consent principles.

Exclusion List
- Compare initial scoping of activity to exclusion list (**Section 3.2.1** of the ESARRMP).
- If on exclusion list then adapt design to avoid that measure or reject activity.
- Confirm boundaries of activity scope to avoid exlusion.

Part 1 Screening
- Screen activity against the questions in Part 1 of the SCA PESSMS Screening Tool.
- If the answer to any of those questions are 'yes' or '?' then activity requires risk impact categorisation under Part 2 of this ESS screening process.
- If the answer to all questions is 'no' then no further assessment is required.

Part 2 Screening
- Screen activity against the questions in the Part 2 checklist including gender equity and human rights.
- For any 'yes' or '?' responses, assess the level of concern for each response. 'Medium' or 'high' levels of concern are not permitted and require the design of the activity to be adjusted or the activity to be rejected.
- For each positive response in the table provide expanded comment on potential risk.

Environment and Social Action Plan
- For each identified risk area in Part 1, identfy the activity, potential risk or impact, mitigation measure, reponsible party, timing, expected result and cost (using SCA ESARRMP table template)

4.4 Technical Assistance and Plan Development

4.4.1 Policy and Plan Development

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

4.4.2   Gender Mainstreaming

39.   The CHWBRC project's design requires equitable and active involvement; yet, there is a risk that gender will not be mainstreamed into management plans established via this project. To ensure that these efforts adequately include the GCF Gender Policy, the PIU Gender Officer (along with the assistance of an international gender specialist as needed) shall conduct a gender-sensitive evaluation of any plans. The specialist should refer to experiences and tools from previous Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Management projects, as well as the GESI Action Plan and the associated guidelines for this plan (Annex 8 of the FP). The findings from the review will be used to inform and strengthen the final outputs of these activities.

40.   Consultants may be required for technical, governance and capacity-building activities. TORs for any consultants will require the consultant to comply with this ESARRMP, the project GESI Action Plan and the PESSMS.

41.   For all technical assistance consultants this ESARRMP will be included in the TOR and final contract.

4.4.3   Capacity Building and Materials Development

42.   Awareness raising activities will be undertaken and communications materials will be developed under the project aimed at the general public to raise awareness of climate change. Gender balance shall be considered during awareness raising activities to ensure that women are equally represented, and communications materials will be gender-sensitive.

4.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

43.   The project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is included in the project ESARRMP.

44.   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 project PIU and the PIU will update the stakeholder(s) on the progress of addressing the grievance within one week. The PIU will inform the communities about this GRM early in the stakeholder engagement process and in understandable and accessible formats and in the relevant languages, such that the GRM is accessible in a GESI-sensitive manner and tailored to the context and needs of particular groups of participants including, amongst others, women facing vulnerability and people with disabilities. This notification will include details of where and how to direct complaints, including how to access the GCFs Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM). Complaints will maintain the option to resort to legal redress. Legal redress is not considered as a last resort in the GRM process - complainants may resort to legal redress in parallel with the complaints procedure at the project- and AE-level GRM, as well as the GCF IRM.

45.   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. The GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local, project level.

46.   The key objectives of the GRM are to:

1.   Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances;
2.   Provide a survivor-centred approach to instances of SEAH;
3.   Settle the grievances via consultation with all stakeholders (and inform those stakeholders of the solutions); and
4.   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.

47.   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 communities. Channels to reach the PIU will include: Save the Children in Malawi's telephone helpline (52151), which is accessible by all communities; "suggestion boxes" in community meetings; and providing opportunities for duly recorded verbal feedback during regular community meetings.

48. Grievances, issues and concerns related to project-related workers and supply chain workers will be managed through this GRM process.

49. Grievances, issues and concerns related to SEAH will be managed through this GRM process but will be implemented with the additional survivor-centred measures described in Section 4.4.1 below.

50. At all times it is the responsibility of the PIU and Save the Children 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.

51. 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. The PIU will provide a report via Save the Children's existing incident reporting and management system as soon as the complaint has been resolved.

52. 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 Civil Protection Committee (VCPC; these committees are responsible for disaster risk management at the village level and play a key role in times of disasters including climate-related) 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.

53. Should the complainant remain unsatisfied with the response of the delegated party, the complaint will be referred by the PIU to Save the Children.

54. All grievances received and handled will be reported by the EEs to the AE via existing Save the Children reporting mechanisms or via periodic reporting on a quarterly basis, depending on their nature. The AE will review and support the handling of grievances to ensure they have been handled correctly.

55. 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 Malawi.

Table 5: 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

Step	Application/How	Responsibility
	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 grievance redress 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

56.	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 will be available to all project stakeholders and included on project websites and materials as appropriate.

57.	Targets for project activities are that women will make up 50% of participants. At each level for the GRM the project will maintain a similar ratio when reviewing and responding to grievances. The project budget includes a GESI specialist who will review and ensure that women are represented and able to advise and make contributions for how grievances are addressed and resolved.

58.	The GRM will include a focal point for women's concerns and grievances to ensure the correct management of related concerns.

59.	The GRM for the CHWBRC project does not prevent any affected person from accessing the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism. The project will make known the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism in the relevant project communications, including guidance on how stakeholders can access it.

4.5.1 Grievances on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
Survivor-Centered Approach

60.   In all situations involving complaints related to gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment (SEAH), violence against children and human trafficking, the project will use a "*survivor-centered approach*". In line with this approach, the following principles will be systemically applied through all steps and actions:

61.   The rights, needs, and wishes of the survivor (or victim) is the foremost priority of everyone involved with the project.

62.   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/him make their 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. As described above, Save the Children will work toward ensuring a gender-responsive approach in the GRM by ensuring that women are represented and able to advise and make contributions for how grievances are addressed and resolved.

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.

5. ESARRMP Implementation
5.1 Monitoring

67.   Monitoring and reporting on ESS implementation are required to be included in annual performance reports and the interim and final evaluations. Reporting will specify the activities' consistency with the ESS standards and the GCF ESARRMP. A monitoring process will be in place 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 ESARRMP. It will include:

- Outcomes of any additional ESS screening or assessments
- Status of management measures of the ESARRMP 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 reports.

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.

5.2 Integration of ESARRMP into Project Management
71. This ESARRMP will be included in all bid document packages.

72. The safeguards requirements of this ESARRMP will be referenced in appropriate parts of agreements, technical specifications, contracts or any TORs issued under the project. The AE will be required to review all bid documents prior to approval.

73. 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 ESARRMP and the safeguard policy of the Green Climate Fund.

5.3 ESS Roles and Responsibilities
74. Details of the roles assigned to various agencies / organizations are summarised below.

5.3.1 Steering Committee
75. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is formed of representatives from the EEs (MoH and SC Malawi) as well as other government ministries and implementing partners (IPs). 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).

5.3.2 Accredited Entity
76. Save the Children Australia is the AE for this project and provides support to the Executing Entities SC Malawi and MoH. 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;
- Provides inputs into project scope and design;
- Provides additional technical capacity to PIU where required; and
- Updates the ESARRMP as necessary to reflect changes in project designs.

77. 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 RESP as applied to each project design.
- Ensure that in line with the GCF RESP, 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.

5.3.3 Project Implementation Unit

78. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established by SC Malawi to manage day-to-day project operations. The PIU will be overseen by a high-level PSC. The PIU will manage project implementation, support implementing entities and be staffed by a team, including Chief of Party/Team Leader, Chief Technical Advisor, Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Specialist, Safeguarding Specialist (prioritising candidates with strong E&S Safeguard capacities and experience), Education Specialist, Health and Nutrition Specialist, Climate Change specialist, WASH specialist, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Finance Manager, and support staff (including project-specific finance, procurement, and HR officers). The PIU will draw on technical expertise from executing and implementing entities. The PIU will be responsible for ensuring compliance at project-level with the ESARRMP and the ESS policies and requirements of the GCF and the AE. The Safeguarding Specialist will be responsible for covering SEAH responsibilities.

5.3.4 Technical Advisors / Consultants

79. All consultants, procured firms and technical advisors are required to comply with the ESARRMP and GCF Environmental and Social 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.

5.4 ESS Training

80. The PIU and other partners will require training to ensure effective implementation and oversight of the ESARRMP including ESS Screening.

81. 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 ESARRMP into project management, implementation, monitoring and reporting
- Management of the GRM
- How to facilitate meaningful participatory-planning community consultations
- Integration of the ESARRMP and safeguard specific clauses into the contract and bid documentation.

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

5.5 Stakeholder Engagement

83. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be responsible for ensuring that relevant stakeholders who are part of project implementation are consulted and involved in project development and ongoing planning and implementation of activities.

84. 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. The Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist within the PIU will ensure that gender and social inclusion sensitive approaches are utilised throughout the project's ongoing stakeholder engagement and will ensure that culturally appropriate strategies are used. To achieve this, methodologies such as focus group discussions and key informant interviews, through both formal systems and socially established groups, will be used. 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.) are recorded and managed by the PIU. See Section 6.6 of Annex 2: Feasibility Study for a list of key stakeholders.

85.   The stakeholder engagement process includes six steps to be employed by Save the Children during the proposed 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 – ongoing consultation to provide updates on activity progress; fulfilling communication commitments that were made during design-stage consultations; provision of a platform to notify relevant persons of any deviations to the activity details originally provided during initial consultation and opportunity to highlight if the plan is no longer appropriate or effective; and support for the development of open communication channels with key relevant persons.

86.   Additional details on the CHWBRC stakeholder engagement process can be found in Annex 7: Summary of consultations and stakeholder engagement plan.

Appendix 1: Activity List (Log frame)

Activities	Sub-activities
Outcome 1: Reduced risk from climate-sensitive diseases and conditions	
Output 1.1 Climate-informed health surveillance and Early Warning and Response System (EWARS)	
1.1.1 Strengthen the climate-informed health surveillance system through identification of alert triggers for climate-sensitive health conditions	1.1.1.1 Establish and support the functioning of a sub-task team of the HCCCT to convene process of identifying Malawi-specific thresholds and setting alert trigger levels through studies and validation 1.1.1.2 Determine Malawi-specific thresholds and warning levels for diseases linked to high / extreme heat exposure 1.1.1.3 Determine Malawi-specific thresholds and warning levels for malaria 1.1.1.4 Determine Malawi-specific thresholds and warning levels for diarrhoeal disease/cholera 1.1.1.5 Determine Malawi-specific thresholds and warning levels for malnutrition linked to drought 1.1.1.6 Arrange 2 multi-stakeholder validation activities with national and district level representatives with HCCCT (each combining 2 of the 4 studies)
1.1.2 Strengthen the institutional architecture for managing the ongoing operation of the climate-informed Early Warning and Alert Response System (EWARS)	1.1.2.1 Strengthen linkages between relevant parties (e.g. DCCMS, MoH) at national level through convening an appropriate coordination committee and defining TORs 1.1.2.2. Strengthen appropriate mechanisms for cascading information from the climate-informed EWARS from national to local level through MoH, and ensure that these mechanisms are functional to the 6 target districts 1.1.2.3 Support the convening of quarterly meetings of the national committee (1.1.2.1) for oversight and management (including monitoring and evaluation of alert dissemination and use) 1.1.2.4 Build skills and knowledge of the existence and functioning of the climate-informed EWARS among health staff at national level and in non-project districts (project district staff covered in 3.1.1 and 3.1.2) 1.1.2.5 Build skills and knowledge of the climate-informed EWARS among disaster management staff at national and district level, including through ensuring awareness raising in national disaster risk management coordination fora and annual multi-hazard contingency planning
1.1.3. Establish sentinel sites at selected healthcare facilities to provide improved climate and health data for the health Early Warning and Response System (EWARS).	1.1.3.1 Select locations of sentinel site healthcare facilities 1.1.3.2 Put in place arrangements and essential equipment for the selected healthcare facilities to function as sentinel sites 1.1.3.3 Provide essential technological equipment for health data collection at health centres.
Output 1.2 District Health Adaptation Plans	
1.2.1 Facilitate preparation and local endorsement of District Health Adaptation Plans in 6 project districts	1.2.1.1 Assess the state of knowledge of climate change risks to health among district-level government staff (across sectors) in 6 project districts

	1.2.1.2 Based on results of 1.2.1.1, build capacity to understand the dimensions of climate change risk to health to district level government staff (across sectors) in 6 project districts 1.2.1.3 Enable production of DHAPs in each of the 6 project districts (facilitating district inputs through consultation, drafting, validating and presenting for adoption) 1.2.1.4 Build capacity to implement the DHAPs across sectors at district level (district council) 1.2.1.5 Build skills and knowledge on the dimensions of climate change risk to health and implementation of the DHAPs to CHACs in the 26 target TAs across 6 districts 1.2.1.6 Support cascading of knowledge on dimensions of climate change risk to health and implementation of the DHAPs by CHACs to village members 1.2.1.7 Develop a toolkit for use in other (non-target) districts on how to develop and implement a DHAP at district, CHAC and community level
1.2.2 Advocate for stronger integration of climate-resilient health within adaptation planning at district and sub-district level	1.2.2.1 Organize coalition-building meetings nationally and in the 6 target districts with other organizations/networks that work on climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and sectoral planning, in order to ensure integration of climate-resilient health planning, integration of health in adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and to leverage resources and increase impact. 1.2.2.2 Collaborate with other (non-government) groups to develop joint advocacy strategies and action plans. 1.2.2.3 Strengthen representation and inclusion of marginalised groups within coalitions (1.2.2.1) and policy consultations (1.2.2.2) to ensure evidence-informed policy. 1.2.2.4 Review plans in the 6 target districts (District Social Economic Profile, District Development Plans and District Budgets on health, climate change and disaster) in order to establish their status and strategic entry points for influencing. 1.2.2.5 Advocate for stronger inclusion and integration of climate-resilient health in district planning processes.
Outcome 2: Healthcare system physical infrastructure able to withstand climate risk	
Output 2.1 Climate-resilient health centres, district hospitals and central hospitals and schools for community health	
2.1.1 Develop a national standard for climate-resilient healthcare facilities	2.1.1.1 Undertake a multi-level consultative process to develop and validate a national standard for climate-resilient healthcare facilities, incorporating gender-responsiveness and social inclusion in the standard. 2.1.1.2 Develop and deliver training on the national standard to health infrastructure planners in the public and private sector at national level.
2.1.2 Strengthen climate resilience of healthcare facilities	2.1.2.1 Assess the extent of alignment of 73 health care facilities in the 6 project districts with the national standard developed under 2.1.1.1; and finalise the prioritisation of planned climate resilience strengthening activities. 2.1.2.2 Scope, undertake tender process and oversee service providers applying modifications to strengthen resilience of healthcare facilities. 2.1.2.3 Develop a standalone tool (building on 2.1.2.1) for use in determining climate resilience strengthening needs of health care facilities for use nationally and in other districts.

	2.1.2.4 Establish maintenance committees at facility level with responsibility for protecting and maintaining equipment
	2.1.2.5 Deliver training on equipment upkeep and establish links to nearby service providers and suppliers
2.1.3 Build capacity of Malawi's health sector to apply the climate-resilient healthcare facility standard	2.1.3.1 Design and deliver training on the climate-resilient healthcare facility standard (2.1.1) and the associated screening tool (2.1.2.3) to health infrastructure planners at national level and in non-project districts. 2.1.3.2 Organise study visits for health infrastructure planners from national level and non-project districts to resilient healthcare facilities upgraded by the project.
2.1.4 Develop guidelines for climate-resilient WASH facilities	2.1.4.1 Undertake multi-level consultative process to develop and validate guidelines for climate-resilient WASH facilities. 2.1.4.2 Build skills and knowledge (based on guidelines developed in 2.1.4.1) of health and education sector staff at national level and in 6 project districts to design and manage climate-resilient WASH facilities. 2.1.4.3 Advocate for guidelines on climate-resilient WASH facilities to be applied in the health, education and other sectors
2.1.5 Upgrade WASH facilities at schools to improve children's health under climate change	2.1.5.1 Select schools in target communities, based on needs assessment of schools. 2.1.5.2 Scope, undertake tender process and oversee service providers to implement rainwater harvesting and other small-scale WASH solutions at schools. 2.1.5.3 Establish and train maintenance committees on WASH technologies, including school authorities and community authorities and members
Outcome 3: Healthcare staff have greater capacity to manage the impacts of climate risk	
Output 3.1 Healthcare staff have the capacity to reduce climate health risk through improved disease monitoring, health messaging, and disease treatment and prevention	
3.1.1 Build data entry capacity for climate-related disease surveillance (as inputs to the climate-informed EWARS - targeting those with responsibility for inputs into the system)	3.1.1.1 Assess state of knowledge of climate change impacts on health among healthcare staff in 73 facilities in 6 districts. 3.1.1.2 Design and deliver training on surveillance operation for HMIS staff
3.1.2 Build capacity among district and community healthcare staff to disseminate early warnings to communities (targeting those who will use the outputs of the surveillance and climate informed EWARS)	3.1.2.1 Design and obtain MoH endorsement of a training course on climate and health and the utilisation of early warning alerts from the climate-informed EWARS. 3.1.2.2 Establish and build capacity of a national cadre of trainers (considering gender representation) on climate and health and the utilisation of early warning alerts from the climate-informed EWARS.

	3.1.2.3 Build the knowledge and skills of district staff and health facility staff in 73 facilities on climate and health awareness and how to use the surveillance system and warning alerts (using national cadre of trainers). 3.1.2.4 Assess state of knowledge of climate change impacts on health among community healthcare staff (HSAs and SHSAs) in 25 TAs in six project districts. 3.1.2.5 Build the knowledge and skills of community healthcare staff (HSAs and SHSAs) in 25 TAs in six project districts on climate and health awareness and how to use the alerts from the climate-informed EWARS (using national cadre of trainers and district staff). 3.1.2.6 Training of community healthcare volunteers (part of village health committees) by senior HSAs and HSA trainers trained in 3.1.2.5 for climate and health knowledge and the dissemination of warning alerts.
3.1.3 Provide medical supplies and technologies for climate health risk reduction and response	3.1.3.1 Review the process of identifying annual needs for malaria prevention (LLINs and seasonal chemoprevention) and the supply of medication and propose modifications (e.g., to timing, quantities, targeting-building on 1.1.3.1) if necessary, when considering climate risk. 3.1.3.2 Review the process of identifying annual needs for supply of diarrhoea treatment and propose modifications (e.g., to timing, quantities, targeting-building on 1.1.4.1) if necessary when considering climate risk. 3.1.3.3 Review the process of identifying annual needs for supply of therapeutic and supplementary feeding and propose modifications (e.g. to timing, quantities, targeting-building on 1.1.5.1) if necessary, when considering climate risk. 3.1.3.4 Annually review results of 3.1.3.1-3.1.3.3 to allocate funding to needs. 3.1.3.5 Develop and document procurement process (including security of supply) for procuring supplies to meet needs identified in 3.1.3.1 for malaria prevention. 3.1.3.6 Develop and document procurement process (including security of supply) for procuring supplies to meet needs identified in 3.1.3.2 for diarrhoea treatment requirements exacerbated during cholera for children under 5 years. 3.1.3.7 Develop and document procurement process (including security of supply) for procuring supplies to meet needs identified in 3.1.3.3 for therapeutic and supplementary feeding. 3.1.3.8 Activate annual procurement processes as appropriate reflecting decisions made in 3.1.3.4. 3.1.3.9 Support rollout of malaria prevention (LLINs and seasonal chemoprevention). 3.1.3.10 Support rollout of supplementary diarrhoea treatment (ORS + Zinc).

	3.1.3.11 Support rollout of therapeutic and supplementary feeding for children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women.
3.1.4 Equip healthcare workers with MHPSS capacity to address mental health impacts of changing climate	3.1.4.1 Review the state of inclusion of MHPSS aspects in existing MNCH and PHC services in 6 project districts, and outline process for the strengthening of climate risk-related MHPSS where appropriate

3.1.4.2 Identify and adapt existing tools and training +packages on climate-related MHPSS in MNCH and PHC services into a climate and MHPSS module for inclusion in the training provided under Activity 3.1.2, and obtain appropriate endorsement by MoH.

3.1.4.3 Build the knowledge and skills of district health, social work and disaster risk management staff, and HSAs and SHSAs, for climate risk-related MHPSS in existing MNCH and PHC services (using national cadre of trainers from 3.1.2.2.

3.1.4.4 Establish support mechanism for clinical support to health care staff identifying climate risk-related MHPSS needs through existing MCNH and PHC services. |
| 3.1.5 Build capacity among district and community healthcare staff to address the gendered impacts of a changing climate | 3.1.5.1 Assess the state of knowledge and practice regarding climate related GBV, CEFM and SRHR among district and community healthcare staff in the 6 project districts; further, identify and catalogue existing protection mechanisms and services for GBV, CEFM and SRHR in the community and different government institutions

3.1.5.2 Consult women and girls in the communities, including women and girl activists, to solicit their perspectives and inputs on climate-related GBV, CEFM and SRHR issues and needed support.

3.1.5.3 Based on the results of 3.1.5.1 and 3.1.5.2, design and obtain MoH endorsement of a training module on climate and GBV, CEFM and SRHR, adapting any Malawi-specific existing tools and training packages, for inclusion in the training provided under Activity 3.1.2.

3.1.5.4 Build the knowledge and skills of district and community healthcare staff in 6 districts on climate and GBV, CEFM and SRHR (using national cadre of trainers from 3.1.2.2), including designating and training specific providers with clear responsibilities related to the care of survivors.

3.1.5.5 Review the process of identifying annual needs for GBV, CEFM and SRH treatment supplies (e.g., family planning supplies, post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV, HIV treatment, emergency contraception, safe abortion services) and propose modifications (e.g., to timing, quantities) if necessary, based on expected climate risks; review the results annually to allocate funding to needs. |

	3.1.5.6 Review the results of 3.1.5.5 to allocate funding for procurement of selected GBV, CEFM and/or SHR treatment supplies (targeting the areas of greatest need) and support rollout/dispensation of treatment.

Outcome 4: Communities better prepared to manage the impacts of climate change on health.

Output 4.1 Community capacity to reduce health risks from climate change increased

4.1.1 Equip community structures to provide knowledge and skills for climate-resilient WASH facilities to community members.	4.1.1.1 Equip capacity of Area Civil Protection Committees (ACPC) and traditional leadership at group village level to understand and cascade knowledge on the design, implementation and management of climate-resilient WASH facilities (using cadre of trainers). 4.1.1.2 Train district and facility health and education staff on the design, implementation and management of climate-resilient WASH facilities. 4.1.1.3 Train women and support the formation of management, maintenance and monitoring groups, and reporting mechanisms, to ensure that community-level, climate-resilient WASH facilities remain safe, clean and accessible as they are designed to be
4.1.2 Embed understanding of early warnings and alert protocols within communities, including children.	4.1.2.1 Design process for awareness raising, training, and sustained community engagement over the project lifespan to build capacity to receive, understand, and act on early warning alerts. 4.1.2.2 Develop and deliver community-focused training materials and tools on early warnings and alert protocols using multiple media and channels. 4.1.2.3 Develop and distribute training materials for primary and secondary schools on early warnings and alert protocols and climate-resilient health and wellbeing, and guidance for teachers on using these within existing curricula. 4.1.2.4 Develop and distribute appropriate training materials on early warnings and alert protocols and climate-resilient health and wellbeing for out-of-school children, the elderly, people/children with disabilities (as identified by the district youth officer and district social welfare officer)
4.1.3 Train communities to reduce their own vulnerability to climate-induced health risk	4.1.3.1 Develop and distribute screening tool to enable assessment of individual risk (e.g., occupational, physiological, gender vulnerability etc.) to climate change health impacts. 4.1.3.2 Conduct formative research among target communities to develop appropriate and targeted messages, to enhance the likelihood that communities will take actions to reduce and respond to health risks.

	4.1.3.3. Scope the operation of programmes, the structures that are being used for delivery (e.g., group-based approaches) and who they are targeting in order to identify, and amend where necessary, entry points for integration of climate-informed public health messaging.
	4.1.3.4 Assess the state of community-level materials (training, awareness-raising, SBC and key materials) produced through different ministries (health, water, agriculture, gender) to determine appropriateness for integrating climate-informed public health messaging.
	4.1.3.5 Work through appropriate channels with programmes (4.1.3.2) and sectors (4.1.3.3) to integrate climate-informed public health messaging into existing relevant materials and opportunities.
	4.1.3.6 Design, equip and enable a mobile climate and health promotion unit for a continuous campaign that inclusively builds capacity to manage individual and collective health risk from climate change.
	4.1.3.7 Engagement of Traditional Healers to orientate them to the project, discuss information about the impact of climate and health, their perceptions of climate and health, and their role in helping community knowledge and adaptation.
4.1.4 Support families with pregnant women, lactating mothers and children under 2 to provide appropriate infant feeding and produce climate-appropriate complementary nutritious food	4.1.4.1 Review the integrated homestead farming module and modify to be stronger on climate-resilient nutrition.
	4.1.4.2 Assess target villages in project districts to understand propensity to implement integrated homestead farming, including: functionality of care groups and Community Based Childcare Centres (CBCCs), existing integrated homestead farming and suitability; proportion of population who are vulnerable (households with young pregnant or lactating mothers and/or children under 2). Based on assessment, create intervention strategy at village level in 500 villages.
	4.1.4.3 Identify individual participants at village level - through sign-posting and referral via antenatal care, community activities of HSAs and SHSAs, and the CBCC - to convene groups of participants, who should be from households with the most vulnerable mothers, especially young and lactating mothers.
	4.1.4.4 Undertake procurement process for set-up, equipment and inputs for climate-appropriate complementary nutritious food to be used by role models in health centre, staff, and community leader demonstration plots; and an additional 30 starter packs per village for the first 3 years. Saved seed and stock will be used and shared in pass-on programmes ever year and only used in the final year.
	4.1.4.5 Support Integrated Homestead Farming role models (at health centres, care group leaders, lead farmers, traditional healers, etc.) in each target village along with agricultural extension workers, working with care group members in the village to provide initial shared understanding of homestead farming and how that can improve family and infant and young child nutrition and health.

	4.1.4.6 Deliver training (by extension workers and lead farmers) on demonstration plots to households with vulnerable mothers, including modules on: using household waste; climate-resilient indigenous seeds and stock; hermetic bags; cooking demonstrations and training on food preservation, processing and storage; and distribute start-up kit to households. 4.1.4.7 Facilitate ongoing monitoring of vulnerable households by care group leaders and lead farmers in the implementation of integrated homestead farming.
4.1.5 Engage communities to mobilise them into reducing their own vulnerability to the health impacts of climate change, particularly gendered impacts	4.1.5.1 Design and develop manual and discussion guides for different levels of engagement / engagement groups (men, women, girls and boys, religious leaders, etc.) 4.1.5.2 Identify and train facilitators to facilitate the group discussions at different levels of engagement / within different engagement groups 4.1.5.3 Establish different engagement groups (including government and service providers as appropriate) and hold facilitated discussions amongst the groups through an iterative process that culminates with all groups brought together to reach consensus. 4.1.5.4 Set priorities for actions to address the issues that groups agreed on, determine who will be the lead implementer of each action, and provide training and support to these parties to equip them with necessary skills. 4.1.5.5 On a regular basis re-convene the engagement groups to listen, problem-solve, gain insights and update the outputs of 4.1.5.4 as necessary.

Appendix 2: Environmental and Social Action Plan Template

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget

This contains the description of risks and can be derived from the responses to the screening questions in Part 2.	*Options to avoid, reduce, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also indicate additional due diligence and specific management plans*	*This contains a description of the overall level of risk using the SCA PESSMS definitions.*	*Individual person, unit, or entity tasked to carry out the mitigation measures*	*Timing of implementation of measures including any additional due diligence and management* *plans and may depend on the stage of implementation*	*Expected outputs of the measures*	*Estimated cost of carrying out the measures*

Appendix 3: Environmental and Social Screening Forms

Part 1: Environnemental 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
	Impacts on landscapes and soils		
1	Substantially alter natural landscape features			
	Cause subsidence, instability or substantial erosion, or involve medium or large-scale excavation of soil or minerals?			
	Impacts on coastal landscapes and processes		
2	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,			

	Reduce biological diversity or change species composition in estuaries, or extract large volumes of sand or substantially destabilize sand dunes?			
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,			
	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,			
	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?			
4	Impacts on water resources			
	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?			
	Impacts on plants			
6	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			
	Involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?			
	Impacts on animals			
7	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?			
	Impacts on habitats			
8	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?			
	Impacts on people and communities (indigenous and nonindigenous)			
9	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,			
	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)			
	Impacts on land use and resources			
10	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?			
	Impacts on heritage (community level)			
11	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,			
	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?			
	Labour and working conditions. Will the proposed activity:			
12	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 andsafety 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?			
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?			