



WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework

Module 3: WFP Environmental and Social Safeguards for Programme Activities



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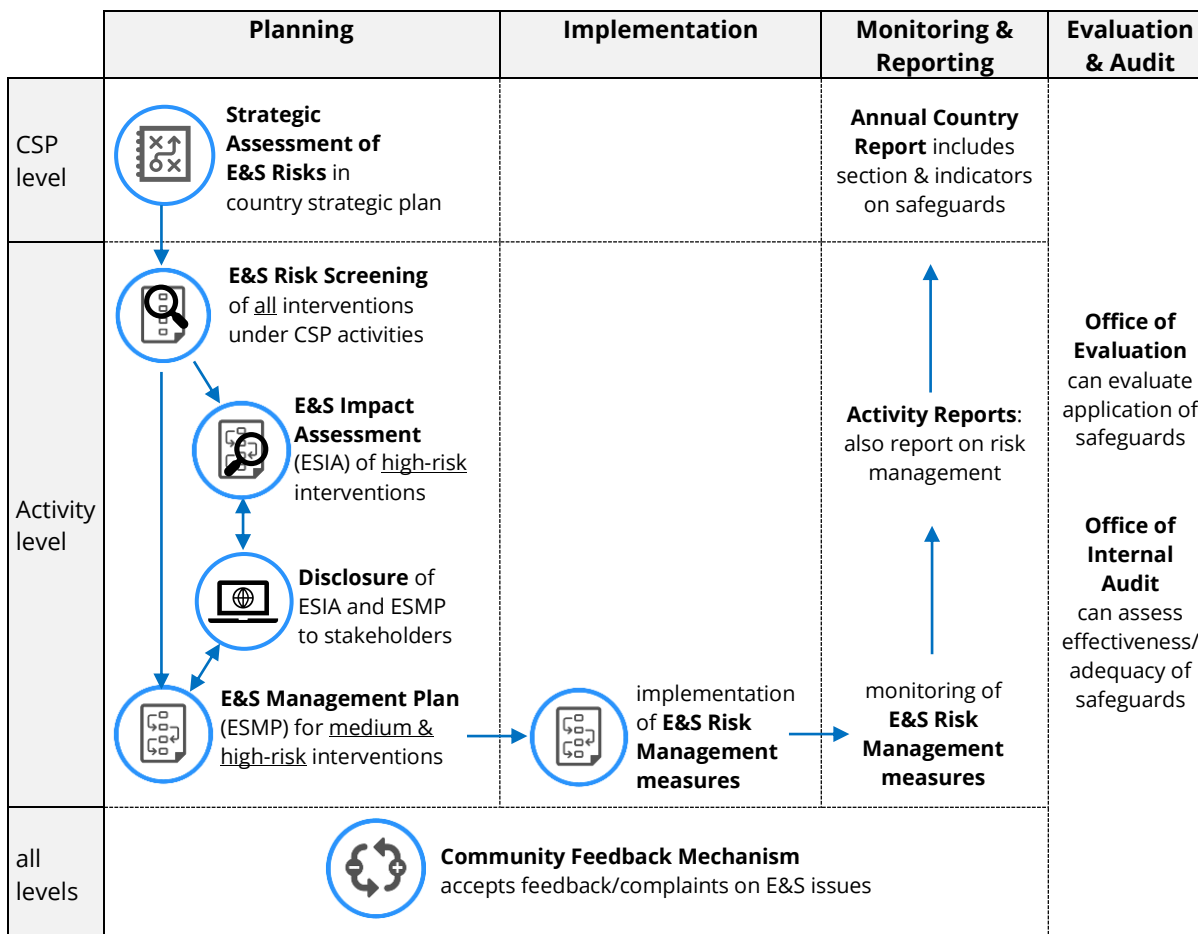
I. Introduction

1. The WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (hereafter: “WFP Sustainability Framework”) consists of a set of principles, standards, and tools created to increase WFP’s environmental and social sustainability and to limit the potentially negative impacts WFP may have on people, communities or the natural environment. The overarching principles and logic of the WFP Sustainability Framework are described in Module 1.

2. The present **Module 3 describes the specific environmental and social safeguards for programme activities**. Safeguards are procedures to help identify the environmental and social risks and avoid or manage the negative environmental or social impacts of programmatic activities. The WFP Environmental and Social Standards, outlined in Module 2, serve as a benchmark for the safeguards. The safeguards are applied throughout the programme cycle, as shown in Figure 1.

3. The environmental and social safeguard tools described in this Module 3 are the following:
- the **Strategic Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks of a CSP** (described in section II);
 - the **Environmental and Social Risk Screening** (ESRS) of the detailed design of all interventions under a CSP activity (described in section III; tool in Annex 1);
 - the **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment** (ESIA) of high-risk interventions (described in Section IV; template in Annex 4);
 - the **Environmental and Social Management Plan** (ESMP) for the implementation of medium- or high-risk interventions (described in Section V; template in Annex 5);
 - the **disclosure** of ESMPs and ESIA to relevant stakeholders (described in Sections IV and V);
 - the **Community Feedback Mechanism** (described in Section VI).

Figure 1: How the Environmental and Social Safeguards are built into the programme cycle





II. Strategic Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks of Activities in Country Strategic Plans

Rationale

4. The WFP Country Strategic Plans (CSP) outline the strategic and programmatic planning approach of WFP at country-level, typically on a 5-year horizon. The CSPs include objectives, expected results, and activities that are aligned with the WFP Strategic Plan and the WFP Corporate Results Framework. As of 2020, the CSP document includes a strategic assessment of the environmental or social risks of the operations and activities proposed in the CSP.
5. The strategic assessment of environmental and social risks of a CSP provides a space to (i) assess at a high level the risks that WFP operations and activities may pose to the environment or to the general populations, on the basis of what is known about the country context and the WFP operations and activities described in the CSP, and (ii) describe how WFP plans to manage or mitigate these risks.
6. The strategic assessment of environmental and social risks is informed by the pre-existing conditions in the country described in either the Common Country Analysis (CCA) that is part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), or the Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHRSR).
7. The strategic assessment of environmental and social risks in a CSP activities will inform detailed activity design at a later stage, including proposals to donors and the detailed design of the interventions under CSP activities.

Types of Risks

8. CSP operations and activities may generate environmental or social risks that fall under any of the four categories of the WFP corporate risk classification (strategic risks, operational risks, fiduciary risks, financial risks – as described in [Module 1](#)) or any of the eight environmental standards (outlined in [Module 2](#)). Some examples are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Examples of environmental and social risks of CSP activities, with possible mitigation measures	
<p>CSP of Country X – excerpt of the Strategic Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks</p> <p>As highlighted in the CCA, land distribution in [country X] is highly unequal and land tenure is often subject to conflict. Moreover, in the [north-eastern] region, where agricultural land is highly fragmented and the pressure on agricultural land very high, soil degradation is an increasing problem. There is a risk that CSP activities [1] and [2], which will be implemented in the [north-eastern] region, would unintentionally exacerbate land tenure conflict or increase the soil degradation of agricultural land, if they are not designed properly.</p> <p>In order to identify and manage these risks, WFP will screen the detailed design of the interventions under each CSP activity – in particular CSP activities [1] and [2] – for environmental and social risks, before implementation and in collaboration with the national environmental protection agency. Adequate risk management measures will be incorporated in the detailed design of the interventions.</p>	<p><i>example of a risk that is strategic, operational and fiduciary and that relates to Standards 1 and 7</i></p>
<p>CSP of Country Y – excerpt of the Strategic Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks</p> <p>The [country Y] is home to [tens of] different ethnic groups, many of which self-identify as indigenous. The indigenous peoples face serious marginalization and discrimination, as described in the latest report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples. There is a risk that CSP activities [2] and [6], if not designed properly, would perpetuate or exacerbate the marginalization of the indigenous peoples.</p> <p>WFP will put procedures in place to obtain the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the indigenous groups, as per the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, wherever an activity takes place in their territories. WFP will also ensure that accountability and protection mechanisms are accessible in native languages.</p>	<p><i>example of a risk that is strategic and operational and that relates to Standards 5 and 8</i></p>



III. Environmental and Social Risk Screening of Programme Activities

Rationale

9. As mandated by the WFP Environmental Policy, all programme activities that are part of a CSP need to be screened for environmental and social risks. This needs to happen during the design of the programme activity, when the implementation details (i.e. the location, targeted beneficiaries, inputs, transfer modalities, outputs, and timeline) are being defined, but before the design is finalized, and in any case before the activity is implemented.

What needs to be screened

10. It is suggested that a programme activity is screened for environmental and social risks whenever the activity, or part thereof, is formulated for implementation through:

- a Field Level Agreement (FLA) with a cooperating partner;
- a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with a government entity of partner;
- a construction contract.

The part of a programme activity that is governed by an FLA, MoU or construction contract is referred to as an “intervention” in the WFP Sustainability Framework.

11. If the programme activity is not implemented through any FLA, MoU or construction contract, the activity needs to be screened at the level of the implementation plan.

Who should conduct the screening

12. As a general principle, the person or entity that defines the implementation details of the intervention (in particular the location, targeted beneficiaries, inputs, transfer modalities, outputs, and timeline) needs to conduct the screening, given that the screening should inform and improve the design.

13. In practice, **the person or entity that defines the implementation details of the FLA, MoU, or construction contract** (i.e. the location, targeted beneficiaries, inputs, transfer modalities, outputs, and timeline) **should conduct the risk screening**. This may be:

- the WFP Activity Manager;
- a cooperating partner – in the case WFP invites the cooperation partner to formulate a proposal;
- an entity of the government – in the case this entity defines the work plan that will be subject of an MoU with WFP;
- the WFP Engineer designing the construction project.

14. The person or entity that conducts the screening is **liable for the veracity and accuracy of the screening**, including the declared level of risk.

15. To the extent possible, all stakeholders need to be involved in the screening, in particular the people that will be served through the intervention. If possible, the government entity responsible for environmental risk screening should be involved (more details on this in paragraphs 23-27).

16. If deemed necessary, it is admissible to involve external experts in the screening process.



Who should sign off on the screening

17. As a general principle, the screening needs to be **signed off by a WFP employee that was not involved** in the screening.

18. In practice, the screening can be signed off by:

- the WFP Head of Programme¹ in the CO;
- the WFP Activity Manager in the CO – in case (s)he was not involved in the screening;
- the WFP Head of Engineering² in the CO – in case of an engineering project;

19. The person or entity that signs off on the screening is **liable for the correct application of the screening procedure**. By signing off, the WFP employee attests that the screening was:

- carried out following the procedures described in this guidance;
- conducted by appropriately skilled people;
- carried out with adequate diligence.

20. It follows from paragraph 19 that, in case the screening is conducted by a cooperating partner or other partner, WFP must receive evidence of the screening in order to be able to sign off on the screening.

Table 2: Different scenarios for screening and sign-off

Who designs the implementation details of the intervention?	Who conducts the screening?	Who signs off on the screening?	Who implements the intervention and related mitigation measures?
	<i>This person/entity is liable for the veracity and accuracy of the screening</i>	<i>This person/entity is liable for the application of the screening procedure</i>	<i>This person/entity is liable for the implementation of the identified risk mitigation measures</i>
WFP Activity Manager in CO	WFP Activity Manager in CO	WFP Head of Programme in CO ¹	WFP, or Cooperating Partner (through FLA), or Govt (through MoU), or UN partner (through MoU)
WFP Engineer in CO	WFP Engineer in CO	WFP Head of Engineering in CO ²	Construction company and WFP (through construction contract)
Cooperating Partner (e.g. in a proposal)	Cooperating Partner with support from WFP Activity Manager	WFP Head of Programme in CO ¹	Cooperating Partner and WFP (through FLA)
Government Entity	Government Entity with support from WFP Activity Manager	WFP Head of Programme in CO ¹	Govt Entity and WFP (through MoU)
UN partner	UN partner with support from WFP Activity Manager	WFP Head of Programme in CO ¹	UN partner and WFP (through MoU)

What are the steps of a screening process

21. The screening of the implementation details of an intervention requires the following steps:

- **step 1: Gather information** on the potential environmental and social risks of the intervention in the context in which it will be implemented. The gathering of information on potential environmental and social risks should be an integral part of the context analysis and consultations with stakeholders and beneficiaries;
- **step 2: Screen the proposed implementation plan** to identify the risks, their level, and required actions (more information on the outputs of the risk screening in paragraph 23);

¹ Or, in absence of a Head of Programme, the officer who is in charge of signing agreements with partners, such as the Deputy Country Director or Country Director.

² Or, in absence of a Head of Engineering, the officer who is in charge of signing contracts with contractors, such as the Deputy Country Director or Country Director.



- **step 3: Adjust and finalize the implementation plan**, either by accepting the risks identified in step 2 and including risk management measures in the plan, or by revisiting the design in order to avoid the risks identified in step 2;
- **step 4: Sign off on the screening** by WFP employee and stipulation of the implementation agreement (i.e. FLA, MoU, or construction contract);
- **step 5: Implementation and monitoring** of the project, including of the risks and risk mitigation measures that were identified in step 2 and were integrated in the design.

22. Steps 1 to 3 are iterative, as the design and screening should inform each other, following the 'mitigation hierarchy'³: the screening helps identify risks and as a result the design can be revised to avoid the risks or negative impacts; where avoidance is not possible, the design should be revised to include measures to minimize the risks, or mitigate or offset the adverse impacts.

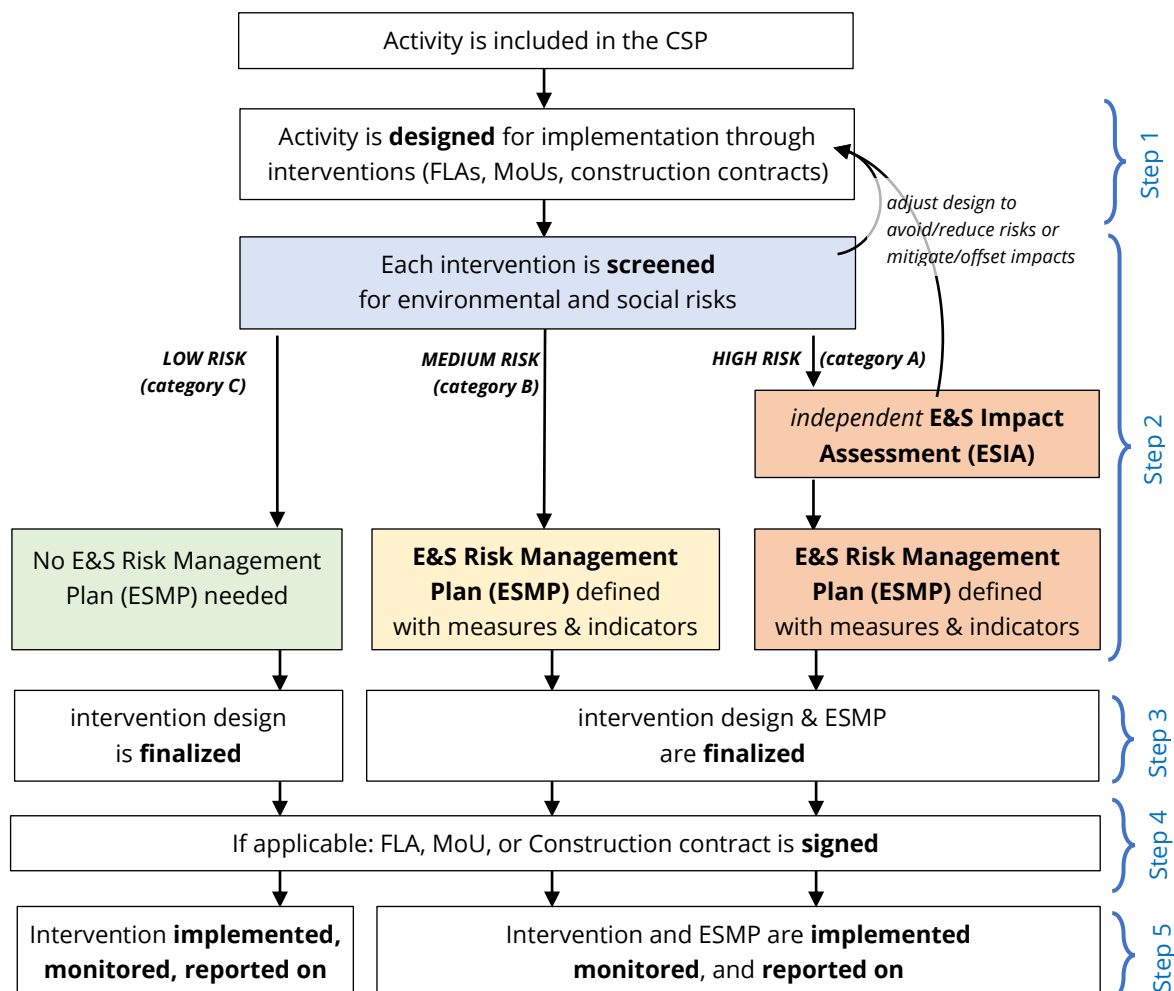
What are the outputs of a risk screening

23. Risk screening (step 2 described in paragraph 21) classifies the overall design of the intervention ('intervention' as defined in paragraph 10) into one of three levels of risk. The risk level is an indication of the highest possible risk amongst all possible risks associated with the intervention. The risk level determines which further actions are required:

- **Low level of risk (category C)** indicates that there is no or limited risk of adverse environmental and social impacts. The design of the intervention needs minor or no revision. No mitigation measures are required. No Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan (ESMP) is required.
- **Medium level of risk (Category B)** indicates that there is some risk of adverse environmental or social impacts. The risks can readily be avoided or reduced, or the negative impacts can be readily mitigated or offset by adjusting the design. The potential negative impacts and the proposed mitigation measures must be described and planned for in a Social and Environmental Risk Management Plan (ESMP).
- **High level of risk (Category A)** indicates that there is high risk of irreversible adverse impacts. The design should be changed to reduce the level of risk to medium (Category B) or low (Category C). If the design cannot be changed and the intervention must go ahead as designed, an independent Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is required. This ESIA will suggest measures to reduce the risks or mitigate or offset the impacts. These measures must be described and planned for in an Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan (ESMP).

³ See also the Guiding Principles of the WFP Sustainability Framework, described in [Module 1](#).

Figure 2: Flow chart of Environmental and Social Risk Screening of interventions under a CSP activity



Which screening tool can be used

24. One of the following screening tools can be used for the screening of interventions that will be subject of an FLA, MoU, or construction contract:

- the WFP risk screening tool (Annex 1) – this is the default option;
- a screening tool provided by the donor;
- a screening tool provided by the government of the area where the activity takes place;
- a project-specific screening tool agreed amongst all stakeholders in the project.

25. The alternative screening tools (donor, government, project-specific) are only accepted by WFP if they cover all areas of the WFP environmental and social standards and are at least as stringent. The use of an alternative screening tool needs to be approved by the Safeguards Advisor in the Regional Bureau or, in absence of a regional Safeguards Advisor, by the Safeguards Team in HQ.

Which risks and impacts should be considered

26. The WFP environmental and social risk screening tool helps identify the possibility that an intervention, when implemented, would infringe one or more of the WFP environmental or social standards (outlined in Module 2). In particular, the risk screening helps identify:

- the risk of causing unintended negative impacts on **natural resources** (WFP Standard 1)
- the risk of causing unintended negative impacts on **biodiversity or ecosystems** (WFP Standard 2)



- the risk of consuming high amounts of **resources**, generating **waste**, or causing **pollution** (WFP Standard 3)
- the risk of contributing to **climate change** or reducing resilience in the face of climate change (WFP Standard 4)
- the risk of not providing adequate **protection** or infringing **human rights** or **labour rights** (WFP Standard 5)
- the risk of increasing **gender inequality** (WFP Standard 6)
- the risk of compromising community **health** or **security** or increasing **conflict** (WFP Standard 7)
- the risk of not ensuring **accountability to affected populations** (WFP Standard 8)

A detailed list of risks and mitigation measures is provided in Annex 2 of Module 1.

27. It is important to keep in mind that risks may lead to negative impacts in different forms, at different levels, with different timescales, and perceived differently by different persons:

- **Direct and indirect impacts:** Direct impacts are the immediate consequences of the activity. For example, the construction of a road leads to the fragmentation of wildlife habitat because it cuts it in half. Indirect impacts are secondary consequences that are not fully under control. For example, the road is increasingly used for international transport, leading to an increase in communicable diseases.
- **Cumulative impacts:** These are the combined effects of several otherwise unrelated activities. For example, one organization introduces a small irrigation scheme and another supports land titling, the combination of which could lead to a concentration of the most productive land in the hands of the community's elite.
- **Transboundary impacts:** When potential impacts could expand beyond a national or other administrative or physical boundary, special caution is warranted. Specific border agreements or international regulations could apply. This may require additional consultation.
- **Residual impacts:** These are impacts that will, or are likely to, remain after mitigation measures have been implemented.

How can the WFP screening align with national regulations

28. As described in [Module 1](#) (paragraphs 45-46), WFP seeks to comply *on a voluntary basis* with national laws and regulations, including on environmental and social risk screening and risk management, wherever this is not in conflict with any of the WFP policies, standards, or regulations, any of the Humanitarian Principles, or any international law that is applicable to WFP.

29. If national regulations on risk screening exist, it is advisable to agree with the government on a joint screening process and tool that meets the highest standards of both WFP and the government, in order to avoid parallel processes, provided that the agreement respects paragraphs 45-46 of [Module 1](#) and that the screening tool respects paragraph 25 of the present Module 3. WFP may also build capacities of the government on safeguarding. Different scenarios are described in [Annex 3](#) of the present Module 3.

30. If there is no agreement on a joint risk screening process and tool that respects paragraphs 25, 28 and 29, the application of the WFP Environmental and Social Safeguards for Programme Activities will prevail.

What is the cost of risk screening

31. The costs of environmental and social risk screening consist of:

- the time of employees and stakeholders to conduct the screening;
- the expenses of employees and stakeholders incurred to participate in the screening;
- the cost of collecting additional information, if needed.

This corresponds with circa 1%-5% of the cost of activity design.

32. Risk screening should be an integral part of context analysis and activity design; hence, the cost of risk screening should be an integral part of the budget for activity design.



IV. Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA)

What is an ESIA

33. An ESIA is a detailed, stand-alone assessment of any potential negative impacts from a planned activity or intervention. In other words, an ESIA describes what would happen if an activity or intervention were implemented and the identified environmental and social risks would crystallise.

When is an ESIA needed

34. An ESIA is **mandatory when the risk screening identifies one or more risks classified as 'high' (category A)**. The need for an ESIA may be identified by WFP or the partner that screened the activity (see also paragraphs 12-13).

35. If both WFP safeguards and national law require an ESIA, only one ESIA is carried out to satisfy both.

Who should conduct the ESIA

36. An ESIA is carried out by an **external, inter-disciplinary team of experts**. An ESIA should not be carried out by in-house employees but requires an independent approach.

37. National regulations may include specifications on the type of experts that can carry out an ESIA. For example, they may need to be certified by a national agency.

How is an ESIA conducted

38. An ESIA is based on an inclusive consultation with all stakeholders affected by or involved in the activity or intervention.

39. An ESIA would analyse any potential negative impacts in the environmental and social sphere. An ESIA may also include an economic cost-benefit analysis of different project alternatives or mitigation measures.

40. An ESIA process typically consists of four major steps:

- **Step 1 - scoping:** This is carried out by WFP or a dedicated consultant. The scoping determines what will be assessed in the ESIA. It often consists of a preliminary field study to: collect some baseline information, identify potential impacts, identify data gaps, and propose assessment methodologies. The goal is to define detailed Terms of Reference for the ESIA (see sample in [Annex 4](#)).
- **Step 2 - tender process:** WFP issues a call for tenders and hires an ESIA expert team following the Terms of Reference defined in Step 1.
- **Step 3 - draft ESIA and ESMP:** This is carried out by the ESIA expert team. This is the phase that covers the actual data collection, impact analyses, and reporting. The data collection should be participatory and inclusive and could include: interviews, sampling of soils, mapping of local habitats, etc. Analyses should cover: potential impacts, proposed changes to design, and the zero-alternative (i.e. the situation in which the activity is not carried out). Proposed mitigation measures are formulated in an ESMP.
- **Step 4 - disclosure and consultation:** This is managed by both the ESIA expert team and WFP. The draft and final versions of the risk screening, ESIA, ESMP, and other relevant documentation are disclosed to relevant stakeholders *for information, consultation and commenting*.^{4,5} Any disclosure will happen in the primary languages of relevant stakeholders.⁶ All comments and suggestions received

⁴ The Model Approach to Environmental and Social Standards for UN Programming suggests a disclosure period of 120 days for Category A activities: <https://unemg.org/modelapproach/>

⁵ Any disclosure of internal WFP documents shall be in accordance with the WFP Directive on Information Disclosure. For instance, information that is likely to endanger the safety and security of any individual, violate his or her rights, or invade his or her privacy, should not be disclosed. The WFP Directive on Information Disclosure is available at <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/08ed0919a7f64acc80cf58c93c04ad6d/download/>

⁶ This may require the translation of documents into languages other than the 6 official UN languages.



from stakeholders on a Category A activity will be duly considered and will inform the final version of the ESIA and ESMP.

- **Step 5 – finalization:** The ESIA expert team finalizes the ESIA and ESMP.

41. Step 3 is usually iterative: there should be close cooperation between the person/entity designing the activity/intervention and the expert(s) carrying out the ESIA, so that changes can be made to the design in order to avoid or minimise risks, or mitigate or offset potential impacts. If changes are made to the activity/intervention design, the impact analyses must be updated to reflect these design changes.

42. WFP or the partner may decide that the scope of the ESIA is expanded to cover multiple interventions, when the characteristics of the interventions would justify this.

43. Depending on the scope of the ESIA, the number of stakeholders to be consulted, and the availability of data, the time required for an ESIA may vary from a few months to more than a year.

44. The ESIA and ESMP of a high-risk activity/intervention (Category A) need to be revised by the Safeguards Advisor in the Regional Bureau or, in absence of a Regional Advisor, by the Safeguards Team in HQ.

45. After the ESIA has been finalised, the ESMP is integrated in the implementation and monitoring plan of the activity/intervention and will be subject to the formal agreement (FLA, MoU, or construction contract) between WFP and the partner.

What are the outputs of an ESIA

46. An ESIA typically consists of at least two documents:

- The ESIA report describing: the context, the national legal framework and regulatory requirements, the donor’s regulatory requirements, baseline data, the planned activities, an analysis of the potential impacts, mitigation measures, residual impacts, and the zero-alternative.
- The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) describing: the measures proposed to manage the risks and/or impacts, their cost, when and by whom they will be implemented, and how they will be monitored.

47. Depending on the characteristics of the activity or intervention and the national legal requirements, other reports may be produced as part of the ESIA process:

- Scoping Report, which describes the results of the scoping process and which may contain baseline information and the ToR for the ESIA;
- Resettlement Plan (RP) or Resettlement Action Framework (RAF) in the case the activity or intervention would lead to any physical or economic resettlement;
- Indigenous Peoples Engagement Plan, including a report on how the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) was obtained from the Indigenous Peoples and how it will be maintained.

What is the cost of an ESIA

48. The cost of an ESIA typically corresponds with 0.1-0.5% of the total cost of the activity.

49. If a fundraising proposal to a donor includes activities that could be of high risk, it is advisable to foresee a budget line for environmental and social safeguards in the proposal. This can cover the cost of an ESIA.

Table 3: To-do list for the WFP activity manager in preparation of an ESIA

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct the scoping study in-house or hire a consultant for the scoping study • Review the scoping report and ToRs for the ESIA • Check if a Long Term Agreement (LTA) for ESIA exists; if not, publish call for tenders • Sign contract with expert team or expert company for the ESIA • Participate in consultations, as required • Review draft ESIA report and ESMP; involve the regional Safeguards Advisor in the review • Check whether involved government entities and cooperating partners agree with the drafts • Disclose the ESIA and ESMP to relevant stakeholders for information and comments • Review final ESIA report and ESMP; involve the regional Safeguards Advisor in the review • Integrate the ESMP in the activity implementation plan • Sign all FLAs/MoUs required for the implementation |
|---|



V. Environmental and Social Risk Management Plans

When is an ESMP needed

50. An Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan (ESMP) needs to be developed for medium-risk activities or interventions (Category B) and high-risk activities or interventions (Category A).

51. An ESMP may be developed for a low-risk activity (Category C) if deemed appropriate.

Who should develop the ESMP

52. In the case of a medium-risk activity or intervention (Category B), the ESMP is developed by the person or entity designing the activity or intervention. This may be the WFP Activity Manager, the WFP Engineer, the Cooperating Partner that submits a proposal to WFP, the technical service of the government that prepares the work plan for joint implementation, or the construction company that submits a proposal to WFP.

53. In the case of a high-risk activity or intervention (Category A), the ESMP is developed by the expert or expert company carrying out the ESIA, in collaboration with the person or entity designing the activity or intervention.

What is covered by the ESMP

54. The ESMP should include:

- the measures proposed to manage the risks and/or impacts;
- the cost of these measures;
- when the measures will be implemented and by whom;
- how the risks and the implementation of the risk management measures will be monitored.

A template is provided in Annex 5.

How is the ESMP linked to activity implementation and monitoring

55. The mitigation measures proposed in the ESMP will be an integral part of the implementation plan or the risk register of the respective activity/intervention. The monitoring of the risks and risk management measures proposed in the ESMP will be an integral part of the monitoring and reporting plan of the activity/intervention. These plans should be part and parcel of the formal agreement (Field Level Agreement, Memorandum of Understanding, or construction contract) between WFP and the implementing entity (cooperating partner, government entity, UN partner, or contractor).

56. The implementing entity will periodically report on the risks and risk management measures (as defined in the FLA, MoU or construction contract).

57. The ESMP may be adjusted on the basis of the monitoring and reporting.

How is the ESMP linked to corporate risk management

58. The risks of an activity with medium risks (Category B) or high risks (Category A) may be included in the risk register of the CO.

How to account for the additional costs of risk management

59. Some risk management measures, in particular measures to mitigate or offset negative impacts, are likely to add costs to the project. These should be integrated in the budget for the activity implementation.

60. Monitoring of and reporting on risk management may have an additional cost, but this cost should be integrated in the monitoring and reporting budget.



VI. Community Feedback Mechanism

61. The Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) established by a Country Office should be able to accept and handle feedback and complaints, including anonymous complaints, about environmental or social harm caused by WFP, its partners, or its vendors.

62. As per WFP's CFM guidance,⁷ feedback and complaints about environmental or social harm caused by WFP, its partners, or its vendors should be handled as sensitive, high-priority cases by the CFM operators.

63. Allegations of suspected wrongdoing or misconduct⁸ against WFP, a WFP partner, or a WFP vendor shall be referred to WFP's independent Office of Inspections and Investigations for evaluation and, when warranted, formal investigation.

⁷ As per the WFP Guidance Document on Community Feedback Mechanisms: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000111507/download/>

⁸ As defined in the Charter of the Office of the Inspector General, 'wrongdoing' includes fraud, corruption, coercion, collusion, theft, misappropriation, obstructive practices, waste, abuse of resources and any other unethical practice contrary to applicable rules, regulations and policies; 'misconduct' includes harassment, sexual harassment, abuse of authority, retaliation, discrimination, sexual exploitation and abuse, and violations of applicable rules, regulations and policies. See <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000108551/download/>

Annex 1: WFP screening tool

Logic of the tool

The screening tool consists of 22 general level-1 questions (in bold) and around 70 detailed level-2 questions (below each level-1 question). They are categorized in eight thematic areas that correspond with the eight Environmental and Social Standards of WFP.

The level-1 questions need to be answered FIRST and they need to be answered ALL. Level-2 questions only need to be answered when the corresponding level-1 question triggered a 'yes'.

These are possible scenarios:

- **If all level-1 questions are answered with a 'no'** then the entire activity/intervention is considered of **low risk**.
- **If at least one level-1 question is answered with a 'yes'**, move to the corresponding level-2 questions. All level-2 questions under a level 1 question that triggered a 'yes' need to be answered. The level 2 questions will indicate whether the activity/intervention is of 'low', 'medium' or 'high' risk.
 - **If at least one level-2 question indicates a high-risk level**, then the entire activity/intervention is classified as **high risk**.
 - If no level-2 questions indicate a high risk, but **at least one level-2 question indicates a medium risk**, then the activity/intervention is of **medium risk**.
 - **If no level 2 questions are answered with a 'yes'**, then the activity/intervention is of **low risk**, even if some level-1 questions triggered a 'yes'.

Describe for each level-1 question in the 'Annotations' field why the answer is 'no' or 'yes'.

If a potential risk area is not covered by any of the level-1 or level-2 questions, it can be added at the end of the screening tool.

The level of risk determines the type of follow-up actions needed:

- **low risk** (Category C): no revision of the design needed; no risk management plan needed
- **medium risk** (Category B): either revise the design to turn the activity/intervention into low risk OR maintain the risks and develop a risk management plan (ESMP)
- **high risk** (Category A): either revise the design to turn the activity/intervention into a low or medium-risk project OR abort the project OR maintain the risks, arrange for an independent impact evaluation, and develop a risk management plan (ESMP)

Scope of the questions

All questions apply to all phases of the activity/intervention: the implementation phase (e.g. start-up, construction, etc), as well as any phases after WFP's involvement ends (e.g. maintenance, self-sustained production, operation, decommissioning), to the extent that sufficient information is available.

All questions apply to all components of the activity/intervention, regardless of whether the components are implemented by WFP or through partners, because partners are also bound to comply with the WFP Standards.

All questions need to be answered keeping in mind that people who may be affected by the activity/intervention are not necessarily beneficiaries.

E&S Standard 1: Sustainable Natural Resources Management				Level	Annotations
1	Could the intervention alter the land cover of forests, wetlands, farming land, grazing land, or other landscapes of ecological or economic importance?		N/Y		<i>Examples:</i> the change of land cover could be intentional (e.g. conversion of rangeland or forest in agricultural land) or unintentional (e.g. refugees deforesting the area around refugee camp)
if 1 is yes	1.1	Could the intervention degrade, fragment, or convert the natural vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of 1 to 10 ha?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Examples of degradation:</i> burning, thinning, felling, unsustainable pruning and harvesting from trees and other forest resources <i>Examples of fragmentation:</i> additional fencing, construction of new pathways or roads through a forest, further fragmentation of plots. <i>Examples of conversion:</i> clearance of forest for agricultural or constructions. Note that a road of 10m wide x 10km long covers 10ha.
	1.2	Could the intervention degrade, fragment or convert the natural vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of more than 10 ha?	N/Y	High	<i>Examples of degradation:</i> burning, thinning, felling, unsustainable pruning and harvesting from trees and other forest resources <i>Examples of fragmentation:</i> additional fencing, construction of new pathways or roads through a forest, further fragmentation of plots. <i>Examples of conversion:</i> clearance of forest for agricultural or constructions. Note that a road of 10m wide x 10km long covers 10ha.
2	Could the intervention alter the quantity or quality of groundwater, surface water, or sea water?		N/Y		<i>Example:</i> the construction of dams of any type, creation or rehabilitation of water wells or boreholes, the creation of irrigation schemes
if 2 is yes	2.1	Could the intervention include the rehabilitation or construction of dams, weirs, reservoirs, or ponds that are more than 3m high/deep OR have a storage capacity of more than 400m ³ ?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Note:</i> as per the Engineering Risk Matrix , a dam of >3m cannot be constructed as part of an FFA programme and requires the involvement of WFP Engineering
	2.2	Could the intervention include the rehabilitation or construction of irrigation schemes that cover more than 20ha OR withdraw more than 1000m ³ per day OR withdraw more than 10% of the average flow of a stream or river?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Reference:</i> the 20ha threshold and 1000m ³ threshold are also used by FAO; the 10% threshold is important for the Green Climate Fund <i>Note:</i> if the answer to 2.2 is affirmative, also consider the risk of soil degradation or erosion (question 3)
	2.3	Could the intervention include the rehabilitation or construction of dams, weirs, reservoirs, or ponds that are more than 5m high/deep OR have a storage capacity of more than 10,000m ³ ?	N/Y	High	<i>Reference:</i> the 5m threshold is also used by FAO <i>Note:</i> as per the Engineering Risk Matrix , a reservoir of >10,000m ³ cannot be constructed as part of an FFA programme and requires the involvement of the WFP Engineering Unit
	2.4	Could the intervention include the rehabilitation or construction of irrigation schemes that cover more than 100ha OR withdraw more than 5000m ³ OR withdraw more than 50% of the average flow of a stream or river?	N/Y	High	<i>Reference:</i> the 100ha threshold and 5000m ³ threshold are also used by FAO <i>Note:</i> if the answer to 2.4 is affirmative, then also consider the risk of soil degradation or erosion (question 3), the risk to ecosystems (question 4), and the risk of creating conflict (question 19)
	2.5	Could the intervention involve groundwater extraction in arid or semi-arid areas?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Definition</i> of arid and semi-arid: as per national classification; if this is not available, then as defined by the Köppen climate classification <i>Note:</i> extraction of groundwater in arid or semi-arid areas can easily lead to groundwater depletion; consider measures to control the amount of water withdrawn and measures to favour replenishment of groundwater
	2.6	Could the intervention contaminate water sources that are used for human consumption above national or WHO limits?	N/Y	High	<i>Examples</i> of sources of contamination: wastewater discharge; overuse of agrochemicals. <i>Reference</i> for water quality: national legislation; if this is not available, then as defined by WHO. <i>Note:</i> if the risk exists that drinking water sources would be contaminated, also consider the risk of causing conflict (question 19)
3	Could the intervention degrade soils, increase soil erosion, or increase sediment load in surface water flows?		N/Y		<i>Examples</i> of negative impacts on soil: increase in soil salinity due to excessive irrigation; reduction of fertile topsoil due to erosion; reduction in organic content of the soil due to degradation of vegetation

if 3 is yes	3.1	Could the intervention convert between 1 and 10 ha of land for agriculture or infrastructure, without introducing soil conservation measures appropriate to the topography of the landscape?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Note:</i> a road of 10m wide x 10km long covers 10ha
	3.2	Could the intervention convert more than 10 ha of land for agriculture or infrastructure, without introducing soil conservation measures appropriate to the topography of the landscape?	N/Y	High	
	3.3	Could the intervention rehabilitate or develop irrigation schemes, without introducing measures to mitigate possible water logging and salinization?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Examples</i> of mitigation measures: scheduled irrigation, planting of salt-absorbing grasses, creation of drainage canals, creation of raised beds
	3.4	Could the intervention introduce agricultural practices or agrochemical inputs that are likely to decrease soil quantity and quality?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Example:</i> capacity building would be a mitigation measure to ensure sustainable practices and correct use of agrochemicals
E&S Standard 2: Ecosystems and Biodiversity				Level	Annotations
4	Could the intervention negatively affect natural habitats, ecosystems, or biodiversity?		N/Y		<i>Examples:</i> the reduction of an area that is known to be the habitat of an endangered species; the reduction of the population of a local species
if Q4 is yes	4.1	Could the intervention interfere, fragment, and/or significantly reduce or degrade natural habitat of autochthonous animal, plant or insect species?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Examples:</i> the conversion of forest or wetland to farmland could destroy the habitat of certain species
	4.2	Could the intervention lead to an increase in unregulated or unlicensed collecting, hunting, or fishing?	N/Y	Medium	
	4.3	Could the intervention negatively affect endangered or protected animal, insect, or plant species, or their habitats?	N/Y	High	<i>References:</i> for endangered species, see the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species ; for protected species, see national legislation
	4.4	Could the intervention alter the migration corridors of endangered or protected animals or insects?	N/Y	High	<i>References:</i> for endangered species, see the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species ; for protected species, see national legislation
	4.5	Could the intervention introduce species that are alien or genetically modified?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Reference:</i> WFP follows national law regarding the use of GMOs. <i>Note:</i> The introduction of GMOs is always considered of medium or high risk, not only from an environmental point of view but also social point of view, as GMOs may create dependency from suppliers. This also applies to some hybrid crop species.
	4.6	Could the intervention introduce alien or genetically modified species that may be invasive?	N/Y	High	<i>Definition</i> of invasive alien species: non-native species that thrive in the host ecosystem and threaten the native biological diversity <i>References:</i> IUCN Global Invasive Species Database ; CABI Invasive Species Compendium
5	Could the intervention lead to negative impacts in protected areas?		N/Y		<i>Examples:</i> national parks, biosphere reserves, heritage sites, indigenous people's territories <i>References:</i> sites could be protected by national law or by international agreements such as UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves ; Protected Areas ; Ramsar Sites ; UNESCO World Heritage Sites
if Q5 is yes	5.1	Could the intervention take place in the buffer zone of an area that is protected by national or international law or conventions?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Reference:</i> buffer zone as per national or international legislation
	5.2	Could the intervention take place within, or have impacts on, an area that is protected by national or international law or conventions?	N/Y	High	<i>References:</i> sites could be protected by national law or by international agreements such as UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves ; Protected Areas ; Ramsar Sites ; UNESCO World Heritage Sites
E&S Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Waste and Pollution Management				Level	Annotations

6	Could the intervention increase the consumption of fuel (wood, charcoal, fossil fuel) or water?		N/Y		<i>Note:</i> consider all phases of the intervention, including operation of assets after they have been handed over
if Q6 is yes	6.1	Could the intervention lead to a permanent/sustained increase in the consumption of fuel (wood, charcoal, or fossil fuels) compared to the situation before the intervention?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Examples:</i> intervention introduces an irrigation scheme with an engine-powered pumping system; intervention introduces income-generating activity that requires a permanent input of fuel or wood; intervention distributes food that requires extremely long cooking times <i>Note:</i> devise mitigation measure that would ensure efficient resource use
	6.2	Could the intervention lead to a sustained withdrawal of more than 1000m ³ of freshwater per day OR the withdrawal of more than 10% of the average flow of a stream or river?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Reference:</i> the 1000m ³ threshold is also used by FAO; the 10% threshold is important for the Green Climate Fund <i>Example:</i> a temporary hospital, built by WFP, could consume large quantities of water during operation, after handover <i>Note:</i> if the answer to 6.2 is affirmative, then also consider the risk to ecosystems (question 4) and the risk of creating conflict (question 19) <i>Note:</i> devise mitigation measure that would ensure efficient resource use
	6.3	Could the intervention lead to a sustained withdrawal of more than 5000m ³ of freshwater per day OR the withdrawal of more than 50% of the average flow of a stream or river?	N/Y	High	<i>Reference:</i> the 5000m ³ threshold is also used by FAO <i>Note:</i> if the answer to 6.2 is affirmative, then also consider the risk to ecosystems (question 4) and the risk of creating conflict (question 19) <i>Note:</i> devise mitigation measure that would ensure efficient resource use
7	Does the intervention involve substances or activities that could pollute the air, soil, or water?		N/Y		<i>Examples of air pollution:</i> open burning of waste; production of charcoal <i>Examples of soil pollution:</i> overuse of agrochemicals; leakage from cattle dip tanks; leakage of disinfectants from a warehouse. <i>Examples of water pollution:</i> discharge of untreated wastewater; incorrect disposal of unused agrochemicals <i>Note:</i> consider the risk of pollution at all stages, from procurement and transport to use and disposal
if Q7 is yes	7.1	Could the intervention lead to the pollution of the air, soil or water that is <i>temporary, limited in scale, and remediable</i> ?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Example:</i> occasional burning of waste; occasional overuse of agrochemicals at household level <i>References:</i> WHO air quality guidelines ; FAO Soil Pollution ; WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality ; or national regulations if existent and stricter
	7.2	Could the intervention lead to the pollution of the air, soil or water that is <i>continuous OR large-scale OR irremediable</i> ?	N/Y	High	<i>Example:</i> continuous discharge of wastewater from a hospital; large-scale overuse of agrochemicals <i>References:</i> WHO air quality guidelines ; FAO Soil Pollution ; WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality ; or national regulations if existent and stricter
	7.3	Could the intervention contaminate water sources that are used for human consumption?	N/Y	High	<i>Examples of sources of contamination:</i> wastewater discharge; overuse of agrochemicals. <i>Reference for water quality:</i> national legislation; if this is not available, then as defined by WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality . <i>Note:</i> if the answer to question 7.3 is affirmative, then also consider the risk of causing conflict (question 19)
	7.4	Could the intervention involve chemicals or materials that are subject to international bans?	N/Y	High	<i>Definition of chemicals and materials subject to international bans:</i> pesticides meeting the criteria of classes 1a or 1b of the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard ; chemicals in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention on Hazardous Chemicals ; pollutants governed by the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants ; asbestos as in the Asbestos Convention ; mercury as in the Minamata Convention on Mercury ; ozone depleting substances as in the Montreal Protocol <i>Note:</i> strong risk management measures would have to ensure that these types of chemicals and materials are not used and correctly disposed of

8	Could the intervention generate waste (hazardous or non-hazardous) that cannot be reused, recycled, or adequately disposed of by the beneficiaries, WFP, or partners?		N/Y		
if Q8 is yes	8.1	Could the intervention produce non-hazardous waste that cannot be reused, recycled, or adequately disposed of by the beneficiaries, WFP, or partners?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Examples of non-hazardous waste: plastic bags, tin cans.</i>
	8.2	Could the intervention generate any quantity of hazardous waste that cannot be adequately disposed of by WFP, partners or beneficiaries?	N/Y	High	<i>Definition of hazardous waste: all waste listed in annex I of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal; Examples of hazardous waste: unused pesticides, engine oil, brake fluid, tyres, medical waste, used Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Note: hazardous waste for which WFP has clear procedures (fluorescent lights, batteries, printer/toner cartridges) is not considered a risk</i>
9	Could the intervention lead to increased use of agrochemicals?		N/Y		<i>Examples of agrochemicals: synthetic fertilisers, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides</i>
if Q9 is yes	9.1	Could the intervention lead to an increase in the use of synthetic agrochemicals that could easily be substituted by natural products or techniques?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Examples of natural products or techniques: integrated pest management, conservation agriculture Note: mitigation measures would have to ensure correct use</i>
	9.2	Could the intervention involve the use of pesticides that are subject to international bans?	N/Y	High	<i>References: pesticides meeting the criteria of classes 1a or 1b of the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard; pollutants governed by the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Note: strong risk management measures would have to ensure that these types of pesticides are not used and correctly disposed of</i>
E&S Standard 4: Climate Change				Level	Annotations
10	Could the intervention increase greenhouse gas emissions from fuel combustion, changes in land cover, or other sources?				
if Q10 is yes	10.1	Could the intervention lead to a permanent increase in the consumption of fuel (wood, charcoal, or fossil fuels) compared to the situation before the intervention?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Examples: intervention introduces an irrigation scheme with engine-powered pumping system; intervention introduces income-generating activity that requires a permanent input of fuel or wood</i>
	10.2	Could the intervention degrade or convert the vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of 1 to 10 ha?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Examples of degradation: burning, thinning, felling, unsustainable pruning and harvesting from trees and other forest resources Examples of conversion: clearance of forest or wetland for agriculture</i>
	10.3	Could the intervention degrade or convert the vegetation cover in an area (contiguous or cumulative) of more than 10 ha?	N/Y	High	<i>Examples of degradation: burning, thinning, felling, unsustainable pruning and harvesting from trees and other forest resources Examples of conversion: clearance of forest or wetland for agriculture</i>
11	Could the intervention expose more people to natural hazards or make some people more vulnerable to natural hazards?		N/Y		<i>Note: this question intends to probe changes in exposure, resilience and vulnerability of people to natural hazards Examples of natural hazards: droughts, floods, cyclones, locust swarms</i>
if Q11 is yes	11.1	Will the intervention create infrastructure or assets that could increase the exposure of any person to natural hazards?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Example: a new dam that could easily break down under heavy rainfall increases the exposure of the people living immediately downstream of the dam Note: this question particularly applies to vulnerable groups</i>
	11.2	Could the intervention change people's behaviour or livelihood strategies, increasing their exposure to natural hazards?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Example: the intervention introduces water management techniques that are replicated incorrectly by the community, involuntarily increasing their exposure to floods Note: this question particularly applies to vulnerable groups</i>

	11.3	Could the intervention make any person more dependent on assets that would likely be damaged by natural hazards in the next 5 years?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Example:</i> farmers completely shifting to irrigated agriculture while the irrigation scheme is prone to floods or droughts; farmers planting water-intensive crops (like sugarcane) in rain-fed plots that are prone to future decrease in rainfall
	11.4	Could the intervention make any farmer more dependent on a smaller number of crops?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Examples:</i> farmers investing in one cash crop instead of multiple crops
	11.5	Could the intervention reduce the livelihood options of any person?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Example:</i> intervention fencing off communal land used by some of the community members <i>Note:</i> this question particularly applies to vulnerable groups
E&S Standard 5: Protection and Human rights				Level	Annotations
12	Could the intervention violate the rights of some people (whether beneficiaries or not) or discriminate them?		N/Y		
if Q12 is yes	12.1	Could the intervention violate or limit the rights of people granted to them by international rights standards and national law?	N/Y	High	<i>References</i> for international rights standards: United Nations Charter ; Universal Declaration of Human Rights ; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
	12.2	Could the intervention disregard fundamental labour rights or principles as defined by national and international standards?	N/Y	Medium	<i>References:</i> ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work ; ILO Convention 29 on Forced Labour ; ILO Convention 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labour ; ILO Convention 100 on Equal Remuneration ; ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) ; and national labour laws. <i>Note:</i> The participation in a Food assistance For Asset creation intervention (FFA) is not considered 'labour' and the transfer to the participants is not considered a 'wage'.
	12.3	Could the intervention reinforce the discrimination of individuals or groups?	N/Y	High	<i>Reference:</i> WFP Protection and Accountability Policy
	12.4	Could the intervention further limit vulnerable people's access people who have been identified as vulnerable to access assets?	N/Y	High	<i>Example:</i> a forest area used for hunting and recollection by indigenous forest dwellers is turned into protected area
13	Could the intervention lead to the involuntary resettlement (either physical or economic) of people resettlement?		N/Y		<i>Definition</i> of economic resettlement: people having to move to a new area because they lost access to productive assets or livelihood resources <i>Definition</i> of physical resettlement: people having to move to a new area because they lost their shelter or the land on which they lived
if Q13 is yes	13.1	Could the intervention lead to the involuntary economic or physical resettlement of up to 20 people?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Reference:</i> the same threshold is used by IFAD <i>Note:</i> forced physical resettlement without lawful compensation and clear implementation procedures is strictly prohibited <i>Note:</i> any form of resettlement requires a resettlement plan
	14.2	Could the intervention lead to the involuntary economic or physical resettlement of more than 20 people?	N/Y	High	<i>Reference:</i> the same threshold is used by IFAD <i>Note:</i> forced physical resettlement without lawful compensation and clear implementation procedures is strictly prohibited <i>Note:</i> any form of resettlement requires a resettlement plan
14	Could the intervention lead to child labour?		N/Y		<i>Definition</i> of child labour: WFP follows ILO Convention 138 or the national legislation, whichever of the two is the strictest.
if Q14 is yes	14.1	Could the intervention involve the paid or unpaid employment of minors below 14 years in light work?	N/Y	High	<i>Reference:</i> WFP does not allow the employment of minors below 14 years (or the age defined by national law, if higher) in light/regular work. See WFP Guidance Note to Prevent the Use of Child Labour .
	14.2	Could the intervention involve the paid or unpaid employment of minors of less than 18 years in activities that could jeopardise their health, safety or morals?	N/Y	High	<i>Reference:</i> WFP does not allow the employment of minors of 18 years in work that could jeopardise their health, safety or morals. See WFP Guidance Note to Prevent the Use of Child Labour .
15	Could the intervention negatively affect any cultural heritage (either tangible or intangible)?		N/Y		<i>Examples</i> of tangible cultural heritage: sacred sites, burial grounds, temples, paintings, monuments, etc.

					<p><i>Examples</i> of intangible cultural heritage: traditions, rituals, performances, oral lore, knowledge, skills, etc. <i>References:</i> UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage; UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage</p>
if Q15 is yes	15.1	Could the intervention negatively affect tangible or intangible cultural heritage in a <i>temporary AND remediable</i> way?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Examples:</i> the intervention will develop a value chain for a plant species that is considered sacred by one ethnic group (but not other groups) in the area;
	15.2	Could the intervention negatively affect any tangible or intangible cultural heritage with implications that are <i>permanent OR irremediable</i> ?	N/Y	High	<i>Examples:</i> a road is planned through land that is considered sacred by at least one ethnic group; the intervention will collect knowledge from indigenous peoples about their environment without giving them control over the use of this knowledge
16	Could the intervention involve or affect indigenous peoples or their territories?		N/Y		<i>Definition:</i> Although there is no official definition, UN human rights bodies, the International Labour Organization, and international law apply the following criteria to distinguish indigenous peoples: they usually live within (or maintain collective attachments to) geographically distinct habitats and ancestral territories; they tend to maintain distinct social, economic, and political institutions within their territories; they typically aspire to remain distinct culturally, geographically and institutionally rather than assimilate fully into national society; they self-identify as indigenous or tribal.
if Q16 is yes	16.1	Could the intervention be implemented in territories belonging to, managed by, or claimed by indigenous peoples?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Note:</i> If indigenous peoples are involved, an engagement plan is needed that describes how their Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) was obtained and will be maintained. <i>Reference:</i> Following the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRP) , indigenous peoples have a right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to any intervention that may affect them or their territories. See also the WFP Guidance Note on FPIC.
E&S 6: Gender Equality				Level	Annotations
17	Could the intervention lead to gender-based inequalities, discrimination, exclusion, unwanted workload and/or violence?		N/Y		<i>Reference:</i> WFP interventions and interventions must not create, exacerbate or contribute to gender inequalities or discrimination, and must mitigate risks of gender-based violence (WFP Gender Policy)
if Q17 is yes	17.1	Could the intervention lead to increased unpaid work (including domestic and care work) for women and/or girls?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Example:</i> girls needing to carry more water; women needing to spend more time preparing food, women needing to look after new crops introduced by the intervention
	17.2	Could the intervention amplify gender inequities in decision-making in households and/or communities?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Example:</i> creation of cooperatives for commercialization of crops in which women are not represented
	17.3	Could the intervention amplify existing conditions for gender-based inequalities or create new conditions for inequalities?	N/Y	High	<i>Examples:</i> creation of assets that only benefit men or men-headed households; increase in income for men deriving from work carried out by women; girls taken out of school because the school has moved or the road is not safe anymore
	17.4	Could the intervention exacerbate or lead to gender-based violence?	N/Y	High	<i>Example:</i> wo/men experiencing acts of violence because they carry out work that is socio-culturally unacceptable for wo/men; women being subjected to violence (or threats), because they are increasingly mobile in their communities <i>Reference:</i> WFP Gender-Based Violence Manual
E&S Standard 7: Community Health, Security, and Conflict sensitivity				Level	Annotations
18	Could the intervention increase tension or conflicts within the community, between neighbouring communities, or between refugees/IDPs and host communities?		N/Y		

if Q18 is yes	18.1	Could the selection of locations result in a focus on, or the exclusion of, any specific ethnic, religious, political or other group, and reinforce existing grievances?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Examples:</i> the intervention benefits one faction in a pre-existing conflict
	18.2	Could the targeting coincide with key divisions in the conflict and have an impact on tensions or risks of conflict?	N/Y	High	<i>Example:</i> targeting criteria select farmers in a context of farmer-herder conflict; targeting criteria based on marginalised status, where this overlaps with group identity
	18.3	Could the intervention provide different benefits to different groups, or reinforce the power of one group over another in any way?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Example:</i> reinforcing economic benefit of any group over another through supporting specific roles in value chains; project resources or outputs are captured by elites to promote or reinforce their own patronage networks
	18.4	Could power relations in the community influence the intervention?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Example:</i> participatory processes are unintentionally organized in such a way that marginalized groups are unable to challenge the powerful people; food inputs provided to recipients are re-shared among the community
	18.5	Could the intervention change tenure arrangements in such a way that they create, reinforce, or exacerbate socio-economic inequalities or conflicts?	N/Y	High	<i>Definition of tenure:</i> The set of formal or customary rules for ownership of, access to, and usufruct of natural resources, including land. <i>Reference:</i> Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests <i>Examples:</i> the activity changes land tenure arrangements in an area where land ownership is already subject of conflict; the development of an irrigation scheme on land that is contested by different families
	18.6	Could the intervention exacerbate existing conflict or create new conflict between IDPs/refugees and host communities?	N/Y	High	
	18.7	Could the timing of intervention coincide with periods of heightened tensions or events?	N/Y	Medium	
	18.8	Could enhanced infrastructure create risks for communities?	N/Y	High	<i>Example:</i> infrastructure such as roads enhance opportunities for predation by armed actors, or increase the likelihood of confrontation between armed actors locally
19	Could the intervention become caught up in a war economy?		N/Y		
if Q20 is	19.1	Could armed actors divert the resources of the intervention?	N/Y	High	
	19.2	Could suppliers have any link – perceived or real - with any conflict parties or with any of the causes of conflict?	N/Y	High	<i>Example:</i> contractors who bring in drivers from another location, feeding a sentiment of regional bias
20	Could attitudes towards staff or partners affect acceptance and success of the intervention?		N/Y		
if Q20 is	20.1	Are there perceptions that the staff of WFP or partners do not behave appropriately in the field?	N/Y	Medium	
	20.3	Could the staff of WFP or partners be perceived as aligned with any of the factions in a conflict?	N/Y	High	<i>Examples:</i> local staff are disproportionately representing one political party, or religious or ethnic group; the association with government or other UN bodies could affect acceptance in the community
21	Could the work arrangements in the intervention pose a risk to the health or safety of the people involved in the intervention?		N/Y		
if Q21	21.1	Could the intervention involve pregnant or lactating women that, through their involvement, would suffer negative health impacts?	N/Y	Medium	

	21.2	Could the intervention pose a risk to the health or safety of people through the use of heavy equipment, heavy means of transportation, or hazardous materials?	N/Y	Medium	
	21.3	Could the intervention cause permanent injury or the death of people through the use of heavy equipment, heavy means of transportation, or hazardous materials?	N/Y	High	
22	Could the intervention have a negative impact on the health of the community as a whole?		N/Y		
if Q22 is yes	22.1	Could the intervention facilitate the spread of endogenous or existing diseases in the community?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Example:</i> increase in respiratory diseases due to the introduction of a new food processing technique that generates dust
	22.2	Would the intervention develop water infrastructure that could facilitate the spread of water-borne diseases?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Example:</i> the construction of dams or water ponds could increase the development of mosquitos and hence diseases like malaria
	22.3	Could the intervention introduce new diseases in the community?	N/Y	High	<i>Example:</i> the inadequate management of food distribution points could spread COVID-19; the use of alien workforce could introduce new communicable diseases <i>Reference:</i> Operational Guidance on COVID-19 is available on WFP OPweb
E&S Standard 8: Accountability to Affected Populations				Level	Annotations
23	Is there a risk that the voice of some key stakeholders would not be heard in the design, implementation or monitoring of the intervention?		N/Y		<i>Reference:</i> WFP Community Engagement Strategy
if Q24 is yes	23.1	Could some relevant stakeholders feel that they have not been adequately consulted?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Examples:</i> in refugee contexts, both refugees and host communities need to be consulted; in contexts where different ethnic groups live together, all ethnic groups need to be consulted
	23.2	Could some relevant stakeholders, in particular people or groups who are already prone to marginalization, be pressed not to participate in the consultations?	N/Y	Medium	
	23.3	Could some relevant stakeholders, in particular people or groups who are already prone to marginalization, have difficulties filing complaints or feedback?	N/Y	Medium	<i>Examples:</i> some people cannot file complaints in their native language

Annex 2: Template for screening attestation and sign-off

Title of the CSP Activity:	<i>[Title as it appears in the CSP of the country]</i>
WFP Activity Manager:	<i>[Name of the WFP employee in charge of the CSP Activity]</i>
The screening was applied to: (choose one of the options)	<input type="checkbox"/> part of the CSP activity (intervention) that is subject of an FLA <input type="checkbox"/> part of the CSP activity (intervention) that is subject of an MoU <input type="checkbox"/> part of the CSP activity (intervention) that is subject of a Construction Contract <input type="checkbox"/> the entire CSP activity
Location of implementation:	<i>[Location as it appears in the work plan of the FLA, MoU, construction contract, or CSP activity]</i>
Expected timing & duration:	<i>[Timing & duration as it appears in the work plan of the FLA, MoU, construction contract, or CSP activity]</i>
Name, position and signature of the person that led the screening:	<i>[Name, organization, signature]</i> <i>I hereby attest that the screening is based on the best possible information available on the environmental and social context of the project and that all environmental and social risks of the activities proposed in the final work plan were duly considered to determine the overall risk level of the project.</i>
Overview of stakeholders consulted in the risk screening: (aggregate per organization and disaggregate by gender and age)	<i>[organization1: X women, Y men]</i> <i>[organization2: X women, Y men]</i> <i>[organization3: X women, Y men]</i> <i>[etc.]</i>
Were external specialists involved in the screening:	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <i>[: name(s), organization(s)]</i>
Was the WFP Activity Manager involved in the screening:	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <i>[: how]</i>
Date/period of screening:	<i>[on Day-Month-Year]</i>
Outcome of the risk screening:	<input type="checkbox"/> Category C – no or low risk <input type="checkbox"/> Category B – medium risk -> <i>attach final ESMP</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Category A – high risk -> <i>attach final ESIA and ESMP</i>
Name, position, signature of the WFP employee signing off:	<i>[Name, position, signature]</i> <i>I hereby attest that, to the best of my knowledge, the environmental and social risk screening was (a) led by appropriately skilled people, (b) carried out with adequate diligence, and (c) carried out following the procedures described in Module 3 of the ESSF.</i>

Annex 3: Scenarios for aligning WFP and Government screening procedure and tool

Status of national risk screening procedures, tool, and government capacities					Advice for WFP CO
	national procedure and tool for risk management	govt capacity for risk screening	areas covered by national tool	thresholds in national tool	
scenario 1	Do not exist	Non-existent or nascent	-	-	Use WFP procedure and tool; build govt capacity where possible
scenario 2	Exist	Low capacity with little decentralized presence	Many areas of WFP standards not covered by govt tool	-	Use WFP procedure and tool; build govt capacity where possible
scenario 3	Exist	Medium/high capacity with decentralized presence	Most areas of WFP standards covered by govt tool	The govt tool does not include thresholds but is a questionnaire with open questions	There are 2 options: (1) If govt agrees to use WFP tool: use govt procedure and WFP tool; use govt capacity where possible; (2) If govt does not agree: use WFP procedure and tool in parallel with govt procedure and tool
scenario 4	Exist	Medium/high capacity with decentralized presence	Most areas of WFP standards covered by govt tool	Some of govt's thresholds for Cat.A/B/C are less stringent than WFP's thresholds	There are 2 options: (1) If govt agrees to include missing standards: use govt procedure and tool expanded with missing standards; use govt capacity where possible; (2) If govt does not agree: use WFP procedure and tool in parallel with govt procedure and tool
scenario 5	Exist	Medium/high capacity with decentralized presence	All areas of WFP standards are covered by govt tool	Some of govt's thresholds for Cat.A/B/C are less stringent than WFP's thresholds	Use govt procedure and tool but agree on more stringent thresholds; use govt capacity where possible
scenario 6	Exist	Medium/high capacity with decentralized presence	All areas of WFP standards are covered by govt tool	Govt's thresholds for Cat.A/B/C are more stringent than WFP's thresholds	Use govt procedure and tool; use govt capacity where possible



Annex 4: Terms of Reference for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

(For Category A projects only)

Objectives of the ESIA

- Assess and predict potential adverse social and environmental impacts of the activity/intervention;
- Evaluate alternatives;
- Develop suitable mitigation measures.

Scope of the ESIA

- The scope of the ESIA is defined in the scoping study, which informed the tendering process;
- The scope of the ESIA is defined in temporal, spatial, and thematic terms;
- May or may not include a cost-benefit analysis of the project impacts and mitigation measures.

Tasks of the ESIA experts / expert company

- Description of the project and its context, with particular attention to the environmental and social characteristics;
- Analysis of the relevant policies and legal and administrative frameworks;
- Stakeholder identification and analysis;
- Collection of environmental and social baseline data; social data should be disaggregated by age, gender, and other identity markers;
- Assessment of the environmental and social risks and impacts of the activity/intervention;
- Analysis of alternatives, including the zero-alternative (i.e. no activity/intervention);
- Environmental and social management plan, detailing the mitigation measures, residual risks, and indicators;
- Stakeholder consultation on the preliminary findings of the ESIA and the draft ESMP.

Timeline

X working days in a period from Y1 to Y2, with at least Z days reserved for: disclosure of the draft ESIA and draft ESMP and stakeholder consultation.

Outputs

- i) Final ESIA report with:
 - executive summary;
 - description of context and project;
 - baseline data;
 - assessment of risks and impacts;
 - assessment of mitigation measures and alternatives;
 - evidence of stakeholder consultations;
- ii) Final ESMP;
- iii) If applicable, a Resettlement Plan (RP) or Resettlement Action Framework (RAF)
- iii) If applicable, an Indigenous Peoples Engagement Plan, including a report on how the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) was obtained from the Indigenous Peoples and how it will be maintained.



Annex 5: Template for Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan (ESMP)

(For Category B and Category A activities/interventions only)

Introduction

- Description of the activity/intervention

Risks and potential adverse impacts

- List of environmental and social risks identified through the risk screening
- Measures to avoid/reduce the risks or to mitigate/offset the negative impacts

Monitoring plan

- Indicators to monitor the possible negative impacts
- Indicators to monitor the implementation of the management measures
- Methodology, frequency of each indicator
- Responsibilities for monitoring

Costs

- Costs of risk management measures
- Costs of monitoring

Other

- Reporting schedule
- Link with the Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms
- If applicable, measures and monitoring of resettlement arrangements
- If applicable, measures and monitoring of Free, Prior and Informed Consent of indigenous peoples

Environmental & Social Risk Management and Monitoring			
Identified risk X			
<i>Possible negative impact</i>	<i>Monitoring indicator</i>	<i>Methodology, frequency</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
<i>Management measure X1</i>	<i>Monitoring indicator</i>	<i>Methodology, frequency</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
<i>Management measure X2</i>	<i>Monitoring indicator</i>	<i>Methodology, frequency</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
...			
Identified risk Y			
<i>Possible negative impact</i>	<i>Monitoring indicator</i>	<i>Methodology, frequency</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
<i>Management measure Y1</i>	<i>Monitoring indicator</i>	<i>Methodology, frequency</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
<i>Management measure Y2</i>	<i>Monitoring indicator</i>	<i>Methodology, frequency</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
...			
Identified risk Z			
<i>Possible negative impact</i>	<i>Monitoring indicator</i>	<i>Methodology, frequency</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
<i>Management measure Z1</i>	<i>Monitoring indicator</i>	<i>Methodology, frequency</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
<i>Management measure Z2</i>	<i>Monitoring indicator</i>	<i>Methodology, frequency</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
...			