Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Project Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Emergency agriculture support for earthquake affected farmers in Syria (Hama and Lattakia Governorates)

OSRO/SYR/033/NOR

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2023

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1. Introduction and Project Description

FAO is implementing this project to address the damage that occurred to the irrigation infrastructure in some of the affected areas in each of the governorates of Hama and Lattakia, which resulted from the earthquake that struck both Turkey and Syria on February 6 /2023.

The restoration of the irrigation systems is essential to enable the farmers catch the coming winter season and the summer season, to maintain a source of income and carry on their farming and food production activities. In partnership with local authorities and specialized technical engineers, FAO will engage in the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructures that service the economy of vulnerable farmers in the target area and which are also of crucial importance to their livelihoods and fulfilment of their basic needs. This will include civil works such as cleaning the water canals, restoring, and isolating the damaged concrete parts. The maintenance and rehabilitation of these canals will provide the free flow of water in the canal channels.

The overall objective of the current proposal is to improve food and nutrition security for the targeted communities through restoring access to irrigation to about 23,000 ha of land (13,000 ha in Hama and 10,000 ha in Lattakia) owned by about 37,000 households (13,000 households in Hama and 24,000 households in Lattakia).

The activities envisaged include the following:

1. Introduce the project to the local committees
2. Design the rehabilitation plan for the irrigation system
3. Select a relevant contractor to carry out the rehabilitation work as per FAO procurement rules and regulations
4. Sign the contract with the contractor
5. Implement the rehabilitation of the irrigation systems
6. Technical follow up on the rehabilitation work
7. Testing the rehabilitated systems to ensure adequate flow of water
8. Conduct a baseline and endline assessment

FAO collaborates very closely and actively with actors involved in emergency and resilience activities including Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) , Ministry of agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR) and Ministry of Local Administration and Environment (MoLAE) to ensure project objectives are achieved through proper technical expertise and monitoring capacity. Coordination committee will be set up to include representatives from the FAO Representation, representatives from the related ministries and farmers' unions. The committee's role will be to ensure facilitation and address any problems encountered during implementation.

FAO also has a network of field monitors to facilitate the implementation of activities. This proposal also builds on FAOS' past experience in implementing similar projects, and from lessons learned. FAO will also receive additional technical support from its Regional Office in Cairo and Headquarter in Rome.

The farmers in the targeted earthquake affected areas are generally small scale holders (ownership varies between Hama and Lattakia), producing wheat, barley, legumes, vegetables, olive and other fruit trees. The restoration of the canal will help these farmers access water resources for their farming activities and resume their livelihoods. The restoration will help about 37,000 farmers households (222,000 people).

Rehabilitation work in Hama Governorate of the southern primary irrigation canal (PS) in Tar Al-Ula - Asharneh irrigation network:

The Primary Southern (PS) canal is part of Tar Al-Ula - Asharneh irrigation network which located northern west of Hama, 60 km of Hama city. The PS canal has been damaged by the recent earthquake occurred on the 6th Feb 2023 leaving about 13,000 ha with no access to water for irrigation. The damaged part of the canal are as follows:

1. Damaged length of about 6 km of the primary canal [PS], damages ratio is about 40% of the concrete lining and expansion joints
2. 3 Irrigation flow regulators and 8 Metal field water intakes

Figure 1: Earthquake caused damages (Upstream location of the damaged part of the PS)

Figure 2: Earthquake caused damages (Location on the middle of the damaged part of the PS)

Figure 3: Earthquake caused damages (Downstream location of the damaged part of the PS)

Figure 4: Earthquake caused damages of irrigation flow regulator on primary canal, PS

The Water source of the canal is Mhardeh Dam with a storage capacity of 48 Million m3. The PS is a concrete lined irrigation canal, starts from Mhardeh dam with a length of 42 km, the discharge is 7.4 m3/s, with 8 main water intakes and 3 irrigation flow regulators, the open trapezoidal cross section, sides slop is 4:5.

The targeted part of PS starts by a top width of 6.7 m, bottom width of 1.35m, and ends by 5.7m and 1m respectively, through an equal decrease step at each of the three regulators on the PS.

This project will target 13,000 ha in 31 villages along the canal which are (Shizar - Khirbet Damis - Al-Hawat - Mahardeh - Maerzaf - Tal Skeen - Safsafiya - Tremiseh - Jreijis - Abu Rabees - Asiilah - Hanjour - Taweelah - Umm Al-Amad - Aqirbeh - Maarin - Al-Hzana - Dimo - Jib Ramla - Qarain –Al-Mahrousa -

Khan Jalmidon - Kanfo - As-Slokiya- Al-Jalima- Al-Saramiyeh - Deere Shmiel - Al-Qurayyat - Salhab - Sakliy – Mushashin)

Geographical characteristics: The project is located in the Al-Ghab Plain surrounded by high mountains, especially from the western side (Latakia Mountains). Al-Ghab Plain is considered one of the most important agricultural areas in Syria due to the fertility of its soil and the diversity of its water sources (rivers - springs - rains). The climate of the region is Mediterranean, characterized by its winter rains, and the summers are dry, the annual rainfall rates range from 350 mm - 1200 mm. its height above sea level ranges from 180 to 200 m. It is located in the first agro ecological zone, It is a very flat and fertile plain, its soil is red, in which many important crops are grown, such as cotton, sugar beet, sunflower, wheat and barley, all of which are strategic crops. Vegetables of all kinds are also grown in it, in addition to fruit and olives trees. It is considered one of the most important areas in Syria for raising fish and cows.

Emergency rehabilitation works of the earthquake damages to irrigation networks in Lattakia Governorate

The earthquake that hit Latakia Governorate in Syria on February 6, 2023 caused human and infrastructure damages including the irrigation networks including:

- Water tanks
- Pumping stations (mechanical and electrical equipment and station buildings)
- Concrete open canals in irrigation networks
- Buried piping irrigation networks
- Siphons
- Control and monitoring structures
- Transformers

This caused many irrigation projects to stop operating and caused great damage to agricultural crops and fruit trees, in addition to harming agricultural families, for whom agriculture is the main source of income for their livelihood.
After the collapse of their homes, the loss of basic sources of income, and their transformation into displaced families

The project includes rehabilitation of the following locations:

1. Qasmin water tank in irrigation project of 16 Tishreen dam
    - Qasmin tank is an open ground tank consisting of:
        - Retaining walls of reinforced concrete with expansion joints
        - Reinforced concrete floor consisting of separate slabs of dimensions (12*12) m^2 with expansion joints between them.
        - The area of the Qasmin tank is 11,600 m^2
        - The storage of the Qasmin tank is 37,000 m^3,
        - Qasmin tank is filled by pumping directly from the discharge pipe that starting from the pumping station /Ps.2
    - Qasmin tank is the main water resource of the Ain Al-Bayda irrigation project with the following components:
        - The targeted irrigated area is 4,950 ha in 25 villages
        - The total beneficiaries families are 14,400 HH
        - Seven main irrigation lines of different lengths and diameters branched from the Qasmin tank with a total length of 46,620 km for the main lines and 184,517 km for secondary lines,

2. The spare access cell / 6.3 kV / within the Ain Al-Bayda hill transformer station
    - Al-Bayda hill transformer station works to provide the electric power for the two pumping stations /MPS and Ps.2/, which provide the irrigation water of the 16th Tishreen Dam to the two Qasmin tank in order to irrigate an area of 4950 ha in the Ain al-Bayda project.

    - The station includes a variety of electrical equipment, the most important of which are two transformers, each with a capacity of 20 megawatts, one operating and the other spare, and the output of each transformer is connected to an incoming cell of 6.3 kV, one operating and the other spare.

3. The seventh inverted siphon:
    - The seventh siphon is located on the main canal M1 of the Al-Thawra Dam irrigation network, which provide irrigation water from the Al-Thawra Dam to agricultural land in 8 villages
    - The irrigated area 4,200 ha,
    - The total beneficiaries families are 12,200 HH
    - The length of the seventh siphon is 1,030 linear meter. And its diameter is 1,800 mm
4. Fedrah water tank
    - It be filled by discharge pipe from Al-Thawra Dam to irrigate the irrigation networks in 6 villages
    - The tank (35*83*4.5m^3) is a reinforced concrete and consisting of floor slabs and inclined slabs with expansion joints between them.
    - The storage of the tank: 7,000 m^3
    - The irrigated area is 1,100 ha,

    - The beneficiaries families are 3,300 HH

5. Salem Kharayib Small rainwater harvesting dam:
    - It be filled by rainwater and spring to irrigate the irrigation networks in 1 village
    - The storage is 14,000m^3 and its lined reinforced concrete and consisting of floor slabs and inclined slabs with expansion joints between them.
    - The irrigated area is 1 ha,

    - The beneficiaries families are 800 HH

This project will target around 10,000 ha in 40 villages along the canal which are (Qasmin - Al-Kanisat - Al-Jrimakia - Khirbet Al-Satrak - Ain Al-Laban - Al-Jindiria - Musherifat Al-Samuk – Satmarko- Guluf Al-Bahlouliya - Ain Al-Bayda - Mishqita - Al-Turbah- Wadi Al-Rameem - Al-Sarskiyeh - Beit Nasser-Ain Al-Zarqa - Beit Shmaysa - Hammam - Al-Sarskiyeh-Al-Khabouriya - Al-Rawas - Al-Kamalia - Musherifa Al-Samuk-Kharsbo – Fateiro- Wadi Al-Harra – Al-Quraymaniyah – Al-Samiyya – Al-Mazra'a – Al-Adhryah – Al-Samandil- Al-Bahlouliya – Fadrah- Al-Damat - Al-Khirba - Jabrion - Bedimyoun - Fadra - part of Al-Mukhtaria- Salem Kharayib)

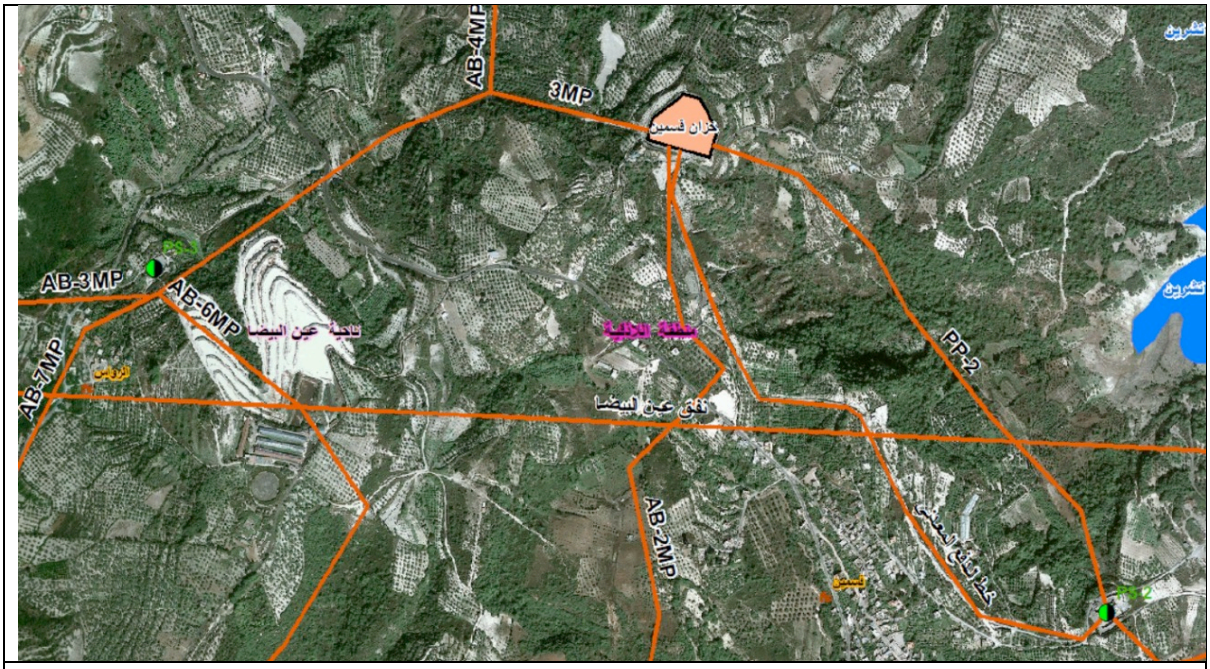

Figure 5: General location of Qasmin water tank

Figure 6: the damages of Qasmin water tank by earthquake

Figure 7: the damages of The spare access cell / 6.3 kV / within the Ain Al-Bayda hill transformer station

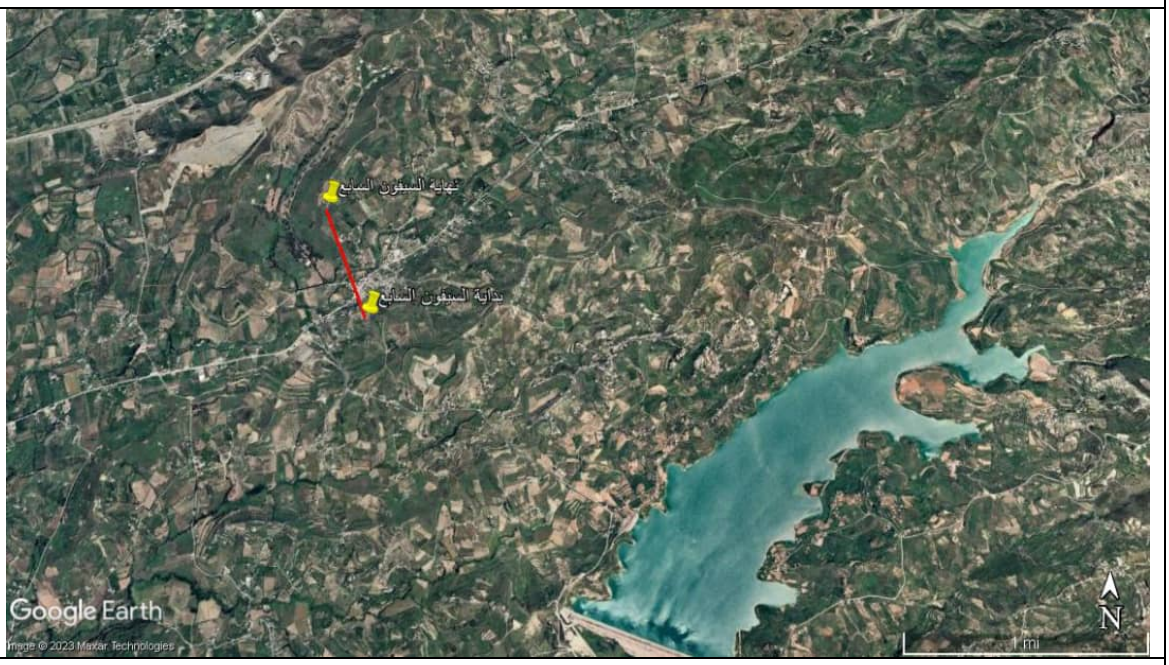

Figure 8: General location of the seventh inverted siphon

Figure 9: the damages of seventh inverted siphon (this photo inside the siphon)

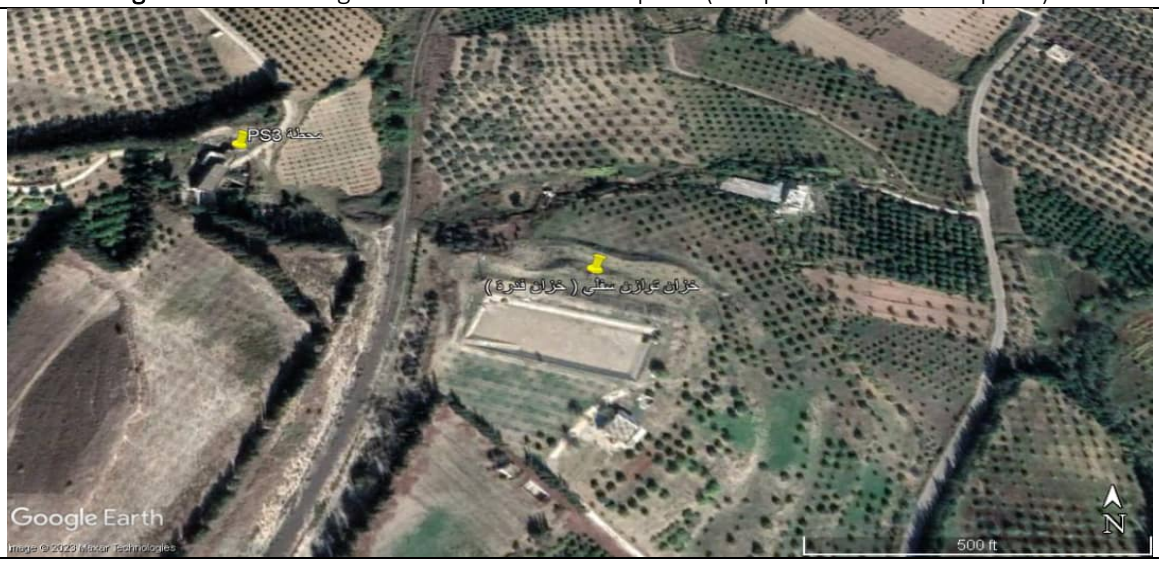

Figure 10: General location of Fedrah water tank

Figure 11: the damages of Fedrah water tank

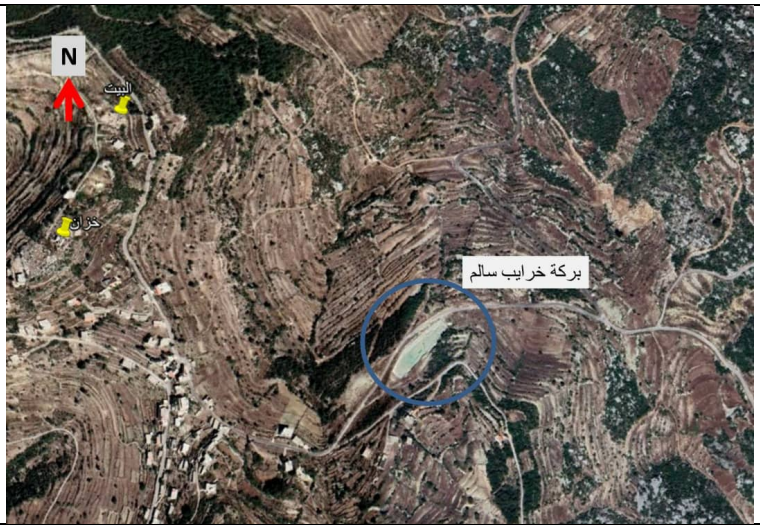

Figure 12: General location of Salem Kharayib Small rainwater harvesting dam

Figure 13: the damages of Salem Kharayib Small rainwater harvesting dam

Description of the required works:

	Description of the damages parts	
1. Qasmin water tank works	1	Excavations works of any soil or rocky kind. This includes removing the excavation results by appropriate tools or machineries to an authorized place.
	2	Supply and implement suitable backfilling materials
	3	Supply and cast reinforced concrete grade 400 kg/m^3, fc=200 kg/cm^2, fy=3600 kg/cm^2, to support the walls foundations of water tank
	4	Rehabilitation of the expansion joints
	5	Supply and install anchoring steel bars T16 mm enclosed with epoxy
	6	Rehabilitation of the service road
	7	Re-fixing the controlling marks
	1	Supply , install and test of the incoming cell 6.3Kv

2. The spare access cell 6.3 kV within the Ain Al-Bayda	2	Supply , install and test of the automatic circuit gas breaker (SF6) 2500 Amp and the suitable cables
3. The seventh inverted siphon	1	Supply and install steel pipe ST37, OD: 1800 mm and 10 mm thickness, with internal and external epoxy insulation
	2	Supply and cast reinforced concrete grade 400 kg/m^3, fc=200 kg/cm^2, fy=3600 kg/cm^2, to support the steel pipe
	3	Excavations works of any soil or rocky kind. This includes removing the excavation results by appropriate tools or machineries to an authorized place.
	4	Supply and implement suitable backfilling materials
4. Fedrah water tank	1	Rehabilitation of the expansion joints and removing the damaged parts of them using the suitable insulation materials
5. Salem Kharayib Small rainwater harvesting dam	1	Rehabilitation of the expansion joints and removing the damaged parts of them using the suitable insulation materials
	2	Supply and install and test ISOBIT sheet 5 mm thickness, for insulating the floor and sides of the rainwater harvesting dam
	3	Supply and cast reinforced concrete grade 300kg/m^3, fc=150 kg/cm^2, f'y>2400 kg/cm^2, with steel bar 2*6Ø8mm/m2
	4	Levelling and clearance works of the site

Geographical characteristics: Latakia Governorate is located in the northwest corner of Syria on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea; it is administratively divided into four regions: Lattakia region - Jableh region - Al-Haffa region - Al-Qardaha region .The project area is located in the Lattakia region, located in the north of Lattakia, about 20 km away from the center of the governorate. The altitude above sea level ranges between 230-500 m. the climate is moderate and is characterized by pine forests and the spread of olive and orange trees, which are the source of livelihood for its people.

The so-called Mediterranean climate prevails in the governorate, which is characterized by moderation in general, in which temperature differences do not exceed about 15 degrees in all days and seasons of the year. In the summer, for example, temperatures generally range between 20 and 30 degrees, and may rise to 35 degrees for exceptionally short periods. In the winter, temperatures range between about 10 degrees and 20 degrees Celsius in general, and they may drop to about 5 degrees Celsius for short periods and exceptionally as well.

The economy of Lattakia governorate is based mainly on agriculture, marine activity, and related industries, crafts, and transportation. Arable land in Lattakia governorate constitutes 45.79% of the area of the governorate, and it represents about 105 thousand hectares, of which about 35% are cultivated by irrigation, and 65% by rainfed. Agriculture in Lattakia governorate contributes to the production of about 81% of the country's production of citrus, about 20% of the country's production of olives, about 15% of the apple production, 19% of the tobacco production, and 11% of the protected production of various vegetables, in addition to surplus production

2. Policy, legal and regulatory framework

National legislation /laws/standards related to environmental and social safeguard management of the project are summarized in the table below:

Table 1 : National legislation

Environmental Protection Law No. 12 of 2012	This law defines the responsibilities of the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment in laying down the basic rules for environmental safety and protection from pollution in coordination and cooperation with the competent public authorities, setting the general policy for environmental protection, preparing, and developing the necessary national strategy, and setting plans and programs for its implementation within the framework of the state's general policy
Water Legislation: Law No. (31) of 2005	It includes rules for managing the demand for water, and general provisions to regulate how to use it rationally and in an orderly way, protecting water installations from tampering with it, preserving groundwater and preventing its depletion, setting controls to preserve it, raising the efficiency of public irrigation networks, and drinking water, and rationalizing water. The law states that the lands benefiting from the irrigation networks are entitled to benefit from the network water according to the distribution schedules, the water standard, and the instructions issued by the Ministry.
Law No. 20 of 2005 for establishing the General Authority for Al-Ghab Management and Development.	The law provides for the creation of a public body of an administrative and service nature called the General Authority for Al-Ghab Management and Development. Al-Ghab region includes the lands located in the Al-Ghab Plain, Tar Al-Ula, Al-Asharnah and the surrounding mountainous lands. Some of the tasks undertaken by the Authority: A- Management of agricultural affairs and organization of field irrigation affairs. F-1- Maintaining and investing (operating) the irrigation and drainage channels placed at the disposal of the General Organization for the Management and Regulation of Al-Ghab Investment.
Public Hygiene and Aesthetics of Administrative Units Law No. /49/ of 2004	It includes provisions related to hygiene and municipal, industrial, medical and hazardous waste, with the aim of preserving public health, environmental safety and cultural appearance.

	Article 5 states: The public and private agencies that generate construction waste, rubble, excavations, sewage deposits, car bodies, and everything similar are obligated to deport them to the places designated for them by the administrative unit.
Executive instructions for Environmental Impact Assessment issued by the Public Authority for Environmental Affairs, Resolution No. 225/2008	The executive instructions include the principles and procedures necessary to assess the environmental impact of any project that could have negative effects on the environment due to its location, activity or size before approval is granted to ensure the safety of the environment and its protection from pollution, in application of the Environment Law.
National standards for Ambient Air Quality adopted on 2011-08-14	This standard defines limited values of concentration of pollutants in the ambient air quality
Noise- Parameters adopted on 2016-10-23	Noise- Parameters allowed for noise and exposure time.

3. **Risk categorization as per the FAO screening checklist**

According to the FAO Framework for Environmental and Social Management and the screening assessment, the project is classified as **Moderate**, Based on the project activities, the following ESSs have been screened: (*the screening checklist is in the annex 1)*

ESS 1 Natural Resources Management

1.5: The project aims at improving an irrigation scheme, this means that the ICID[1]-checklist of possible environmental impacts of irrigation, drainage and flood control projects should be identified, as well as appropriate action within the project to mitigate identified potential negative impacts.

ESS 2 Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats

This project will not be implemented within a legally designated and will not change the natural ecosystem or use an invasive species or involve access to genetic resources for their utilization.

ESS 3 Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

The project interventions doesn't include Introduce new crops and varieties, Provision of seeds and planting materials or supply or use modern plant biotechnologies and their products.

[1] The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID)

ESS 4. Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

The project interventions doesn't include introducing new species/breeds and change in the production system of locally adapted breeds.

ESS 5. Pest and Pesticides Management

This project doesn't include supply and/or result in the use of pesticides, seeds or other materials treated with pesticides or lead to increased use of pesticides.

ESS 6 Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement

The project interventions will not lead to any temporary or permanent removal of people from their homes or means of production/livelihood or restrict their access to their means of livelihoods.

ESS7 for Decent Work:

7.2 : This project works in the irrigation water sector, which is very essential for subsistence producers so specific measures will be introduced to empower the vulnerable rural workers. The project will also have a positive impact on social and economic conditions by creating opportunities and employing local workers in the rehabilitation works that will be implemented under this project

The contractor should ensure all workers' safety and health by adopting minimum OSH measures this will be stated explicitly in the LOA between the contractor and FAOSY.

An indication that rehabilitation and construction work is usually carried out by men in the region, so there will be no employment for women.

7.7: Under this project, the rehabilitation works will be implemented by sub-contractor, this means that FAO should guarantee subcontracting local entrepreneurs to maximize employment creation under decent working conditions. Also, FAO should monitor and eventually support contractors to fulfil the standards of performance and quality, taking into account national and international social and labour standards.

7.8 :The project operate in rehabilitation sector which increases the possibility of worker exposure to occupational and safety risks so appropriate OSH measures should be adopted.

ESS 8 Gender Equality:

The project activities are not reinforcing gender-based discrimination.

ESS 9 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

There are no indigenous peoples living in the project area also the project activities are not located within cultural heritage sites registered by UNESCO.

4. The potential risks and impacts as per the description in the Environmental and Social Assessment (prodoc)

Negative impacts anticipate:

The potential negative environmental and social impacts that can be expected will be associated with the rehabilitation phase activities of the project, the impacts will be temporary, intermittent, and moderate, lasting during the rehabilitation phase.

These impacts may include:

- Air quality deterioration
- Vibration & noise nuisance
- Soil and water pollution
- Generation and disposal of solid waste
- Occupation accidents and risk to health and safety of workers
- Disturbance of road traffic, accidents risk and public safety
- Disruption livelihood

Air quality deterioration

Land preparation work and movement of vehicles/trucks (including haulage trucks) to and from the project site may result in increased airborne particulates, thus affecting the air quality. No permanent air emission sources will be created by the project implementation. The impact is temporary, intermittent, and moderate, lasting during the rehabilitation phase.

Vibration and noise nuisance

The likely sources of noise during the constructional phase will be through the movement and operation of machines, trucks and equipment. The movement of haulage trucks may increase noise levels intermittently in near communities. The impact is temporary, intermittent, and moderate, lasting during the rehabilitation phase.

Soil and Water Pollution

Construction trucks and machinery operations with consequential breakdowns on the fields may lead to increased risk of soil and water contamination from fuel and oils. The impacts are temporary lasting during the construction work activities and are moderate. There will be no pollution resulting from the wastewater as the construction sites are far from the sewage networks.

Generation and disposal of solid waste

All construction activities come with waste which may include concrete waste, stone waste, debris from excavations, empty plastic bags, Other waste to be generated include pack house waste (mainly fruit and vegetable culls) and office waste (paper, drinking water sachets, etc.).. Which must be disposed of properly to avoid adverse impact on the environment. The impact is of local extent and temporal during the construction phase.

Occupational accidents/ risk to health and safety of workers

Workers will be exposed to noise, vibrations and dust. Additionally, Increased risk of accidents for the labour due to working sites and lack of personal protective gears (use of Personal Protective Equipments such as helmets and safety boots). The risk of these hazards may affect workers' health and work productivity.

Disturbance of road traffic, accidents risk and public safety

The road network along the canals serve as access and link roads for some communities in the project area. The transportation of construction materials, waste generated and the movement of heavy equipment to the project site may pose risk to inhabitants along the affected routes. Construction works at the project may render portions of the roads and existing foot paths inaccessible, temporarily closed or unmotorable during the constructional phase. This may create inconvenience and increase travel time to and from the affected communities.

Disruption livelihood

The irrigation infrastructure improvement will manifest through physical disturbances of the irrigated area and probably the cropping season. This may create tension to farmers on how to cope with the growing season. Thus in order to avoid this, rehabilitation activities should be scheduled during the dry season after harvest. The impact is limited to project site, is of local extent temporary and moderate, lasting during the construction phase.

Positive impacts:

The positive effects can be summarized as follows:

- *Employment generation*: The project will have a major positive impact on the socioeconomic conditions of the local communities in and around the project area through the creation of direct as well as indirect jobs.
- Contribute to improved food and nutrition security for the targeted beneficiaries and their local communities. The expected increment in crop productivity and production when the rehabilitated and modernized irrigation scheme is fully operational will contribute to increasing income and improve the livelihoods of beneficiaries, through restore local food production for 37 000 farmers households affected by the earthquake.
- Increased climate change adaptation The proposed project will enable farmers adapt to the effects of climate change as it is a more resilient option compared to rain-fed agriculture due to the availability of water all year round for farming.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) risks:

It is not expected that there will be risks of this kind.

5. Mitigation Measures and estimated costs

Mitigation measures have been proposed in the table below for the potential significant environmental and social impacts during the rehabilitation phase. All cost of the mitigation measures will be priced and covered by the contractors. Theses mitigations measures should guide bidders/contractors to manage of environmental, social, health and safety impacts.

Table 2: Potential impacts, proposed mitigation measures and responsibility

POTENTIAL IMPACT	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES	Responsibility
Air quality deterioration	• Providing trucks for transporting raw materials with a cover that tightly covers all contents of raw materials. • Watering of the site, access roads for dust suppression • Regular service/ maintenance of equipment. • The sides of the road must be cleaned periodically in case of scattering raw materials (sand, gravel,...) during the transportation process. • Cover the construction materials at the site well to prevent dust.	contractor
Vibration and noise nuisance	• Adopt and maintain moderate vehicle speed and traffic when crossing sensitive areas. • Regular service/maintenance of equipment. • Determine working hours and reduce noise as much as possible.	contractor
Soil pollution	• Regular service/maintenance of equipment to prevent fuel leakage. • In the event of fuel spillage from the equipment, it should be collected immediately.	Contractor
Generation and disposal of solid waste	• The Contractor will ensure efficient use of construction materials to minimize the waste to be generated from the rehabilitation of the canal system. • The contractor(s) waste management plan should include disposal of excavated material, which cannot be re-used. • The contractor(s) will provide bins on site for collection and disposal of plastic waste and polythene materials such as lubricant containers, drinking water sachets and carrier bags, which will be regularly emptied at approved dumpsite. • Workers will be sensitized to adhere to waste management measures.	Contractor

Occupational accidents/ risk to health and safety of workers	• The contractor will ensure regular maintenance and servicing of its bulldozers, excavators and tractors as well as other machinery to ensure they are in good condition. Good conditioned and well-maintained equipment will reduce frequent breakdowns, noise nuisance and smoke emissions which could affect the operator's and other workers' health and safety; • Contractor will provide first aid kits at the project site during land preparation and construction activities to treat minor ailments. However, major cases will be referred to the nearest hospital or health post; • Contractor will also provide and enforce the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety boots, reflective jackets, hand gloves, earplugs and nose masks. • Contractor will brief the workers on Environment, Health and Safety issues and what to do to safeguard the environment and avoid accidents or injuries. • The project will build on the office mechanism of Grievance Redress. The contractor must share the channels of the GRM of FAOSY office with all individuals to address any complaints from the workers employed in the project.	*contractor*
Disturbance of road traffic, accidents risk and public safety	• Announcement and Notification of Work: inform communities of the proposed works through local authorities; • Warning signs shall be provided near the working areas. • Transport of materials (such as quarry products and concrete) will as much as possible be carried out during off-peak traffic hours to minimize the impact on traffic. • Speed limits will be identified and enforced along the route to the project sites for all trucks according to local standards; • Trucks transporting quarry products and other friable materials to the site will be covered. • No vehicle shall be parked at unauthorised places to reduce the risk of accidents. • The project will build on the office mechanism of Grievance Redress. The contractor must share the channels of the GRM of FAOSY office with all individuals to address any complaints from the workers employed in the project.	*Contractor, local authorities*

Disruption livelihood	• The work design should include a bypass to ensure that irrigation water is continuously made available to farmers without interruption during the rehabilitation period; • As part of its awareness creation efforts, FAO, contractor and local authorities will continue with its efforts to ensure that persons within the affected areas (i.e. farmers and inhabitants) are adequately informed, in advance, of the scope, magnitude and schedule of the proposed project, its implications for their continued farming over the rehabilitation period. • FAO and local authorities will ensure that the contractors carry out the rehabilitation work in sections so that some farmers may crop and not have to entirely suspend cropping until the entire construction work is over • The Contractor shall not interrupt the water supply to an existing irrigation consumer without consent of the local authorities • FAOSY and the contractor should insure to share the grievance mechanism and the channels which allow any person farmer or worker to submit a grievance. • The project will build on the office mechanism of Grievance Redress.	FAO, local authorities and contractor
	•	

6. Implementation Arrangements and estimated costs

FAO collaborates very closely and actively with actors involved in emergency and resilience activities including Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) , Ministry of agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR) and Ministry of Local Administration and Environment (MoLAE) to ensure project objectives are achieved through proper technical expertise and monitoring capacity. Coordination committee will be set up to include representatives from the FAO Representation, representatives from the related ministries and farmers' unions. The committee's role will be to ensure facilitation and address any problems encountered during implementation. FAO also has a network of field monitors to facilitate the implementation of activities.

The overall responsibility for monitoring the implementation of ESMP lies with FAO, FAO has established a Coordination committee to support overall project implementation. FAO will establish the contract with a local contracting company for the implementation of the irrigation scheme rehabilitation.

A summary of the key stakeholders for the project implementation and environmental safeguards and detail on the responsibilities of each stakeholder is as follows:

Table 3: key stakeholders, Roles and Responsibilities

No	Name	Roles and Responsibilities
1	Ministry of Water Resources/ Water Resources Directorate in Lattakia	• Has the overall responsibility with FAOSY project team for project design and implementation. • Provide the necessary data. • Responsible for post-construction operation and maintenance.
2	Agriculture directorate in Lattakia /MAAR	• Investing (operating) irrigation and drainage canals according to irrigation scheduling • Support the implementation of coordination and awareness-raising meetings with farmers in local communities.
3	MAAR/General Authority for Al-Ghab Management and Development./Hama Governorate	• Has the overall responsibility with FAOSY project team for project design and implementation. • Provide the necessary data. • Responsible for post-construction operation and maintenance. • Investing (operating) irrigation and drainage canals according to irrigation scheduling • Support the implementation of coordination and awareness-raising meetings with farmers in local communities.
4	Municipality Administration/MoLAE	• Responsible for directing the contractor to the places of removal of rubble and waste landfill
5	Environmental directorate	According to the national environmental complaints system, any affected person can register an environmental complaint with the governorate through the municipality or Agriculture directorate. The governorate, in turn, sends the complaint to the Environment Directorate for treatment according to the national regulations. In this case, the Environment Directorate inspects the site, studies the complaint, and sets environmental requirements to rectify the situation.in cooperation with related stakeholder (example: Agr. Directorate)
6	FAOSY project team	• Overall responsibility with MoWR and General Authority for Al-Ghab Management and Development.for project design and implementation. • Responsible for ESMP implementation • Establish the coordination committee to support overall project implementation. • Establish the contract with a local contracting company for the implementation of the irrigation scheme rehabilitation.

		• Supports the coordination committee, regular monitoring and annual reporting on the implementation of the ESMPs.
7	The coordination committee	• Responsible for following up the implementation of the project according to the approved plan. • oversee the environmental compliance and reporting requirements, • Responsible for grievance resolution in accordance with the established Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and prepare the grievance redress reports. • Conduct appropriate consultation and monitoring of effect of construction on affected people.
8	Civil Works Contractor	• Prepare and submit the project implementation plans and construction methods, site layout, workers and community safety and health and other related actions for full compliance with the ESMP • Implements all environmental mitigation and protection measures, conduct environmental monitoring activities • Prepare and submit monthly reporting on the ESMP implementation and compliance to the coordination committee.
9	Field Coordinator	• A daily environmental checklist be completed at each work site and maintained within a register. • A weekly environmental checklist is to be forwarded to the coordination committee for review and follow-up if any issues are identified.
10	Beneficiaries, host communities	• Supports the contractor in the implementation of the environmental mitigation and protection measures. • participates in any meeting or consultation that may be required during the implementation.

Monitoring Arrangements:

To ensure compliance with the ESMP and that all the mitigation actions are completed accordingly, regular compliance monitoring and site observations will be carried out by the construction supervisor and field coordinator.

The Field Coordinator will complete a daily environmental checklist at each worksite and maintain it within a register, and forward a weekly environmental checklist to the coordination committee for review and follow-up if any issues are identified.

The objective of the monitoring activities is to ensure compliance with the measures as outlined in the ESMP, timely identification of any unforeseen negative impacts or when an impact indicator approaches a critical level and timely reporting to the respective stakeholders. Monitoring of the ESMP implementation includes site inspections, reporting and photographic documentation designed to assess the contractor's compliance with the ESMP and other applicable regulations. It is also anticipated

that additional inspections would be required in response to complaints and issues raised by local communities.

7. Stakeholder Engagement

Previous stakeholder engagement activities: Prior to detailed design, extensive consultations are held with stakeholders from MoWR and General Authority for Al-Ghab Management and Development to gather information about the selected project sites, assess the current situation and design interventions.

Stakeholder engagement activities during the implementation: The interventions will be closely coordinated with relevant ministries such as MAAR, MoWR in addition to Ministry of local Administration and Environment in the field, to make sure that the project is introduced to all stakeholders (including local communities) in a clear way and implemented in line with national plans.

The coordination committee will serve as a major institutional mechanism for key stakeholder engagement. Stakeholder engagement will be facilitated by various means and include meetings, stakeholders' workshops, formal and informal meetings, trainings, stakeholder's consultation, GRM consultation and joint monitoring.

The interventions will start with meeting local communities to clearly explain the purpose of the project and avoid any potential sensitivity among local communities. Meetings will inform local communities on the scope and nature of the upcoming works, expected positive and negative environmental and social impacts at the construction phase and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to be made available for their use during construction works. Meeting participants will be given floor for questions and comments.

Under the public awareness and education component, it is planned to target both members of the general public and specific groups of society, including selected communities, local governments, NGOs.

Table 4: Stakeholder's engagement plan

Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder profile	Consultation Methodology	Consultation Findings (past consultations)	Expected timing (future consultations)	How the findings were incorporated into the project
MoWR and General Authority for Al-Ghab Management and Development	**Direct beneficiary**	*Local Government Institution/body*	*Meetings and discussion*	gather information about the selected project sites, assess the current situation and design interventions		*Identify the locations and intervention*

Representatives of Local communities	**Direct beneficiary**	*Local communities*	*Workshop ,*		At the first of implementation	Explain the purpose of the project and avoid any potential sensitivity among local communities. expected positive and negative environmental and social impacts at the construction phase and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
Construction Supervisor/ Contractor Local authorities	*Partner*	*Local Government Institution/body*	Trainings		prior to construction works	Training Workshop on ESMP, grievance redress mechanism, public health and safety issues, ESMP monitoring and reporting
MoWR and General Authority for Al-Ghab Management and Development	*Partner*	*Local Government Institution/body*	Meeting		middle of the implementation period	View work progress
MoWR and General Authority for Al-Ghab Management and Development	*Partner*	*Local Government Institution/body*	Meeting		At the end of the project	Implementation evaluation and project delivery

8. Training and capacity building

Table 5: workshops plan

Activity	Target Group/ Participants	Timeline/ Frequency	Proposed Facilitator
Training Workshop on ESMP, grievance redress mechanism, public health and safety issues, ESMP monitoring and reporting,	Construction Supervisor/ Contractor Local authorities	prior to construction works	FAO
Workshop on Environment , Health and Safety Introduction	Workers	Construction phase	Contractor

9. Grievance Redress Mechanism

To ensure timely and effective addressing of any issues or problems that may be encountered during implementation, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) of FAOSY office will be used.

Contact information and information on the process to file a grievance will be disclosed in all meetings, workshops and other related events throughout the duration of the project. In addition, it is expected that all communication and awareness raising material to be distributed will include the necessary information regarding the contacts and the process for filing grievances.

1. Main contact details

Any person, group, or representative of a person or a group, who is directly engaged in or affected by an FAO activity in Syria, can submit a grievance. A grievance can be received by the FAO office in writing using the form provided in Annex II or through one of the following channels:

Phone to record a message:	0096311 6118343
Email:	Complain-FAOSYR@FAO.org
WhatsApp:	0958002541

FAOSY is committed to ensuring that its projects and programs are implemented in accordance with the Organization's environmental and social obligations. The principles to be followed during the grievance resolution process include confidentiality, impartiality, respect for human rights, compliance of national norms, coherence with the norms, equality, transparency, honesty, and mutual respect.

FAOSY assign a project grievance focal point who will be responsible for documenting and reporting as part of the safeguards performance monitoring on any grievances received and how they were addressed.

The mechanism includes the following stages:

Register Grievance: Any individual or group have a complaint has the right to do so, presenting through the indicated channels of the project (i.e.: email, mailbox, phone, etc.) or directly to the field coordinator. Grievance should include [what happened, who was involved, when did it happen, ...]. The process of filing a grievance will duly consider confidentiality, and if requested by the individual or group bringing the grievance, anonymity as well as any existing traditional or indigenous dispute resolution mechanisms and it will not interfere with the community's self-governance system.

Receive Grievance: Country Office Grievance focal point will receive and register all the grievances and send to the coordination committee to acknowledge and log the grievance, assess whether it is eligible and determine responsibility for attempting to resolve the grievance in line with the processes agreed for the project. The confidentiality of the grievance must be preserved during the process. For every grievance received by the field coordinator, written proof will be sent within ten (10) working days. Country Office Grievance focal point will also be responsible for recording the grievance and how it has been addressed if a resolution was agreed.

Propose Response: the coordination committee will further investigate in consultation with Field Coordinator and if needed will discuss with other relevant departments and staff to prepare the detailed response. A resolution proposal will be made within thirty (30) working days.

If the situation is too complex, or the individual or group bringing the grievance does not accept the proposed resolution, the coordination committee must be informed and they should send the grievance to the next highest level, until a solution or acceptance is reached.

Grievance resolved successfully and closed*:* Upon acceptance of a solution by the individual or group bringing the grievance, a confidential record will be maintained.

10. Environment and Social Management Plan

Table 6: Environmental and social management plan

Project components/ activities	Potential Risk (Please briefly describe the risks identified in line with ESS triggered in the checklist)	Mitigation Measures (Briefly describe the mitigation measures for the identified risk. Please mention whether any specific plan has been prepared such as Biodiversity management Plan, Gender Action Plan, LMP, etc. and provide the reference – link/document etc.)	Implementation Arrangements (Responsible parties for implementation of those mitigation measures and timeline for activities)	Monitoring Arrangements (Responsible parties for monitoring activities and timeline/frequency of the activities)	Timeline	Costs as per the ESA
Implement the rehabilitation	Air quality deterioration	• Providing trucks for transporting raw materials with a cover that tightly covers all contents of raw materials. • Watering of the site, access roads for dust suppression • Regular service/ maintenance of equipment • The sides of the road must be cleaned periodically in case of scattering raw materials (sand, gravel,...) during the transportation process. • Cover the construction materials at the site well prevent dust.	Contractor	Contractor / Project Field Coordinator/ the coordination committee	During Construction	Part of Rehabilitation cost
	Vibration & noise nuisance	• Adopt and maintain moderate vehicle speed and traffic when crossing sensitive areas. • Regular service/maintenance of equipment. • Reduce noise as much as possible.	Contractor	Contractor / Project Field Coordinator/ the coordination committee	During Construction	Part of Rehabilitation cost
	Soil and water pollution	• Regular service/maintenance of equipment to prevent fuel leakage. • In the event of fuel spillage from the equipment, it should be collected immediately.	Contractor	Contractor / Project Field Coordinator/ the coordination committee	During Construction	Part of Rehabilitation cost

	Generation and disposal of solid waste	• The Contractor will ensure efficient use of construction materials to minimize the waste to be generated from the rehabilitation of the canal system. • The contractor(s) waste management plan should include disposal of excavated material, which cannot be re-used. • The contractor(s) will provide bins on site for collection and disposal of plastic waste and polythene materials such as lubricant containers, drinking water sachets and carrier bags which will be regularly emptied at approved dump site. • Workers will be sensitized to adhere to waste management measures	Contractor	Contractor / Project Field Coordinator/ the coordination committee	During Construction	Part of Rehabilitation cost
	Labour : Occupation accidents and risk to health and safety of workers	• The contractor will ensure regular maintenance and servicing of its bulldozers, excavators and tractors as well as other machinery to ensure they are in good condition. Good conditioned and well-maintained equipment will reduce frequent breakdowns, noise nuisance and smoke emissions which could affect the operator's and other workers' health and safety; • Contractor will provide first aid kits at the project site during land preparation and construction activities to treat minor ailments. However, major cases will be referred to the nearest hospital or health post; • Contractor will also provide and enforce the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety boots, reflective jackets, hand gloves, earplugs and nose masks.	Contractor	Contractor / Project Field Coordinator/ the coordination committee	During Construction	Part of Rehabilitation cost

		• Contractor will brief the workers on Environment, Health and Safety issues and what to do to safeguard the environment and avoid accidents or injuries. • The project will build on the office mechanism of Grievance Redress. The contractor must share the channels of the GRM of FAOSY office with all individuals to address any complaints from the workers employed in the project.				
	Disturbance of road traffic, accidents risk and public safety	• Announcement and Notification of Work: inform communities of the proposed works through local authorities; • Warning signs shall be provided near the working areas. • Transport of materials (such as quarry products and concrete) will as much as possible be carried out during off-peak traffic hours to minimize the impact on traffic. • Speed limits will be identified and enforced along the route to the project sites for all trucks according to local standards; • Trucks transporting quarry products and other friable materials to the site will be covered • No vehicle shall be parked at unauthorised places to reduce the risk of accidents.	Contractor/ local authorities	Contractor / Project Field Coordinator/ the coordination committee	During Construction	Part of Rehabilitation cost
	Disruption livelihood	• The work design should include a bypass to ensure that irrigation water is continuously made available to farmers without interruption during the rehabilitation period; • As part of its awareness creation efforts, FAO, contractor and local authorities will continue with its efforts to ensure that persons within the affected areas (i.e. farmers and inhabitants) are	FAO/ local authorities	Contractor / Project Field Coordinator/ the coordination committee		

		adequately informed, in advance, of the scope, magnitude and schedule of the proposed project, its implications for their continued farming over the rehabilitation period. • FAO and local authorities will ensure that the contractors carry out the rehabilitation work in sections so that some farmers may crop and not have to entirely suspend cropping until the entire construction work is over • The Contractor shall not interrupt the water supply to an existing irrigation consumer without consent of the local authorities • The project will build on the office mechanism of Grievance Redress. The contractor must share the channels of the GRM of FAOSY office with all individuals to address any complaints from the workers employed in the project.				
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11. Information Disclosure

For a moderate-risk programme or project, FAO will release the applicable information as early as possible, but no later than 30 days before starting the operational implementation of the project.

12. Annex

Annex 1. E&S Screening Checklist

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

Annex 1.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK IDENTIFICATION – SCREENING CHECKLIST

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

	Question	YES	NO
1	Would this project: • result in the degradation (biological or physical) of soils or undermine sustainable land management practices; or • include the development of a large irrigation scheme, dam construction, use of waste water or affect the quality of water; or • reduce the adaptive capacity to climate change or increase GHG emissions significantly; or • result in any changes to existing tenure rights[1] (formal and informal[2]) of individuals, communities or others to land, fishery and forest resources?	*	
2	Would this project be executed in or around protected areas or natural habitats, decrease the biodiversity or alter the ecosystem functionality, use alien species, or use genetic resources?		*
3	Would this project: • Introduce crops and varieties previously not grown, and/or; • Provide seeds/planting material for cultivation, and/or; • Involve the importing or transfer of seeds and or planting material for cultivation or research and development; • Supply or use modern biotechnologies or their products in crop production, and/or • Establish or manage planted forests?		*

4	Would this project introduce non-native or non-locally adapted species, breeds, genotypes or other genetic material to an area or production system, or modify in any way the surrounding habitat or production system used by existing genetic resources?		*

[1] Tenure rights are rights to own, use or benefit from natural resources such as land, water bodies or forests
[2] Socially or traditionally recognized tenure rights that are not defined in law may still be considered to be 'legitimate tenure rights'.

5	Would this project: • result in the direct or indirect procurement, supply or use of pesticides[3]: ▪ on crops, livestock, aquaculture, forestry, household; or ▪ as seed/crop treatment in field or storage; or ▪ through input supply programmes including voucher schemes; or ▪ for small demonstration and research purposes; or ▪ for strategic stocks (locust) and emergencies; or ▪ causing adverse effects to health and/or environment; or • result in an increased use of pesticides in the project area as a result of production intensification; or • result in the management or disposal of pesticide waste and pesticide contaminated materials; or • result in violations of the Code of Conduct?		*
6	Would this project permanently or temporarily remove people from their homes or means of production/livelihood or restrict their access to their means of livelihood?		*
7	Would this project affect the current or future employment situation of the rural poor, and in particular the labour productivity, employability, labour conditions and rights at work of self-employed rural producers and other rural workers?	*	
8	Could this project risk overlooking existing gender inequalities in access to productive resources, goods, services, markets, decent employment and decision-making? For example, by not addressing existing discrimination against women and girls, or by not taking into account the different needs of men and women.		*
9	Would this project: • have indigenous peoples* living outside the project area[1] where activities will take place; or • have indigenous peoples living in the project area where activities will take place; or • adversely or seriously affect on indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical[2] and non-physical or intangible[3]) inside and/or outside the project area; or • be located in an area where cultural resources exist?		*

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

	* FAO considers the following criteria to identify indigenous peoples: priority in time with respect to occupation and use of a specific territory; the voluntary perpetuation of cultural distinctiveness (e.g. languages, laws and institutions); self-identification; an experience of subjugation, marginalization, dispossession, exclusion or discrimination (whether or not these conditions persist). [1]The phrase "Outside the project area" should be read taking into consideration the likelihood of project activities to influence the livelihoods, land access and/or rights of Indigenous Peoples' irrespective of physical distance. In example: If an indigenous community is living 100 km away from a project area where fishing activities will affect the river yield which is also accessed by this community, then the user should answer "YES" to the question. [2]Physical defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, group of structures, natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance located in urban or rural settings, ground, underground or underwater. [3]Non-physical or intangible defined as "the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith that communities, groups, and in some cases individuals, recognize as part of their spiritual and/or cultural heritage"		

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

SAFEGUARD 1 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

				as following: • Providing trucks for transporting raw materials with a cover that tightly covers all contents of raw materials. • Watering of the site, access roads for dust suppression • The sides of the road must be cleaned periodically in case of scattering raw materials (sand, gravel,...) during the transportation process. • Cover the construction materials at the site well to prevent dust. • Adopt and maintain moderate vehicle speed and traffic when crossing sensitive areas. • Determine working hours and reduce noise as much as possible. • Regular service/maintenance of equipment to prevent air pollution and fuel leakage. • In the event of fuel spillage from the equipment, it should be collected immediately.

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

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

	Tenure		**No**	**Yes**	**Please describe risk mitigation measures**
1.10	Would this project permanently or temporarily deny or restrict access to natural resources to which they have rights of access or useCould this project result in any changes to existing *tenure rights*[1] (*formal and informal*[2]) of individuals, communities or others to land, fishery and forest resources? [1]Tenure rights are rights to own, use or benefit from natural resources such as land, water bodies or forests [2]Socially or traditionally recognized tenure rights that are not defined in law may still be considered to be 'legitimate tenure rights'.		**LOW RISK**	**PROCEED TO NEXT Q**	**NO**
	1.10.1	Could this project result in a negative change to existing legitimate tenure rights?	**MODERATE RISK** Demonstrate how the project applies and adheres to the principles/framework of the Voluntary	**HIGH RISK** A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	**NO**

			Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT)		
	Climate		**No**	**Yes**	**Please describe risk mitigation measures**
1.11	Could this project result in a reduction of the adaptive capacity to climate change for any stakeholders in the project area?		**LOW RISK**	**HIGH RISK** A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	**NO**
1.12	Could this project result in a reduction of resilience against extreme weather events?		**LOW RISK**	**HIGH RISK** A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	**NO**
1.13	Could this project result in a net increase of GHG emissions beyond those expected from increased production?		**LOW RISK**	**PROCEED TO NEXT Q**	**NO**
	1.13.1	Is the expected increase below the level specified by FAO guidance or	**HIGH RISK** A full environmental and	**LOW RISK**	

		national policy/law (whichever is more stringent)?	social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.		
	1.13.2	Is the expected increase above the level specified by FAO guidance or national policy/law (whichever is more stringent)?	**LOW RISK**	**HIGH RISK** A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	

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SAFEGUARD 2 BIODIVERSITY, ECOSYSTEMS AND NATURAL HABITATS

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

	Biodiversity Conservation	No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
2.2	Would this project change a natural ecosystem to an agricultural/aquacultural/forestry production unit with a reduced diversity of flora and fauna?	**LOW RISK**	**HIGH RISK** A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	**NO**
2.3	Would this project increase the current impact on the surrounding environment for example by using more water, chemicals or machinery than previously?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** Demonstrate in the project document what measures will be taken to minimize adverse impacts on the environment and ensure that implementation of these measures is reported in the risk log during progress reports.	**NO**

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

	Access and benefit sharing for genetic resources	No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
2.5	Would this project involve access to genetic resources for their utilization and/or access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by indigenous, local communities and/or farmers?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** Ensure that the following issues are considered and appropriate action is taken. The issues identified and the action taken to address them must be included in the project document and reported on in progress reports. For **plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) falling under the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing** (MLS) of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources	NO

			for Food and Agriculture (Treaty), ensure that Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA) has been signed and comply with SMTA provisions. For **genetic resources, other than PGRFA falling under the MLS of the Treaty**: 1. Ensure that, subject to domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation or other regulatory requirements, prior informed consent has been granted by the country providing the genetic resources that is the country of origin of the resources or that has acquired the resources in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, unless otherwise determined by that country; and 2. Ensure that benefits arising from the utilization of the genetic resources as well as subsequent applications and commercialization are shared	

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

			For **traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources** that is held by indigenous and local communities: 1. Ensure, in accordance with applicable domestic law, that knowledge is accessed with the prior and informed consent or approval and involvement of these indigenous and local communities, and that mutually agreed terms have been established; and 2. Ensure that, in accordance with domestic law, benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are shared, upon mutually agreed terms, in a fair and equitable way with indigenous and local communities holding such knowledge. Ensure that the project is aligned with the Elements to Facilitate Domestic Implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing for Different Subsectors of Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture when it is the case	

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SAFEGUARD 3 PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

	Introduce new crops and varieties	No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
3.1	Would this project Introduce crops and varieties previously not grown?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** • Follow appropriate phytosanitary protocols in accordance with IPPC • Take measures to ensure that displaced varieties and/or crops, if any, are included in the national or international *ex situ* conservation programmes	**NO**

	Provision of seeds and planting materials	No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
3.2	Would this project provide seeds/planting material for cultivation?	**LOW RISK**	**PROCEED TO NEXT Q**	**NO**

	3.2.1	Would this project involve the importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for cultivation?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** • Avoid undermining local seed & planting material production and supply systems through the use of seed voucher schemes, for instance • Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are from locally adapted crops and varieties that are accepted by farmers and consumers	NO

				• Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are free from pests and diseases according to agreed norms, especially the IPPC • Internal clearance from AGPMG is required for all procurement of seeds and planting materials. Clearance from AGPMC is required for chemical treatment of seeds and planting materials • Clarify that the seed or planting material can be legally used in the country to which it is being imported • Clarify whether seed saving is permitted under the country's existing laws and/or regulations and advise the counterparts accordingly. • Ensure, according to applicable national laws and/or regulations, that farmers' rights to PGRFA and over associated traditional knowledge are respected in the access to PGRFA and the sharing of the benefits accruing from their use. Refer to ESS9: Indigenous peoples and cultural heritage.	

	3.2.2	Would this project involve the importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for research and development?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** Ensure compliance with Access and Benefit Sharing norms as stipulated in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Nagoya Protocol of the Convention on Biodiversity as may be applicable. Refer also to ESS2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats.	NO

	Modern biotechnologies and the deployment of their products in crop production	**No**	**Yes**	**Please describe risk mitigation measures**
3.3	Would this project supply or use modern plant biotechnologies and their products?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** • Adhere to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety of the Convention on Biological Diversity to ensure the safe handling, transport and use of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health. • Adhere to biosafety requirements in the handling of	NO

			Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) or Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) according to national legislation or[4] • Take measures to prevent geneflow from the introduced varieties to existing ones and/or wild relatives	

	Planted forests	**No**	**Yes**	**Please describe risk mitigation measures**
3.4	Would this project establish or manage planted forests?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** • Adhere to existing national forest policies, forest programmes or equivalent strategies. • The observance of principles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Voluntary Guidelines on Planted Forests suffice for indigenous forests but must be read in full compliance with ESS 9- Indigenous People and Cultural Heritage. • Planners and managers must incorporate conservation of biological diversity as fundamental in their planning,	**NO**

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

			management, utilization and monitoring of planted forest resources. • In order to reduce the environmental risk, incidence and impact of abiotic and biotic damaging agents and to maintain and improve planted forest health and productivity, FAO will work together with stakeholders to develop and derive appropriate and efficient response options in planted forest management.	

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

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

			productivity, health and economic sustainability over several production cycles) • http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i0970e/i0970e00.htm • ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/012/i0970e/i0970e03.pdf	
4.3	Would this project introduce a non-native or non-locally adapted species or breed, independent whether it already exists in the country?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** • If the project imports or promotes species/breeds with higher performance than locally adapted ones, ensure: feed resources, health management, farm management capacity, input supply and farmer organization to allow the new species/breeds to express their genetic potential • Follow the OIE terrestrial or aquatic code to ensure the introduced species/breed does not carry different diseases than the local ones • Include a health risk assessment and farmer/veterinary capacity development in the project to ensure the introduced species/breed do not have	**NO**

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

4.6	Would this project modify the surrounding habitat or production system used by existing genetic resources?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** Guidance to be provided	**NO**

4.7		Would this project be located in or near an internationally recognized conservation area e.g. Ramsar or World Heritage Site, or other nationally important habitat, e.g. national park or high nature value farmland?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** Guidance to be provided	NO
4.8	**AQGR**	Would this project block or create migration routes for aquatic species?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** Guidance to be provided	
4.9		Would this project change the water quality and quantity in the project area or areas connected to it?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** Guidance to be provided	
4.10		Would this project cause major habitat / production system changes that promote new or unknown chances for geneflow, e.g. connecting geographically distinct ecosystems or water bodies; or would it disrupt habitats or migration routes and the genetic structure of valuable or locally adapted species/stocks/breeds?	**LOW RISK**	**HIGH RISK** A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No
4.11		Would this project involve the intensification of production systems that leads to land- use changes (e.g. deforestation), higher nutrient inputs leading to soil or water pollution, changes of water regimes (drainage, irrigation)?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** Guidance to be provided	NO

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SAFEGUARD 5 PEST AND PESTICIDES MANAGEMENT

	Supply of pesticides by FAO	No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
5.1	Would this project procure, supply and/or result in the use of pesticides on crops, livestock, aquaculture or forestry?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** • Preference must always be given to sustainable pest management approaches such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM), the use of ecological pest management approaches and the use of mechanical/cultural/physical or biological pest control tools in favour of synthetic chemicals; and preventive measures and monitoring, • When no viable alternative to the use of chemical pesticides exists, the selection and procurement of pesticides is subject to an internal clearance procedure http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/E_SS5_pesticide_checklist.pdf • The criteria specified in FAO's ESM Guidelines under ESS5 must be adhered to and should be included or referenced in the project document. • If large volumes (above 1,000 litres of kg) of pesticides will be supplied or used throughout the duration of the project, a Pest Management Plan must be prepared to demonstrate how IPM will be promoted to	No

	Supply of pesticides by FAO	No	Yes	Please describe

				mitigation measures
			reduce reliance on pesticides, and what measures will be taken to minimize risks of pesticide use. • It must be clarified, which person(s) within (executing) involved institution/s, will be responsible and liable for the proper storage, transport, distribution and use of the products concerned in compliance with the requirements.	
5.2	Would this project provide seeds or other materials treated with pesticides (in the field and/or in storage) ?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** The use of chemical pesticides for seed treatment or storage of harvested produce is subject to an internal clearance procedure [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/E_SS5_pesticide_checklist.pdf]. The criteria specified in FAO's ESM Guidelines under ESS5 for both pesticide supply and seed treatment must be adhered to and should be included or referenced in the project document.	No
5.3	Would this project provide inputs to farmers directly or through voucher schemes?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** • FAO projects must not be responsible for exposing people or the environment to risks from pesticides. The types and quantities of pesticides and the associated application and protective equipment that users of a voucher	NO

	Supply of pesticides by FAO	No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
			scheme are provided with must always comply with the conditions laid out in ESS5 and be subject to the internal clearance procedure [link]. These must be included or referenced in the project document. • Preference must always be given to sustainable pest management approaches such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM), the use of ecological pest management approaches and the use of mechanical or biological pest control tools in favour of synthetic chemicals	
5.4	Would this project lead to increased use of pesticides through intensification or expansion of production?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** Encourage stakeholders to develop a Pest Management Plan to demonstrate how IPM will be promoted to reduce reliance on pesticides, and what measures will be taken to minimize risks of pesticide use. This should be part of the sustainability plan for the project to prevent or mitigate other adverse environmental and social impacts resulting from production intensification.	NO
5.5	Would this project manage or dispose of waste pesticides, obsolete pesticides or pesticide contaminated waste materials?	**LOW RISK**	**HIGH RISK** A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No

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SAFEGUARD 6 INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND DISPLACEMENT

		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
6.1	Would this removal* be voluntary? *temporary or permanent removal of people from their homes or means of production/livelihood or restrict their access to their means of livelihoods	**CANNOT PROCEED**	**HIGH RISK** A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	

SAFEGUARD 7 DECENT WORK

		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
7.1	Would this project displace jobs? (e.g. because of sectoral restructuring or occupational shifts)	**LOW RISK**	**HIGH RISK** A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	NO
7.2	Would this project operate in sectors or value chains that are dominated by subsistence producers and other vulnerable informal agricultural workers, and more generally characterized by high levels "working poverty"?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** Take action to anticipate the likely risk of perpetuating poverty and inequality in socially unsustainable agriculture and food systems. Decent work and productive employment should appear among the priorities of the project or, alternatively, the project should establish synergies with specific employment and social protection programmes e.g. favouring access to some social protection scheme or form of social insurance. Specific measures and mechanisms should be introduced to empower in particular the most vulnerable /disadvantaged categories of rural workers such as small-scale producers, contributing family workers, subsistence farmers, agricultural informal wage workers, with a special attention to women and youth who are predominantly found in these employment statuses. An age- and gender-sensitive social value chain analysis or livelihoods/employment assessment is needed for large-scale projects.	• The work design should when it is possible to include a bypass to ensure that irrigation water is continuously made available to farmers without interruption during the rehabilitation period; • As part of its awareness creation efforts, FAO, contractor and local authorities will continue with its efforts to ensure that persons within the affected areas (i.e.

				farmers and inhabitants) are adequately informed, in advance, of the scope, magnitude and schedule of the proposed project, its implications for their continued farming over the rehabilitation period. • FAO and local authorities will ensure that the contractors carry out the rehabilitation work in sections so that some farmers may crop and not have to entirely suspend cropping until the entire construction work is over • The Contractor shall not interrupt the water supply to an existing irrigation consumer without consent of the

				local authorities • FAOSY and the contractor should insure to share the grievance mechanism and the channels which allow any person or worker to submit a grievance. The project will build on the FAOSY GRM.
7.3	Would this project operate in situations where youth work mostly as unpaid contributing family workers, lack access to	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** Take action to anticipate likely risk of unsustainably ageing agriculture and food systems by integrating specific measures to support youth empowerment and employment	NO

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

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

				and labour standards. • FAOSY and the contractor should insure to share the grievance mechanism and the channels which allow any person or worker to submit a grievance. This project will build on the FAOSY GRM.

		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
			quality, taking into account national and international social and labour standards.	
7.8	Would this project operate in a sector, area or value chain where producers and other agricultural workers are typically exposed to significant occupational and safety risks[5]?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** Take action to anticipate likely OSH risks by introducing complementary provisions on OSH within the project. Project should ensure all workers' safety and health by adopting minimum OSH measures and contributing to improve capacities and mechanisms in place for OSH in informal agriculture and related occupations. For example, by undertaking a simple health and safety risk assessment, and supporting implementation of the identified risk control measures. Awareness raising and capacity development activities on the needed gender-responsive OSH measures should be included in project design to ensure workers' safety and health, including for informal workers. Complementary measures can include measures to reduce risks and protect workers, as well as children working or playing on the farm, such as alternatives to pesticides, improved handling and storage of pesticides, etc. Specific provisions for OSH for pregnant and breastfeeding women should be introduced. FAO will undertake periodic inspections and a multistakeholder mechanism for monitoring should be put in place.	**Yes** • The contractor will ensure regular maintenance and servicing of its bulldozers, excavators and tractors as well as other machinery to ensure they are in good condition. Good conditioned and well-maintained equipment will reduce frequent breakdowns, noise nuisance and smoke emissions which could affect the operator's and other workers' health and safety; • Contractor will provide first aid kits at the project site during land

				preparation and construction activities to treat minor ailments. • However, major cases will be referred to the nearest hospital or health post; • Contractor will also provide and enforce the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety boots, reflective jackets, hand gloves, earplugs and nose masks. • Contractor will brief the workers on Environment, Health and Safety issues and what to do to safeguard the environment and avoid accidents or injuries. • inform communities of the proposed works through local authorities;

				• Warning signs shall be provided near the working areas. • Transport of materials (such as quarry products and concrete) will as much as possible be carried out during off-peak traffic hours to minimize the impact on traffic. • Speed limits will be identified and enforced along the route to the project sites for all trucks according to local standards; • Trucks transporting quarry products and other friable materials to the site will be covered. • No vehicle shall be parked at unauthorised places to reduce the risk of accidents. • FAOSY and the contractor

				should insure to share the grievance mechanism and the channels which allow any person or worker to submit a grievance. The project will build on the FAOSY GRM

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

		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
7.9	Would this project provide or promote technologies or practices that pose occupational safety and health (OSH) risks for farmers, other rural workers or rural populations in general?	**LOW RISK**	**HIGH RISK** A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	NO
7.10	Would this project foresee that children below the nationally-defined minimum employment age (usually 14 or 15 years old) will be involved in project-supported activities?	**LOW RISK**	**CANNOT PROCEED**	NO
7.11	Would this project foresee that children above the nationally-defined minimum employment age (usually 14 or 15 years old), but under the age of 18 will be involved in project-supported activities?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** Take action to anticipate likely risk of engaging young people aged 14-17 in child labour[6] by changing design or introducing complementary measures. For children of 14 to 17 years, the possibility to complement education with skills-training and work is certainly important for facilitating their integration in the rural labour market. Yet, children under the age of 18 should not be engaged in work-related activities in connection with the project in a manner that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with their	NO

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

		No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
			compulsory child's education or be harmful to the child's health, safety or morals. Where children under the age of 18 may be engaged in work-related activities in connection with the project, an appropriate risk assessment will be conducted, together with regular monitoring of health, working conditions and hours of work, in addition to the other requirement of this ESS. Specific protection measures should be undertaken to prevent any form of sexual harassment or exploitation at work place (including on the way to and from), particularly those more vulnerable, i.e. girls.	
7.12	Would this project operate in a value chain where there have been reports of child labour?	**LOW RISK**	**HIGH RISK** A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	NO
7.13	Would this project operate in a value chain or sector where there have been reports of forced labour[7]?	**LOW RISK**	**HIGH RISK** A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	NO

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

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SAFEGUARD 8 GENDER EQUALITY

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

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SAFEGUARD 9 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

			No	Yes	Please describe risk mitigation measures
9.1	Are there *indigenous peoples** living *outside the project area*** where activities will take place?[8]?		**LOW RISK**	**GO TO NEXT QUESTION**	NO
	9.1.1	Do the project activities influence the Indigenous Peoples living outside the project area?	**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** A Free, Prior and Informed Consent Process is required Project activities should outline actions to address and mitigate any potential impact Please contact the ESM/OPCA unit for further guidance.	
9.2	Are there indigenous peoples living in the project area where activities will take place?		**LOW RISK**	**MODERATE RISK** A Free Prior and Informed Consent process is required. **If the project is for indigenous peoples,** an Indigenous Peoples' Plan is required in addition to the Free Prior and Informed Consent process. Please contact the ESM/OPCA unit for further guidance. **In cases where the project is for both, indigenous and non-indigenous peoples,** an Indigenous Peoples' Plan will be required only if a substantial number of beneficiaries are Indigenous Peoples. project activities should outline actions to address and mitigate any	NO

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

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

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

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

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	YES	NO
Is there any other potential environmental and/or social risk of this project that has not been captured in the screening checklist?		*
Is the proposed project considered potentially controversial?		*