

ESMS Questionnaire & Screening Report - for field projects

Project Data

The fields below are completed by the project proponent

Project Title:	The Forest Restoration Initiative (TRI) – Child Project Guinea-Bissau: Managing mangroves and production landscapes for climate change mitigation		
Project proponent:	Implementing agency: IUCN Guinea Bissau / PACO Executing agency: TBD		
Funding agency:	GEF		
Country:	Guinea Bissau	Budget (indicate currency):	USD 3,298,305
Estimated start date and duration:		Amount in CHF:	
Has a safeguard screening or ESIA been done before?	If yes, provide details		

Step 1: ESMS Questionnaire

The fields below are completed by the project proponent; the questionnaire is presented in Annex A

	Name and function of individual representing project proponent	Date
ESMS Questionnaire completed by:	Vololoniaina Rasoarimanana	06-10-16
ESMS Screening is <i>(tick one of the three options)</i>	<p>1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> required because the project budget is \geq CHF 500,000</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> required – despite being a small project (< CHF 500,000) the project proponent has identified risks when completing the ESMS Questionnaire</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> not required because the project budget is < CHF 500,000 and the project proponent confirms that no environmental or social risks have been identified when completing the ESMS Questionnaire</p>	

Step 2: ESMS Screening

To be completed by IUCN ESMS reviewer(s); only needed when the options 1 or 2 above (marked in red) are ticked

	Name	IUCN unit and function	Date
IUCN ESMS Reviewer:	Linda Klare	ESMS Coordinator	29.11.2016
	Jerome Koundouno	PACO – GWI regional coordinator	27.10.2016
	Title		Date
Documents submitted at Screening stage:	GEF-6 PIF - Guinea-Bissau - IUCN - Managing mangrove and production landscapes for climate change mitigation		14-07-15
	PPG Stage Workplan and Budget_TRI Child Projects_Guinea Bissau		20-09-16
	Assessment of alignment between GB-TRI child project and TRI PFD		

ESMS Screening Report	
Risk category:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> low risk <input type="checkbox"/> moderate risk <input type="checkbox"/> high risk
Rationale Summarize findings from the questionnaire and judge significance based on criteria such as sensitivity, magnitude, probability and reputational risks	<p>The project aims at reconciling the need for food security with the need to maintain mangrove functions and services and their respective ability to adapt to climate change. It does this by discouraging biodiversity threatening rice cultivation practice (planalto slash and burn techniques) while promoting the cultivation and regeneration of lowland and mangrove rice fields. At the same time natural recolonization of mangroves will be promoted in rice fields that have been or are planned to be abandoned. In addition to the field component the project will also work at macro level towards policy integration, scientific monitoring and environmental education and communication.</p> <p>While the project's objectives strive at balancing environmental and societal needs and overall env. and social impacts are expected to be positive, there are a few</p>

	<p>issues that should be examined or clarified during PPG phase to improve project design.</p> <p>While the Standard of Involuntary Resettlement/Access Restrictions is not triggered in a strict sense, the Standard's guiding principles should still be followed. As such it should be ensured that any land-use change decision of communities or private land owners promoted in the context of the project will be entirely voluntary, that the land/tenure rights context is well understood and that support provided by the project through complimentary initiatives will allow local farmers to offset their costs associated with the land-use changes. See further explanation in section B1.</p> <p>The Standard on Indigenous Peoples is triggered due to the presence of indigenous groups in the project sites. Hence the socio-economic analysis undertaken during the PPG phase will need to give special attention to livelihood and rights issues of the different indigenous groups; if risks or vulnerabilities were identified mitigation measures and more extensive consultation would be required which would need to continue during inception phase (see B2).</p> <p>Risks related to cultural heritage are not apparent, but caution should be taken when planning water management structures (see B3). Biodiversity impacts are expected to be predominantly positive; however a few issues need clarification during PPG phase or inception phase (see B4). A few social issues have been identified which need to be addressed by the PPG team, including gender risks and opportunities for strengthening women rights and benefits.</p> <p>While overall climate risks seem to be low given the project's focus on climate change adaptation, care needs to be taken when designing project activities in order to avoid increasing vulnerabilities and maladaptation and ensure sustainability of investments and practices promoted by the project (see D1).</p>	
Required assessments	<input type="checkbox"/> Full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) <input type="checkbox"/> Partial Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) <input type="checkbox"/> Social Impact Assessment (SIA) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: a few impact issues need to be clarified in the PPG- and inception phase (see sections B – D)	
ESMS Standards and other E&S Impacts	Trigger	Required tools or plans
Involuntary Resettlement and Access Restrictions	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no see Section B1 <input type="checkbox"/> TBD	<input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Action Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Policy Framework <input type="checkbox"/> Action Plan to Mitigate Impacts from Access Restriction <input type="checkbox"/> Access Restrictions Mitigation Process Framework
Indigenous Peoples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes see Section B2 <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> TBD	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous People Plan
Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TBD see Section B3	<input type="checkbox"/> Chance Find Procedures
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes see Section B4 <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> TBD	<input type="checkbox"/> Pest Management Plan

Annex A: ESMS Questionnaire

Project summary

To be completed by project proponent - Please summarise the project briefly using no more than one page. The summary can be in form of bullet points. Include goal/objectives, expected results, outputs (project deliverables) and main activities.

Les paysages de la Guinée Bissau sont souvent caractérisés par une toposéquence liée à des forêts subhumides à semi-arides riches en biodiversité en amont, des plaines ou savanes, pouvant se prêter normalement à l'agroforesterie, aboutissant à des bas-fonds étroits assez fertiles en bordure des mangroves qui plongent dans les rias, les estuaires ou la mer.

Les études les plus récentes au niveau mondial classent le pays à la première place en proportion de sa superficie, avec une valeur de plus de 9% du territoire national couvert par la mangrove estimé à 338 000 ha. (Giri *et al.* 2010). Le pays est également classé parmi les pays les plus vulnérables au changement climatique, en particulier à cause de l'élévation du niveau de la mer.

Le riz constitue la base principale de l'alimentation des habitants de la Guinée-Bissau. Le pays produit en moyenne 110 000 tonnes par an, soit 40% seulement de ses besoins. Pour faire face aux situations de pénurie alimentaire, notamment en période de soudure, les populations rurales ont procédé à la culture du cajou dont la noix est échangée dans les villages contre du riz. Les plantations sont généralement réalisées sous forme de monocultures à la place des forêts originelles avec tout ce que cela suppose en termes de perte de biodiversité.

Trois formes de riziculture sont pratiquées par les mêmes communautés : la riziculture dans les mangroves, la riziculture de bas-fonds quand la topographie le permet, et la riziculture sur brûlis. Cette dernière entraîne des conséquences dramatiques sur les forêts et la biodiversité associée, et elle est d'autant moins durable que les sols ne restent fertiles qu'une ou deux saisons et que la productivité ne dépasse pas 600 kg/ha (contre environ 1.8T – 3T/ha pour le riz de mangrove et 1.2T-1.5T/ha pour les bas-fonds). Dans son Programme de développement pour la période 2015 – 2020, le Gouvernement a donc mis fortement l'accent sur la production rizicole, planifiant notamment une augmentation des surfaces de riz de mangrove de 54 000 ha tout en mettant la conservation de la biodiversité au centre d'un développement inclusif.

Le présent projet s'inscrit dans le projet global « L'initiative de restauration » de l'UICN. Il a pour objectif la protection, la restauration et la gestion durable des mangroves, des terres dégradées et des forêts pour renforcer la sécurité alimentaire et le changement climatique en Guinée-Bissau.

Le projet s'inscrit dans les 4 composantes du programme global avec le cadre global de résultats suivant :

Composantes	Résultats	Effets
1. Intégration dans les politiques nationales et des régions concernées	Politique de conservation, d'agriculture, d'accès à la terre, de gouvernance et de gestion des forêts, des aires protégées en cohérence) travers des concertations au niveau des zones ou sites d'intervention	Engagement national accru pour la restauration des terres et des forêts à travers une politique de mise en cohérence et d'application des textes sur la restauration et les gestions durables des éléments du paysage
2. Mise en œuvre des actions de restauration et des initiatives complémentaires	1000 ha de mangrove, 1 000 ha de terres dégradées et 1000 ha de forêts restaurés Nœuds d'étranglements importants des filières déjoués, (semence, gestion de l'eau, stockage, transport, vente...)	Vulnérabilités de xxx femmes, yyy hommes réduites et leurs conditions de vie (à décrire) améliorées grâce au projet
3. Institutions, partenariats, Finance et mise à l'échelle	Renforcement des Capacités des institutions, institutionnelles, des communautés et des acteurs impliqués renforcées dans l'action de zonage, de restauration des mangroves et des forêts, de pratique de l'agro-écologie, de l'agriculture intelligente	Restauration et gestion durable des forêts, des terres, des mangroves appropriées et appris par les institutions et acteurs concernés et peuvent être répliquées dans d'autres cas
4. Gestion des connaissances, communication, suivi et évaluation	Dissémination à large échelle, à travers des films, radios, fiches techniques, échanges, conférences, séminaires des résultats, bonnes pratique et leçons apprises du projet	Prise de décision éclairée par des informations concrètes des gouvernants et acteurs de base, en faveur d'investissement et engagement pour la restauration des paysages et la gestion durable des ressources naturelles et des écosystèmes

A. Process of stakeholder engagement during project conceptualization

1. Has a project stakeholder analysis been carried out and documented – identifying not only interests and influence of stakeholders but also whether there are any stakeholders that might be affected by the project? Does the stakeholder analysis disaggregate between women and men, where relevant and feasible?

To be completed by project proponent

Non, il n’y a pas eu d’analyse systématique des parties prenantes bien que nous ayons une connaissance relativement fine sur 2 des 3 sites potentiels d’intervention (Cacheu et Tombali/Cantanhez), sachant toutefois que les sites d’intervention n’ont pas encore été définitivement sélectionnés.

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It is recommended that **IUCN** supports the PPG team by drawing up a detailed stakeholder analysis for each of the selected sites. It will be important that the stakeholder analysis not only describes interests and influence of stakeholders but also suggests form of engagement and identifies groups potentially affected by project activities; the latter will inform the PPG team when assessing potential social impacts.

The stakeholder analysis should further serve as basis for the project’s future engagement strategy to be prepared by the **PPG team** which will become part of the final Project Document (ProDoc). The stakeholder engagement strategy lists the actors to be engaged with during project implementation, on which matters and/or what role the actor is expected or has agreed to play in the project.

2. Has information about the project – and about potential risks or negative impacts – been shared with relevant groups? Have consultations been held with relevant groups to discuss the project concept? Did the consultations include stakeholders that were identified as potentially affected? Have women been consulted? Has this been done in a culturally appropriate way to allow a meaningful engagement of affected groups and women?

To be completed by project proponent

Oui, des informations ont été partagées avec un petit nombre de villages dans la zone d’intervention au nord du rio Cacheu, mais de manière informelle. Il n’y a pas eu de consultation spécifique vis-à-vis des femmes

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Undertaking informed consultations with relevant actors, local communities and farmers will be important during the **PPG phase** and **inception phase** and will continue throughout the **project implementation** as farmers will be mobilized to participate in project activities.

Because the intensity of consultations might be constraint during the PPG phase, the **PPG team** should design a process to define how further consultations should be undertaken, with whom, how and when (e.g. during inception, implementation, monitoring).

It will be important to set up consultations in a culturally appropriate manner and ensure that important stakeholder groups (including women and youth) are able to attend and actively participate.

B. Potential impacts related to ESMS standards			
B1: Standard on Involuntary Resettlement and Access Restrictions			
	Project proponent		IUCN ESMS Reviewer
	Yes, no, n/a, TBD	Answer question, provide further detail where relevant	Comments, additional considerations
1. Will / might the project involve relocation or resettlement of people? if yes, answer a-b below	non	Shaded cells do not need to be filled out	
a. Describe the project activities that require resettlement?			
b. Have alternative project design options for avoiding resettlement been rigorously considered?			
2. Does the project include activities that involve restricting access to land or natural resources? (e.g., establishing new restrictions, strengthening enforcement capacities through training, infrastructure, equipment or other means, promoting village patrolling etc.); if yes, answer a-g below	oui		
3. Does the project include activities that involve changes in the use and management regimes of natural resources? if yes, answer a-g below	oui		
4. Does the project create situations that make physical access more difficult to livelihood resources (e.g. to multiple use zones, to schools or medical services etc.)? if yes, answer a-g below	oui		
Answer only if you answered yes to items 2, 3, or 4.			
a. Describe project activities that involve restrictions.		Il est prévu de négocier avec certaines communautés qu'elles allègent la pression exercée sur les forêts dans le cadre de culture sur brûlis, en échange de soutien à d'autres formes de cultures. Il pourra s'avérer nécessaire de se concerter avec les communautés concernées pour définir des règles en faveur de la protection ou de l'usage raisonné des mangroves (et de la biodiversité associée) qui auront été restaurées dans le cadre du projet	Qu'entend-on par « négocier » ? Sur quelles bases se fera cette négociation? Et avec quels représentants des communautés ? La formule « le soutien à d'autres formes de cultures » reste assez vague. La concertation n'est-elle pas obligatoire pour la bonne gouvernance des ressources restaurées ?
b. Explain the project's level of influence: will it define restrictions, put in place restrictions, strengthen enforcement capacities or promote restrictions indirectly (e.g., through awareness building measures or policy advice)?		Les restrictions à négocier sur les forêts (voir ci-dessus) pourraient limiter la production de denrées alimentaires (riz principalement) mais, en contrepartie faciliterait la récupération des forêts et des services associés (fruits, miel, bois, pharmacopée ainsi que services culturels). L'effort physique est plus léger dans les cultures sur brûlis par rapport au riz de mangrove, un facteur à prendre en considération dans la négociation sur l'abandon des premières. Les restrictions sur les cultures sur brûlis dans les forêts vont nécessiter la mise en place de mécanismes de surveillance/suivi	L'abandon de la culture du riz sur brûlis en forêt semble sensible étant donnée la différence des produits/ services/ fonctions entre céréales (actuellement) et les fruits/miel/ pharmacopée (recommandé par le projet). Et aussi étant donné le changement de technique pour cultiver le riz de mangrove : au-delà de l'effort physique, on peut imaginer que la nouvelle technique demande un temps d'adaptation pour cultiver correctement. Les mécanismes de suivi évoqués doivent considérer ce temps d'adaptation (et l'accompagnement nécessaire) comme une étape clé pour la réussite du projet.
c. Has the existing legal framework regulating land tenure and access to natural resource (incl. traditional rights) been analysed, broken down by		Non, une telle analyse n'a pas eu lieu de manière systématique	À prévoir dans le PPG étant donnée la complexité des droits coutumiers (usage, accès, propriété, etc.)

different groups including women, if applicable?			
d. Explain whether the country's existing laws recognise traditional rights for land and natural resources; are there any groups at the project site whose rights are not recognised?		Oui, les droits coutumiers sont reconnus selon la loi mais peuvent entrer en conflit avec de nouveaux usagers dans la mesure où la terre appartient à l'Etat, et ce dernier peut octroyer des terres à de nouveaux occupants. Ce type de conflit n'existe pas en zone de mangroves pour le moment mais est de plus en plus fréquents sur les « plateaux » (immigration en provenance des pays limitrophes). A notre connaissance, il n'y a pas de groupes dont les droits ne sont pas reconnus	Ok, d'où la nécessité de bien identifier les droits existants dans les sites d'intervention avant le démarrage du projet
e. Have the implications of access restrictions on people's livelihoods been analysed, by social group? Explain who might be affected and describe the impacts. Distinguish social groups (incl. vulnerable groups, indigenous peoples) and men and women.		Non Les communautés villageoises cultivant l'essentiel de leur riz en zone de forêts seraient potentiellement les plus affectées mais il est difficile à ce stade d'en mesurer l'impact car les zones d'intervention n'ont pas encore été sélectionnées définitivement.	Idem
f. Will the project include measures to minimise adverse impacts or to compensate for loss of access? If yes, specify measures. Are they feasible, culturally appropriate and gender inclusive?		Oui, c'est le principe même du projet d'appuyer les communautés dans la récupération des rizières de mangroves et de bas-fond en échange d'efforts de leur part pour protéger les forêts. Culturellement, cette approche doit se faire avec précaution dans la mesure où certaines communautés accordent au riz sur brûlis un rôle particulier dans certaines cérémonies. D'autre part les récoltes de riz sur brûlis interviennent tôt dans l'année précisément pour combler la période de soudure, ce qui peut compliquer le « deal »	Les rizières de mangroves récupérées dans le cadre du projet vont probablement susciter des intérêts divers, qu'il faudra anticiper et gérer. Au-delà de l'aspect culturel, l'aspect juridique sera important pour comprendre les dynamiques locales, les usages, et bien « préparer le terrain » avant le démarrage du projet
g. Has any process been started or implemented to obtain free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from groups affected by restrictions?		Oui, de manière informelle et ponctuelle auprès de certaines communautés au nord du rio Cacheu	
5. Is there a risk that the project might negatively affect current land tenure arrangements or community-based property rights to resources, land, or territories through measures other than access restrictions?	non		
6. Has any project partner in the past been involved in activities related to forced eviction, resettlement or access restrictions?	non		
Standard triggered? Yes / No / TBD - Explain why Are assessments required to better understand the impacts and identify mitigation measures? What specific topics are to be assessed? Have measures for avoiding impacts already been considered? Are they sufficient?	No	One of the project's objectives is to encourage farmers to stop slash and burn rice farming practiced in planalto and change to the more sustainable lowland and mangrove rice farming methods. However, as pointed out in the above response by the project proponent, local communities/farmers might be hesitant to change their land-use practices given a number of related disadvantages (labour intensity, timing of harvest, cultural practices). It is understood that the project's approach is to address those issues by providing support for labour intensive works and improved post-harvest technologies. The Standard on Access Restrictions mostly applies in situations where restrictions are established under formal and statutory frameworks (e.g. legal framework for protected area) and peoples and communities are obliged to adhere to these land-use rules. As adopting the changes promoted by the project is assumed to be an entirely <i>voluntary process</i> , the Standard is not triggered. However, as a cautious approach it is advised that the Standard's guiding principles should be followed, in particular the principle on "no net loss of livelihoods". Hence the following	

	<p>recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When establishing the detailed project design, the PPG team will need to clarify that the land-use decisions promoted by the project are entirely <i>voluntary</i> and that the project will not put in place any involuntary restrictions on the use of land (e.g. in the planalto) or of forest/mangrove resources. • The implications of the promoted changes on people's livelihood should be analyzed and the support to be provided by the project established in such way that it can be expected to fully offset local farmers' additional costs associated with the promoted changes (e.g. labor costs and other disadvantages). A coarse analysis is expected to be produced by the PPG team, but the analysis will need to be refined during the inception phase as more information will become available. This should be done with involvement of the affected groups (local farmers) in order to better understand their needs and requirements; and it needs to be ascertained that the short- and long-term implications of the land-use changes for their livelihoods are well understood by them. • The PPG team should analyze the framework regulating land tenure and rights to access and use of natural resources and highlight any implications or risk issues relevant for project design and for farmers' land-use decisions.
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<p>Have measures for avoiding impacts already been considered? Are they sufficient?</p>	<p>Yes, measures to compensate for the costs and disadvantages are already envisioned (technical support, labour etc.). The analysis mentioned above will ensure that provided assistance will be sufficient to off-set additional costs and avoid potential livelihood constraints.</p>
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B2: Standard on Indigenous Peoples¹			
	Project proponent		IUCN ESMS Reviewer
	<i>Yes, no, n/a, TBD</i>	<i>Answer question, provide further detail where relevant</i>	<i>Comments, additional considerations</i>
1. Is the project located in an area inhabited by indigenous peoples, tribal peoples or other traditional peoples or to which these groups have a collective attachment? If yes, answer questions a-j	Oui		
2. If indigenous peoples do not occupy land within the project's geographical area, could the project still affect their rights and livelihood? If yes, answer questions a-j	tbd		
Answer only if you answered yes to 1 or 2 above.			
a. Name the groups; distinguish, if applicable, the geographical areas of their presence and influence (including the areas of resource use) and how these relate to the project site.		Feloups & Baiotes (frontière nord Guinée-Bissau et rives du rio Cacheu), Balantes (frontière sud et bordure des rios Cumbidjà et Cacine ; bordure du rio Geba)	
b. What are the key characteristics that qualify the identified groups as indigenous groups?		Culture (valeurs, croyances, savoirs distincts) organisation sociale et territoriale, gestion des terres et des ressources, cérémonies religieuses, gouvernance traditionnelle	
c. How does the host country's Government refer to these groups (e.g., indigenous peoples, minorities, tribes etc.)?		ethnies	

¹The coverage of indigenous peoples includes: (i) peoples who identify themselves as "indigenous" in strict sense; (ii) tribal peoples whose social, cultural, and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations; and (iii) traditional peoples not necessarily called indigenous or tribal but who share the same characteristics of social, cultural, and economic conditions that distinguish them from other sections of the national community, whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions, and whose livelihoods are closely connected to ecosystems and their goods and services

d. How do these groups identify themselves?		ethnies	
e. Is there a risk that the project affects indigenous peoples' livelihood through access restrictions? While this is covered under the Standard on Involuntary Resettlement and Access Restrictions, if yes, please specify the indigenous groups affected.		Voir plus haut	
f. Is there a risk that the project affects indigenous peoples' material or non-material livelihoods in ways other than access restrictions (e.g., in terms of self-determination, cultural identity, values and practices)?	non		
g. Is there a risk that the project affects specific vulnerable groups within indigenous communities (for example, women, girls, elders)?	tbd	Doit faire l'objet d'analyse	
h. Does the project involve the use or commercial development of natural resources on lands or territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	tbd	C'est une possibilité dans le cadre de recherché d'activités économiques alternatives	If such activities are contemplated it needs to be ensured that legitimate representatives of the communities provide their full consent (applying the FPIC principle).
i. Does the project intend to promote the use of indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge?	Oui	concernant les techniques de culture sur sols de mangroves, la connaissance et l'utilisation traditionnelle des produits forestiers ligneux et non ligneux	
j. Has any process been started or implemented to achieve the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples to activities directly affecting their lands/territories/resources?		non	See comment in cell above
k. Are some of the indigenous groups living in voluntary isolation? If yes, how have they been consulted? How are their rights respected?	non		
l. Explain whether opportunities are considered to provide benefits for indigenous peoples? If yes, is it ensured that this is done in a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive way?		Les opportunités sont envisagées à travers les appuis qui seront fournis aux communautés pour la récupération des rizières considérées par elles comme d'importance stratégique, l'appui à l'agriculture dans les plaines et la valorisation des produits forestiers. Les communautés incluent les peuples autochtones et les femmes, mais l'éclatement des bénéfices par groupes sociaux et ethnique ou autochtone est à approfondir.	These intentions need to be discussed and agreed by respective groups and incorporated as activities and results in the project design/ results framework.
Standard triggered? Yes / No / TBD - Explain why	Yes	The Standard is triggered as the groups indicated above match the characteristics established by the Standard. The stakeholder analysis prepared by IUCN , done for each of the selected sites, should identify the indigenous groups and their size and relation to the project.	
Are assessments required to better understand the impacts and identify mitigation measures? What specific topics are to be assessed? Have measures for avoiding impacts already been considered? Are they sufficient?	<p>The PPG team should undertake a rapid assessment of the socio-economic and cultural context of these groups including economic activities, land/resource rights (statutory and traditional) and cultural practices. The focus of this rapid assessment is to understand whether there is any risk of project activities affecting the livelihood and rights of indigenous peoples living in or near the project sites or whether there is a need for special consideration or arrangements, e.g. in the participatory baseline assessment and subsequent land use planning process, to secure effective participation of indigenous peoples.</p> <p>If risks are identified the analysis as well as subsequent steps for planning mitigation measures should be undertaken with involvement of legitimate representatives of the respective groups and follow the FPIC principle.</p>		

Given the time restrictions of the PPG phase, the **PPG team** should devise a process for finalizing consultation and participatory decision making during the **project's inception phase**.

It needs to be ensured that mitigation measures are culturally appropriate and that the consultation process respects customary decision making mechanisms within the communities. Aside from mitigating impacts the **PPG team** should also seek opportunities to provide benefits for indigenous peoples.

Adding a sociologist to the project team as stated in the PIF is considered a sensible approach and will help ensuring that indigenous peoples are involved appropriately and coping with relevant risks - including issues that might come up at a later stage.

B3: Standard on Cultural Heritage²			
	Project proponent		IUCN ESMS Reviewer
	<i>Yes, no, n/a, TBD</i>	<i>Answer question, provide further detail where relevant</i>	<i>Comments, additional considerations</i>
1. Is the project located in or near a site officially designated or proposed as a cultural heritage site (e.g., UNESCO World Cultural or Mixed Heritage Sites, or Cultural Landscapes) or a nationally designated site for cultural heritage protection? if yes, answer a-d below	tbd	Cela depend du choix des sites, mais potentiellement oui	
2. Does the project area harbour cultural resources such as tangible, movable or immovable cultural resources with archaeological, historical, cultural, artistic, religious, spiritual or symbolic value for a nation, people or community (e.g., burial sites, buildings, monuments or cultural landscapes)? if yes, answer a-d below	oui	Potentiellement, des bâtiments et des aires historiques	
3. Does the project area harbour a natural feature or resource with cultural, spiritual or symbolic significance for a nation, people or community associated with that feature (e.g., sacred natural sites, ceremonial areas or sacred species)? if yes, answer a-d below	oui	Potentiellement, des sites sacrés dans les forêts,	
a. Will the project involve infrastructure development or small civil works such as roads, levees, dams, slope restoration, landslides stabilisation or buildings such as visitor centre, watch tower?		Un peu, du genre sentier pour sortir les produits, digues, stabilisation des terres déboisées, en amont des bas-fonds	These risks appear very low as building paths will involve very little earthwork and one might assume that the sites where dikes will be modified for depolderization are anyway situated too low and too close to the ocean as to harbour cultural resources.
b. Will the project involve excavation or movement of earth, flooding or physical environmental changes (e.g., as part of ecosystem restoration)?	tbd	A priori, non mais à approfondir selon les sites choisis	
c. Is there a risk that physical interventions described in items a. and b. might affect known or unknown (e.g., buried) cultural resources?	tbd	A priori, non, mais à voir de près selon les sites	
d. Does the project plan to restrict local users' access to known cultural resources or natural features with cultural, spiritual or symbolic significance?	Non		
4. Will the project promote the use or development of economic benefits from cultural resources or natural features with cultural significance?		Des revenus d'appoint à partir des produits forestiers non ligneux, des ressources halieutiques ou des produits artisanaux culturels sont prévus. La limite d'extraction	NTFP or marine resources are not necessarily considered cultural resources and sustainable extraction of natural resources will be dealt with in the Biodiversity Standard.

² Cultural heritage is defined as tangible, movable or immovable cultural resource or site with paleontological, archaeological, historical, cultural, artistic, religious, spiritual or symbolic value for a nation, people or community, or natural feature or resource with cultural, religious, spiritual or symbolic significance for a nation, people or community associated with that feature.

		d'espèces spécifiques des ressources naturelles supportée par les écosystèmes, sans perturbation est à étudier	Hence, there seems to be risk related to this issue.
Standard triggered? Yes / No / TBD - Explain why	TBD	The risk to cause damages on buried cultural resources appears very low. However, when planning civil works and deciding about the location of water management structures during project implementation it should be inquired about known physical resources in the sites, as precautionary approach. When contracting civil works a "Chance find procedure" needs to be established that addresses and protects cultural heritage finds made during earth work - based on the template provided by the Standard ³ . The PPG team needs to ensure that this is formulated in the ProDoc as implementation requirement.	

B4: Standard on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources			
	Project proponent		IUCN ESMS Reviewer
	<i>Yes, no, n/a, TBD</i>	<i>Answer question, provide further detail where relevant</i>	<i>Comments, additional considerations</i>
1. Is the project located in or near areas legally protected or officially proposed for protection including reserves according to IUCN Protected Area Management Categories I - VI, UNESCO Natural World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands? If yes, provide details on the protection status and answer questions a-d	Oui	a priori sur le site correspondant au rio Cacheu (Parc naturel des mangroves du rio Cacheu, site Ramsar) et éventuellement sur le site à proximité du Parc national de Cantanhez –région de Tombali, et le site à proximité du Parc naturel des lagoas de Cufada –région de Quinara, site Ramsar mais les sites n'ont pas encore été définitivement sélectionnés	
2. Is the project located in or near to areas recognised for their high biodiversity value and protected as such by indigenous peoples or other local users? If yes, provide details and answer questions a-d	oui		
3. Is the project located in/near to areas which are not covered in existing protection systems but identified by authoritative sources for their high biodiversity value ⁴ ? If yes, provide details and answer questions a-d	Oui	Dans la mesure où les sites correspondent à des zones de mangroves et de forêts dans et hors des aires protégées	
Answer only if you answered yes to items 1, 2, or 3 above.			
a. If the project aims to establish or expand the protected area (PA), is there a risk of adverse impacts caused by the project on natural resources on areas beyond the PA?	Non	Non prévu	
b. If the project aims at changing management of a PA, is there a risk of adverse direct and indirect impacts on other components of biodiversity?	Non	Non prévu	
c. If the project plans any infrastructure for PA management or visitor use (e.g., watch tower,		Construction ou rehaussement ou arasement de digues en terre de protection des rizières; infrastructures de stockage du	Component 2: Works related to the rehabilitation of dikes and other measures to protect fields identified for rice production

³ See Annex of the ESMS Standard on Cultural Heritage, available at www.iucn.org/esms

⁴ Areas important to threatened species according to IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, important to endemic or restricted-range species or to migratory and congregatory species; areas representing key evolutionary processes, providing connectivity with other critical habitats or key ecosystem services; highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems (e.g. to be determined in future by the evolving IUCN Red List of Ecosystems); areas identified as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and subsets such as important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), important Plant Areas (IPAs), important Sites for Freshwater Biodiversity or Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites.

tourisms facilities, access roads), is there a risk of adverse impacts on biodiversity, (consider the construction and use phases)?		riz. La construction de digues a des impacts négatifs sur la biodiversité mais, dans l'esprit du projet l'arasement et la dépollérisation des anciennes rizières aura au contraire des impacts positifs sur la restauration des mangroves et de leur biodiversité	need to be implemented with appropriate consideration of potential ecosystem impacts. This risk seems negligible as it is expected that the experts hired for designing the works will have an appropriate ecological background. Component 1 (rehabilitation of mangroves): only positive biodiversity impacts are expected.
d. If the project promotes ecotourism, is there a risk of adverse impacts to biodiversity, e.g., due to water/waste disposal, disturbance of flora/fauna, overuse of sites, slope erosion etc.)?	non		
4. Will the project introduce or translocate species as a strategy for species conservation or ecosystem restoration (e.g. erosion control, dune stabilisation or reforestation)? If yes, provide details and answer questions a-d		Il est prévu de restaurer des forêts et reboiser certaines parcelles de mangroves mais toujours à partir des espèces natives. Une grande question est la disponibilité des semences ou plants natifs selon les besoins et donc l'éventualité d'utiliser d'autres espèces d'autres localités du pays comme alternative plus rapide	
5. Does the project involve plantation development or production of living natural resources (e.g., agriculture, animal husbandry or aquaculture)? If yes, provide details and answer questions a-d		Possibilité de développer certaines activités agricoles en plus du riz (maraichage, ostréculture) et développement d'alternatives aux cultures sur brûlis (agro-écologie). Il n'est pas prévu d'introduire de nouvelles espèces.	
Answer only if you answered yes to items 4 or 5 above.			
a. Does this project involve non-native species or is there a risk of introducing non-native species inadvertently?	yes	Non, mais l'extension du cajou est un problème récurrent à prendre en considération dans les zones de plateau (marqueur foncier)	If invasive behaviour of cashew trees is considered as a threat to ecosystem restoration, managing/controlling it might be included as additional activity – to be reflected on by the PPG team .
b. If a.is yes, is there a risk that these species might develop invasive behaviour?	non		It is understood that the project will favour the use of native tree and mangrove species; however it is explained that seeds or plants might be lacking, hence the need to source non-native (to this particular ecosystem) plants/seeds from elsewhere in the country. As preparation of the PPG phase IUCN needs to (1) either confirm that there are no risks of invasive behaviour when using non-native plants/seeds from elsewhere in the country or (2) provide for developing a clear protocol guiding the plant/seed procurement which will be need to be referred to in the ProDoc (e.g. as project activity).
c. Is there a risk that the project might create other pathways for spreading invasive species (e.g. through creation of corridors, introduction of facilitatory species, import of commodities, tourism or movement of boats)?		A priori, non	
d. Is there a risk that species introduction causes adverse impacts on local people's livelihood?	non		

6. Is there a risk that the project negatively affects water flows on-site or downstream (including increases or decreases in peak and flood flows and low flows) through extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water (e.g., through dams, reservoirs, canals, levees, river basin developments, groundwater extraction) or through other activities?	yes	Il pourra y avoir diversion très localement dans les zones de récupération de rizière au travers des digues de ceinture protégeant les parcelles des invasions de la mer, selon des technologies traditionnelles éprouvées (digues en terre)	The risks seems small and manageable as proven traditional techniques will be employed and it is expected that the experts hired for designing the works will have an appropriate ecological background.
7. Is there a risk that the project negatively affects water dynamics, river connectivity or the hydrological cycle in ways other than direct changes of water flows (e.g., water infiltration and aquifer recharge, sedimentation)? Also consider reforestation projects as originators of such impacts.	non	La reforestation ou l'aménagement des plaines en agroforesterie devraient favoriser l'infiltration de l'eau, donc limiteraient les eaux de ruissellement arrivant dans les bas-fonds	Only positive impacts are expected.
8. Is there a risk that the project affects water quality of waterways (e.g., through diffuse water pollution from agricultural run-off or other activities)?	non		
9. Is there a risk that the project affects ecosystem functions and services not covered above, in particular those on which local communities depend for their livelihoods?	yes	Localement dans les zones de rizières de mangrove, suite à leur destruction	Impacts on abandoned mangrove rice fields are expected to be negligible compared to the overall benefits of the mangrove restoration – taking into consideration that the mangrove used for rice-growing (Avicennia mangroves) are less rich in biodiversity than the Rhizophora mangroves growing on the outer edges.
10. In case the project promotes the use of living natural resources (e.g., by proposing production systems or harvest plans), is there a risk that this might lead to unsustainable use of resources?		C'est une possibilité dans la mesure où le projet proposera des alternatives économiques basées sur le commerce de ressources sauvages (miel, poisson, coquillage, pharmacopée, bois, fruits, etc.). Limites à étudier	Assessing sustainable harvest/abstraction levels should be conceptualized as a project activity .
11. Does the project intend to use pesticides, fungicides or herbicides (biocides)? If yes, provide details and answer questions a-b	non		
a. Have alternatives to the use of biocides been rigorously considered or tested?			
b. Has a pest management plan been established?			
12. In case the project intends to use biological pest management techniques, has the potential of adversely affecting biodiversity been ruled out?		Essai de normalisation et de test mais à suivre	A decision to use insect predators as biological pest management practice will require a specific risk assessment which would be done during project implementation upon such decision; this needs to be stated in the ProDoc as requirement.
13. Is there a risk that the project will cause adverse environmental impacts in a wider area of influence (landscape/ watershed, regional or global levels) including transboundary impacts?	non		
14. Is there a risk that consequential developments triggered by the project will have adverse impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services? Is there a risk of adverse cumulative impacts generated together with other known or planned projects in the sites?		Les zones de restauration et d'agriculture pourraient attirer des immigrants, en particulier de pays voisins, d'autant plus que d'autres projets complémentaires prévoient la réhabilitation des routes et la facilitation des transports	The risk of cumulative impacts should be monitored during project implementation . A respective provision needs to be included in the ProDoc .

<p>Standard triggered? Yes / No / TBD - Explain why</p> <p>Are assessments required to better understand the impacts and identify mitigation measures?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>While biodiversity impacts are considered to be predominantly positive, there are a few issues that need further investigation or clarification, hence triggering the application of the Standard.</p> <p>As explained above some of the issues need to be clarified during the PPG phase (either by the PPG team or IUCN), others will only need to be addressed during project implementation. In case of the latter, this will need to be specifically stated in the ProDoc as requirement.</p>
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C. Other social or environmental impacts

C1: Other social impacts			
	Project proponent		IUCN ESMS Reviewer
	Yes, no, n/a, TBD	Answer question, provide further detail where relevant	Comments, additional considerations
<p>1. Is there a risk that the project affects human rights (e.g., right to self-determination, to education, to health, or cultural rights) – other than those of indigenous peoples which are dealt with in the previous standard? Differentiate between women and men, where applicable.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Le droit des femmes à la terre est à approfondir selon les sites et les communautés. Elles risquent de travailler plus sans davantage de bénéfices</p>	<p>Assessing land and resource rights of selected groups (e.g. women, youth etc.) in the project sites should be included in the rights assessment undertaken by the PPG team (mentioned in section A). This should provide an understanding whether there are any groups whose rights are not recognized and whose livelihoods might be at risk when promoting land-use changes.</p>
<p>2. Is there a risk that the project creates or aggravates inequalities between women and men or adversely impacts the situation or livelihood conditions of women or girls?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Cet aspect doit faire l'objet d'analyse et pris en compte</p>	<p>The potential to contribute to or aggravate inequalities between women and men or otherwise adversely affect the situation of women and girls should be looked at as part of the socio-economic and gender analysis carried out by the PPG team.</p>
<p>3. Explain whether the project use opportunities to secure and, when appropriate, enhance the economic, social and environmental benefits to women?</p>		<p>L'un des deux principaux objectifs du projet est de renforcer la sécurité alimentaire et l'accès à la terre mais les conséquences pour la situation des femmes n'a pas été analysée pour le moment</p>	<p>Positive impacts on the workload of women are expected through wood-saving stoves and improvements in crop transport and milling. Opportunities for targeting project activities more specifically to women, e.g. capacity building, access to income-generating activities should be explored by the PPG team.</p>
<p>4. Explain whether the project provide, when appropriate and consistent with national policy, for measures that strengthen women's rights and access to land and resources?</p>		<p>Non analysé mais sera pris en considération</p>	<p>Opportunities for strengthening women's rights should be explored by the PPG team.</p>
<p>5. Is there a risk that the project benefits women and men in unequal terms that cannot be justified as affirmative action?⁵</p>	<p>yes</p>	<p>Non analysé mais sera pris en considération</p>	

⁵ Affirmative action is a measure designed to overcome prevailing inequalities by favouring members of a disadvantaged group who suffer from discrimination. However, if not designed appropriately these measures could aggravate the situation of a previously advantaged groups leading to conflicts and social unrest.

6. Is there a risk that the project might negatively affect vulnerable groups ⁶ in terms of material or non-material livelihood conditions or contribute to their discrimination or marginalisation (only issues not captured in any of the sections above)?	yes	Non analysé mais sera pris en considération	The potential to negatively affect vulnerable groups should be looked at as part of the socio-economic analysis undertaken by the PPG team .
7. Is there a risk that the project would stir or exacerbate conflicts among communities, groups or individuals? Also consider dynamics of recent or expected migration including displaced people.	yes	Il existe des possibilités de conflits d'accès à la terre au niveau des plateaux en raison de dynamiques de migration et de déplacement (conflit en Casamance) en provenance de pays limitrophes	To be looked at as part of the stakeholder analysis drafted by IUCN .
8. Is there a risk that the project affects community health and safety (incl. risks of spreading diseases, human-wildlife conflicts)?	yes	Risques courants (paludisme, bilharziose); possibilités de conflits entre les hippopotames et les rizières	Health risks that are clearly attributable to project activities should be looked at by the PPG team and addressed with mitigation measures. The team should also investigate the risk of triggering human-wildlife conflicts between rice farmers and hippopotamus; if risks are confirmed these need to be addressed by mitigation measures.
9. Is there a risk that a water resource management project could lead to an outbreak of water-related disease?		Voir ci-dessus	
10. Might the project be directly or indirectly involved in forced labour and/or child labour?	Yes	A priori non, quoique l'agriculture des mangroves nécessite des forces de travail élevées	The risk seems to be addressed by the project as it plans to provide funding to hire groups of labourers.
11. Is the project likely to induce immigration or significant increases in population density which might trigger environmental or social problems (with special consideration to women)?		A priori non à court terme. Mais à voir à moyen terme	This risk needs to be monitored during project implementation ; hence a provision needs to be added in the ProDoc .
12. Is there a risk that the project could negatively affect the livelihoods of local communities indirectly or through cumulative (due to interaction with other projects or activities, current or planned) or transboundary impacts?	non		
13. Is there a risk that the project affects the operation of dams or other built water infrastructure (reservoirs, irrigation systems, canals) e.g., by changing flows into those structures? If yes, has an inventory of existing water resources infrastructures in the project area been compiled and potential impacts analysed?	non		When planning water management structures - during project implementation - existing water infrastructures should be identified in order to judge the risks of causing damages. A respective provision needs to be added to the ProDoc .
14. Are there any statutory requirements for social impact assessments in the host country or is there a risk that the project might conflict with existing legal social frameworks including traditional frameworks and norms?		Oui, le projet devra se conformer à la loi sur l'évaluation des impacts sociaux et environnementaux des projets	An overview of statutory requirements should be provided by IUCN .
C2: Other environmental impacts			
	Project proponent		IUCN ESMS Reviewer
	Yes, no, n/a, TBD	Answer question, provide further detail where relevant	Comments, additional considerations
1. Will the project lead to increased waste production, in particular hazardous waste?	non		

⁶ Depending on the context vulnerable groups could be landless, elderly, disabled or displaced people, children, ethnic minorities, people living in poverty, marginalised or discriminated individuals or groups.

2. Is the project likely to cause pollution or degradation of soil, soil erosion or siltation?	non		
3. Might the project cause pollution to air or create other nuisances such as dust, traffic, noise or odour?	non		
4. Will the project lead to significant increases of greenhouse gas emissions?	non		
5. Is there a risk that the project triggers consequential development activities which could lead to adverse environmental impacts, cumulative impacts due to interaction with other projects (current or planned) or to transboundary impacts (consider only issues not captured under the Biodiversity Standard)?	non		
6. Are there any statutory requirements for environmental impact assessments in the host country the project needs to adhere to or is there a risk that the project might conflict with existing environmental regulations?		Pas de conflit, le projet se conformera aux exigences sociales et environnementales du pays	An overview of statutory requirements should be provided by IUCN .
<p>Are any significant negative environmental or social risks expected? Are further assessments required to better understand impacts?</p> <p>Have measures for avoiding impacts already been considered? Are they sufficient?</p>	Yes	<p>A few social risks have been identified but also the recommendation to seek further opportunities for social benefits. These issues will need to be studied during the PPG phase, either by the PPG team or by IUCN (as indicated above). It is expected that IUCN' experience working with local communities in the region / sites will be a valuable input to the socio-economic and gender analysis.</p> <p>Development of mitigation measures should be done in consultation with affected groups. If time is constraint during the PPG phase these participatory processes should be continued during the inception phase. This should be led by the sociologist who will be part of the project team as indicated in the PIF. The sociologist should further be in charge of monitoring social risk issues that might come up at a later stage.</p>	

D. Climate change risks (Risks caused by a failure to adequately take the effects of climate change on people and ecosystem into consideration)			
	Project proponent		IUCN ESMS Reviewer
	<i>Yes, no, n/a, TBD</i>	<i>Answer question, provide further detail where relevant</i>	<i>Comments, additional considerations</i>
1. Is the project area prone to specific climate hazards (e.g., floods, droughts, wildfires, landslides, cyclones, storm surges, etc.)?		Oui les zones sont très vulnérables aux inondations; les zones de forêts et de savanes sont vulnérables aux feux. Les rizières sont très sensibles aux aléas des précipitations	
2. Are changes in biophysical conditions in the project area triggered by climate change expected to impact people's livelihoods? Are some groups more susceptible than others (e.g., women or vulnerable groups)?		Montée du niveau marin affecte les communautés côtières concernées par le projet : inondations, salinisation des terres, qualité de l'eau	
3. Is there a risk that current or projected climate variability and changes might affect the implementation of project activities or their effectiveness and the sustainability of the project (e.g., through risk and events such as landslides, erosion, flooding, or droughts)?	Yes	La variabilité des précipitations affecte toutes les formes de riziculture ; la montée du niveau marin affecte les capacités humaines de protection des périmètres rizières et affecte la distribution des mangroves. La montée du niveau marin affecte la qualité de l'eau et des terres. Il est possible qu'à moyen terme certaines communautés devront se déplacer pour ces	<p>It is understood that future flooding levels/ sea level rise will be taken into account when designing activities for mangrove renaturalization and restoration of rice field the project, e.g. by raising the height of the ring dikes and by analysing adaptability of mangrove to rising sea levels.</p> <p>In addition, it is recommended that at the end of the PPG</p>

		différentes raisons.	phase the PPG team - supported by IUCN - systematically checks all project activities on climate risks. Risks should be monitored during project implementation .
4. Could project activities potentially increase the vulnerability of local communities and the ecosystem to current or future climate variability and changes (e.g., through risks and events such as landslides, erosion, flooding or droughts)?		Le projet est conçu en grande partie pour combattre autant que possible la vulnérabilité des communautés, en particulier dans le domaine de la sécurité alimentaire.	While it is the intention to reduce vulnerability, the PPG team supported by IUCN should nevertheless assess whether there are risks that project activities might inadvertently trigger vulnerability of communities or of ecosystems. Risks should be monitored during project implementation .
5. Explain whether the project seek opportunities to enhance the adaptive capacity of communities and ecosystem to climate change?		L'objectif de restauration des mangroves contribue quant à lui à protéger la côte de l'érosion, séquestration du carbone et biodiversité. Le projet devra envisager de répondre à ces attentes	
<i>Are negative impacts expected from the project?</i>		While overall the risks seem to be relatively low given the project's focus on climate change adaptation, care needs to be taken when designing project activities in order to avoid maladaptation and ensure sustainability of the investments and practices promoted by the project. Hence, the PPG team - supported by IUCN – needs to identify and assess, (i) potential impacts of climate variability/change on the effectiveness and sustainability of project activities and (ii) the risk of project activities increasing vulnerability of the local communities and ecosystem to current or future climate variability and changes; and to ensure risk avoidance or mitigation when designing project activities.	