

Tool 2b. The Full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). Verification Assessment.

INSTRUCTIONS:

How to use this tool:

This tool is **valid for both We Effect and partner organisations.**

- First, use the Tool 1 (ESIA screening assessment) to define whether use the tool 2a (simplified ESIA) or 2b (full ESIA) in the sub-programme / project.
- **In any case, it is recommended that a simplified ESIA should be conducted before funding is secured as part of the project development/design stage as part of the context analysis for an application/proposal. Also, because it can happen that the findings in the simplified ESIA informs the need of the development of the full ESIA.**
- If a full ESIA is required, the simplified ESIA is a starting point for it.
- **Who needs to be involved in this assessment to determine a simplified or full ESIA for a funded project?**
 1. The We Effect **project leader/Programme Director (i.e. the person responsible for implementing the project/programme)**
 2. The involved partner organisation(s), and
 3. The ECCR focal points or the Global ECCR Advisor.

How to answer the questions:

This tool includes mandatory and optional questions. **The optional questions are specifically marked, and all other questions are mandatory.**

The optional questions consider specific issues such as the rights-based approach, shrinking civic space and conflict sensitive approach. You are strongly encouraged to ask partners to complete the optional questions as well.

Please use the probing questions under each question as a guide.

Tool 2b. The Full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment(ESIA) report template

This tool should be used if the screening assessment (Tool 1) results determine that a **full ESIA should be conducted**. It is a template, and it must be used during the inception phase of a project. Please be aware that based on the results of the ESIA there might need to be changes to the LFA. It is **valid for both We Effect and partner organisations**.

Appendix 1 are **ToRs** for contracting an **external ESIA consultant** and **Appendix 2** is a **questionnaire** template to be used by the ESIA consultant and We Effect staff when having focal group discussions with farmers, individual interviews with key informants and the unions and when visiting the factory sites.

Impacts of the sub-programme on the area and community

1. What is the focus of the sub-programme / project (it can be multiple options)?

- ☒ Advocacy activities
- ☐ Women's economic empowerment
- ☐ Cooperatives
- ☐ Housing
- ☒ Agriculture sector activities / production activities
- ☒ Capacity building activities
- ☐ Value chain activities / activities at factory level

2. Is ECCR the principle focus of the programme/project?

Yes.

3. What are the issues that the sub-programme / project is aiming to resolve (e.g. low productivity in the cotton sector or limited ownership of land for women or limited economic opportunities for women)?

Al Jaba'a like other villages in the West Bank, has a village experiences several political, environmental and socioeconomic problems that affect the people own sustainable lifestyle. On one hand, land degradation, deterioration of biodiversity, water shortage, absence of a public sewage network, lack of a solid waste management service, and air pollution are considered among the major environmental problems in the Al Jaba'a village. In addition the lack of sufficient lighting infrastructure and high cost of electricity, added complexity to the villagers in getting a safe environment for living specially for women and children. On the other hand, the Israeli occupation practices represented by the construction of bypass roads, Israeli settlements, military bases and the segregation wall as well as the uprooting of trees have contributed to changing the environmental features of the Jaba'a village. Of particular concern is the aggression faced by villagers, especially from illegal settlers on their Shabbat, when they frequently cause problems for playing Palestinian children. The village needs a safe haven, especially on weekends.

4. How will the sub-programme / project solve the problem?

The project will promote the sustainability activities and practices for the environmental benefits among rural Palestinian villages as well as to increase climate change resilience. This will be done through implementing environmental friendly model at Al Jaba'a locality and that can be replicated by other Palestinian rural communities. This environmental friendly pilot project includes a number of interventions that will serve the targeted community in a nature-based solutions including:

- 1) Utilizing the renewable solar energy for Ecofriendly Park and street lighting system which relay on most current innovative environmental friendly technologies that are available in the local market for solar renewable energy generation.
- 2) Improving community based tourism and fostering public engagement and education to ensure that Jaba'a village successfully adapt to the inevitable climate changes ahead. This will be done through: establishing the ecofriendly village park to include, solar panels, composting unit, solid wastes handing containers, forestry trees, irrigation network, recreational site with Palestinian plants and crops, and other related environmental facilities.
- 3) There are few recreation sites considered appropriate for young unmarried women. They are happy and safe in small friendships groups visiting the newly-built Al Jaba'a garden.
- 4) The garden provides a safe space for children to run and play. However, it still requires better railings to be constructed on its steep sides.
- 5) As construction reaches its conclusion, it is necessary to consider putting in a ramp for people with mobility issues (the garden is inaccessible for people with disabilities at present).
- 6)

5. What method will you use to collect the ESIA data?

Several methods were used to collect the required information and data such as:

- Consultation with stakeholders at local levels.
- Workshops.
- Field visits.

6. Could the sub-programme / project have any negative effects on the environment, including the climate or increase vulnerability to disasters?

The environmental and social risk associated with implementing the project is assessed as low. The project will mainly have positive social and environmental impacts, but if not managed adequately, it can have unintended negative impacts. The project interventions are small in size with low impact. The proposed activities will not have any long-term adverse impacts on the natural or physical environment, including the climate or increase vulnerability to disaster. However, at the implementation phase, the project may have a potential for a temporary environmental impacts on the environment. These anticipated potential environmental impacts may include: noise nuisance, dust release, soil contamination, air contamination, natural habitats disturbance and landscape disturbance. These impacts may occur during the implementation phase which will not produce long term damages. Therefore, a mitigation measures are required

to be carried out to mitigate and eliminate any damage to the environment.

The garden, especially its new technological equipment, requires ongoing maintenance to fulfil the mandate of sustainability. Weather conditions are harsh, and there will be a high number of users of the space. These factors will reduce the life of the new equipment unless it receives proper maintenance. Care is needed to prevent garbage building up. The gardens need to be tended every week. It is strongly advised to develop a long-term management plan and monitoring process to ensure maintenance is ongoing.

7. Has the sub-programme / project been adjusted to avoid, or reduce, and manage the negative effects on the environment?

Yes

Short-term negative impacts can be mitigated and avoided by the proper mitigation and monitoring plans.

Assessed Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Risk level and Impact Significance
Waste generated during the implementation phase would cause a water, soil and agricultural land pollution	Cleaning the area from accumulated solid waste materials by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit direct disposal of solid into nearby agricultural land. Solid Waste will be contained within the boundary of the park and removed at regular intervals to an appropriate solid waste disposal site, Special solid waste bins will be established in certain places at the park To avoid adverse impacts due to pesticides, procurement of pesticides will not be promoted 	low
Air and noise pollution generated by passing, parking, or unloading goods.	Minimizing dust, noise and air pollution levels using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> water spray, or wind barriers during the implementation phase Controlling movement within the work area 	Low
Labor and working conditions for staffs directly employed under and are not up to the standards	Insuring staff safety by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing workers with protective. hearing devices and breathing masks. Safety and awareness signs should be fixed when are needed and required. Under no circumstances will child labour be allowed Construction work shall be limited to daylight hours, Develop safety operational procedures 	Low
Natural habitats disturbance and landscape disturbance	Avoiding the disturbance of native flora habitats by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> preventing the soil erosion causes through planting the surrounded area with special type of 	Low

	attractive and native plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean the park and the surrounding areas continuously. • Train stakeholders about ecosystem services, to be aware of sensitive flora and fauna and to apply best practices for their protection • conserving, reusing and replanting the topsoil 	
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8. Could the sub-programme / project offer any positive contributions to an environmentally sustainable environment?

The project will mainly have positive social and environmental impacts. The project intervention will contribute positively in three main outcomes, that are: (1) provide an environmental friendly model that can be replicated in other Palestinian villages, (2) promote rural tourism through creating an eco-friendly park; and (3) improve public safety and recreational opportunities, especially for women and children. Moreover, the intervention will result in the creation of new job opportunities and in the promotion of environmentally friendly and climate resilient practices. It should be noted that the eco-friendly park will serve as a demonstration site that will disseminate and promote the acceptance of environmental technologies for solving environmental problems among local community members, support local economies as well as improve environmental services for local and foreign guest/hikers on the trail at the village.

9. Has the sub-programme / project been adjusted to enhance the positive contributions on the environment?

Yes.

Optional questions: Please note 10, 11 and 12 are optional although you are strongly encouraged to answer the questions.

10. We Effect defines a conflict sensitive approach as: (1) analysing and understanding the context and the impact of conflict or risk of conflict, (2) ensuring that our intervention or programme at a bare minimum does no harm, but also that the programme is adapted to minimise negative and maximise positive impacts on conflict and peace. We Effect considers conflict-affected countries to range from countries with civil wars to contexts in which conflict amongst communities is less obvious, but communities face threats and insecurity, which might escalate into conflict and violence. We Effect recognises gender and age inequalities as a driver of conflict and therefore, in adopting a CSA, the organisation works to shift harmful social norms that perpetuate gender inequality. This is particularly important in all We Effect projects in recognition of the multiple stigma and exclusion that women can experience. We Effect also tries to ensure that sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) is addressed in programming. Based on this definition could the sub- programme/project worsen the impact of conflict or increased the vulnerability or risk to any population or group?

No it doesn't have any risk to population or groups. The project has proactively identified opportunities to include a wide number of rights-bearers as beneficiaries, especially those who are made vulnerable to violence from illegal settlers at present. This project offers a safe space for young women and men, boys and girls, on weekends.

11. What has been proposed to ensure a conflict sensitive approach in this sub-programme/project?

The project specifically aims to reduce contact with illegal settlers, especially on Saturday, which is a day that often sees clashes between settlers and Palestinian children. In its implementation will be focus on several issues to ensure the application of do-no-harm, and adapted to minimize negative and maximize positive impacts on the conflict. Among these issues are: strengthened cooperation between stakeholders, strengthened civil society, gender mainstreamed, enhanced

public awareness and economic empowerment. Moreover, the project will be addresses interests and rights of all the community members.

12. To what extent will this project recognise and affirm the linkages between the triple nexus of conflict, environment and human rights?

The project offers a safe space beyond reach of illegal settler assaults. As such, it aims to foster full respect for human rights, dignity, culture, and the natural resource-based livelihoods of ethnic groups in the targeted community. The project will be implemented in an ongoing conflict context where the Israeli Occupation is the main obstacle that the Palestinian faces and affect their rights. The occupied West Bank was divided into three areas – A, B and C – as part of the Oslo Accords, signed by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel in 1993 and 1995. But the outcomes of the Oslo Accords have instead left Israel in complete control of the Palestinian economy, nature resources, as well as its civil and security matters in more than 60 percent of the West Bank, designated as Area C. Israel has restricted Palestinians from building on, or even accessing, much of the land in Area C, regularly denying requests for building permits.

Al Jab'a is bordered from its four sides by the Israeli segregation wall and the illegal Israeli settlements; Betar 'Illit, from the north, Geva'ot and Rosh Zurim settlements from the east, and the Green Line (1949 Armistice Line) borders it from the west. Al Jab'a village lies on a total area of 7969 dunums. According to Oslo Agreement, 96.5 percent of the total area of the village was classified as area C, open-agricultural land, and the remaining part of the village (3.5 percent of the total area) was classified as area B, which represents the Palestinian urban areas in the village.

Climate change and environmental degradation impacts on the area

13. What are the current and projected impacts of climate change and environmental degradation in the sub-programme / project area(s)?

Like other villages in the West Bank, Al Jab'a village experiences several environmental and socioeconomic problems that affect the people own sustainable lifestyle. land degradation, deterioration of biodiversity, water shortage, absence of a public sewage network, lack of a solid waste management service, and noise and air pollution are considered among the major environmental problems in the Al Jab'a village and is being exacerbated by the adverse impacts of climate change.

Impacts on the rights-holders

14. What are the current and projected social impacts as a result of the identified climate change impacts and the environmental degradationissues?

The agricultural land at al Jaba'a has been affected directly by the climate change and environmental degradation. Changing precipitation patterns and drought events have a dramatic impacted the crop productivity and in some cases depleting of farmers' productive assets. These risks put the Jaba'a community at risk of reduction of income from agricultural activities and susceptibility to food insecurity that cause poverty and exacerbate existing social violence.

15. To what extent will the identified climate change impacts and environment degradation exacerbate or worsen existing conflict?

The ongoing Israeli occupation prevents Palestinians from enjoying recreational activities, especially on weekends, and from accessing resources and pursuing measures to support climate change adaptation

16. How will the identified negative effects of the intervention on the environment impact the targeted women and men?

Climate change and the environment degradation increasingly affects the livelihoods of people, experience especially negative impacts given their lack of capacity to prepare for and cope with the effects of a changing climate and the deterioration of the environment. Women and men experience these impacts differently given their livelihood activities, or sociocultural norms. A negative coping mechanism in response to ongoing stress from illegal occupation has been to tighten patriarchal control over women, adding an additional form of restriction to their safe movement. In particular, the ability to adopt the green practices may be different for women and men depending on the assets they have access to or control of or the type of and the sociocultural context, which determines their rights, roles, and responsibilities. Therefore, to tackle the negative impact on the targeted woman and man, the project will take into account the interests of all stakeholders and it is designed to ensure equal and all-inclusive representation of all women and youth. In particular the green practices will implemented in a way that does not disadvantage women and youth; the most at-risk groups will be included in designing and planning the innovation practices, and later in its implementation phases. Care must be exercised to ensure that the men in charge of the garden, who are members of the village council, actually understand and are committed to their maintenance responsibilities. They should not be allowed to dismiss maintenance activities as “women’s work” or offer any other reasons for not keeping the space clean, the solar panels well-swept, and the gardens tidy.

17. How will the identified positive contributions to environmental sustainability of the intervention impact the targeted women and men? Remember – it is not because the intervention contributes to environmental sustainability, that the programme / project necessarily contributes to gender equality and equity!

Climate change affects both women and men, sometimes in very different ways. For instance, increase the agriculture land degradation, droughts and increase of water shortages due to the climate change could have a different burden on women and men. For example, women roles as primary caregiving and providers of water and food make them more vulnerable when agricultural land is polluted and drought occur; and their subordinate role also makes access to recreational activities more challenging unless the men of the village agree on their using a safe public space such as the new garden. If male caretakers understand and agree to do the maintenance work required, the proposed Green practice will have a positive impact on environmental performance and climate change adaptation and mitigation since it inclusion of the 3R’s of solid waste management. Therefore, the implementation of this project will 1) enable women and men to

contribute, participate in and benefit equally from the proposed green practice, and 2) increase opportunities to improve the surrounding environment and performance and thus help the local rights-holders (all gender groups) become more resilient to address the consequences of environment deterioration and climate change.

Addressing the environmental-social impacts on the area

18. Has the sub-programme / project been adjusted to avoid, or reduce, and manage the negative effects on the social and gender dynamics?

Yes. However, there is some concern that men will not take care of technical equipment – while women have not been trained in caring for it. This challenge needs ongoing monitoring or the installed equipment will not last long enough to be considered "sustainable."

19. What has been proposed to reduce the negative impacts on social and gender dynamics within the community and promote positive contributions?

While the intervention has been designed to benefit men and women living in the targeted community, unintended adverse risks may affect gender dynamics there. It may unintended prevent a range of people from exercising their rights of participating in decision-making, access to information or to benefit from the project activities. By adopting participatory and conflict sensitive approaches, these potentially unintended negative impacts can be anticipated, avoided, minimized and managed through:

- All information on the project activities will be made easily accessible
- regular dialogues, consultations, and effective engagement of all affected population will be conducted throughout the project's lifetime,
- local stakeholder and community members will have a key role in the implementation and monitoring of the project activities,
- Information dissemination and awareness raising will pay particular potential to women, and youth,
- Building capacity for resilience equally, as well as the ability to address climate change,
- additional consultations with focus on gender to ensure an effective and equal participation of women will be conducted.

20. Could the sub-programme/project have any other positive impact on the social and gender dynamics within the community?

The project activities has strong leverage to promote social inclusion, provide a targeted approach for range of people to benefit from the projects activities, and ensure the project does no harm. The project will provide valuable insights into gender dynamics and drivers of change since it will address the adaptive capacity and gender equality as a critical for the advancement of everyone in the society and not for men alone. This will be done through giving the equal opportunity, strengthening the participation, and engagement of all of the population in the project cycle (planning, designing and implementing phases) as well as strengthening resilience to Climate Change and adaptive capacity.

As a recreational space suitable for the whole family, more work needs to be put into making the garden accessible to people who use mobility devices (build access ramps and disabled toilets).

21. Has the sub-programme / project been adjusted to enhance the positive contributions on the social and gender dynamics?

Yes.

22. What are the planned capacity building interventions to address (i) the identified negative and positive effects on the environment and community of the sub-programme / project, and (ii) the climate change impacts?

Capacity building training and workshops will be carried out to raise the awareness of men, youth and women in the field of the environment and climate change impacts.

23. Please fill in the ESIA management matrix and incorporate the mitigation measures into your activity plan. NB: Below are just examples in the table! Do not copy paste these.

Nr.	Climate change impact / Environmental issue/ Women's rights issue/Conflict issue	Issues identified by the rights-holders	Identified impacts from the ESIA analysis (technical angle)	Level of importance: Critical; High; Medium*	Mitigation measures / points of action (consider ECCR and social solutions)	Timeline	Frequency of monitoring	Budget / action	Source of finance / donor
Factory level – these are the processing sites (e.g. dairy processing sites, ginnery sites, coffee roasting sites, etc.)									
1	Women have limited decision making power	Weak participation by women	Women are not included in technical training on Environmentally Sound	Low Risk	Building the capacity on the gender support and capacity strengthening to organization members	< 5 months of the project	Semi-annually	SEK	
2	Natural habitats disturbance and landscape disturbance	The deterioration of the biodiversity, "native Plant species are disappearing and Loss in crop	Cutting trees and urbanization are affecting the biodiversity and Soil degradation	Low Risk	Avoiding the disturbance of native flora habitats by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preventing the soil erosion causes through planting the surrounded area with special type of attractive and native plants • Clean the park and the surrounding areas continuously. • Train stakeholders about ecosystem services, to be aware of sensitive flora and fauna and to apply best practices for their protection • conserving, reusing and replanting the topsoil 				

3	Waste generated during the implementation phase would cause a water, soil and agricultural land pollution	water, soil and agricultural land pollution	Improper waste management affecting the agricultural land and water resources	Low	<p>Prohibit direct disposal of solid and liquid waste into nearby water sources and agricultural land.</p> <p>Solid Waste will be contained within the boundary of the Olive Mill and removed at regular intervals to an appropriate solid waste disposal or recycling bins.</p> <p>Leachate (wastewater) will be collected in a Special storage tank and removed at regular intervals to an appropriate waste disposal</p> <p>Special solid waste bins will be established in certain places at the mill</p> <p>Applying a permanent periodic detection plan and continuous maintenance process for the system</p>	6-12 months of the project	Annually	SEK	
Farmer level / Right-holder level									
1	Labor and working conditions for staffs directly employed and are not up to the standards				<p>Insuring staff safety by:</p> <p>Providing workers with protective. hearing devices and breathing masks. Safety and awareness signs should be fixed when are needed and required.</p> <p>Under no circumstances will child labour be allowed</p> <p>ction work shall be limited to</p>	6-12 months of the project	Annually	SEK	We Effect / EU

					daylight hours, Develop safety operational procedures				
2	Women have Limited access to participate or benefit of the proposed intervention	Lack of meaningful participation by women would therefore undermine the effectiveness and sustainability of project activities	Women are not included in technical training on Environmentally Sound management	low	<p>Ensure that regular dialogues, consultations, and effective engagement of all affected population</p> <p>Building equally women and men's resilience, and ability to address climate change,</p> <p>Take into consideration (women's needs)</p>	6-12 months of the project	Annually		

* Level of importance: **Critical; High; or Medium**

- **Critical:** Implemented < 6 months
- **High:** 6-12 months
- **Medium:** > 12-18 months

24. Based on the ESIA management matrix, kindly formulate an explicit objective and planned result for improved environmental sustainability of the sub-programme / project.

Please enter the main objective / intermediary objective(s) here.

Please enter the planned results here.

25. Based on the ESIA management matrix, kindly formulate measures to achieve the objective: results, indicators, activities, capacities and budget. Please note that this is just a template – if there is a different LFA and/or resultsframework template demanded by the donor, use that one. Do not double the work.

This table needs to be filled in by the EIA consultant in cooperation (e.g. in a workshop) with **the involved partner organisation and We Effect staff** (e.g. the ECCR focal point).

NB: Please look at the process and status indicators in **Box 2**, and to use already developed indicators and activities from We Effect's **ECCR action plan** (that relates to strategic objective 1 and 2 of the action plan).

Main objective and/or intermediary objective(s)	Outcomes	Results	Indicators	Activities	Capacities	Budget
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Appendix 1: Standard ToRs for contracting an ESIA consultant

Background

Environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) are required when planning a project to: minimize environmental risks, sustainably use natural resources; build resilience; adapt to the impacts of climate change; and mitigate the project contributions to global warming. ESIA's include measures to mitigate against anticipated negative impacts to the environment and people.

Purpose of the pre-study

The purpose of the ESIA is twofold:

- a) To identify and assess the potential negative and positive environmental and social impacts of the project.
- b) To determine to what extent current and projected climate change and environmental degradation will impact the sustainability of the project, and the livelihoods of the *[enter the targeted right-holders here]*.

Scope of work

The ESIA

One ESIA will be conducted per country of intervention, and hence one per involved partner organisation. The partners that shall undertake the ESIA are:

- *[Name of partner 1]*
- *[Name of partner 2]*
- *[Name of partner 3]*
- Etc.

The ESIA considers the main actors and different stages of the *[entre name of value chain]*. The recommendations (i.e. mitigation measures) that emanates from the ESIA will be integrated into an ESIA management matrix and serve as basis for the project proposal.

These recommendations will be realised during the implementation phase of the project, as different activities (and part of the project activity plan). The results framework of the project will be updated accordingly.

The ESIA recommendations will be followed up and reported on an annual basis (via annual reports). During the mid-term evaluation of the project, We Effect staff will conduct spot-checks to ensure that the ESIA recommendations are being implemented and followed-up on by the involved partners.

At the final stage of the project, an evaluation will be conducted by We Effect staff, and a final ESIA evaluation report will be attached to the project evaluation report as an appendix.

The ESIA consultant

For each country, and during a 2-weeks process, the ESIA consultant is expected to:

- *[this first part might have to be adjusted depending on if it is a housing or a rural development programme / project]*. Conduct the ESIA at (1) the *[entre the name of the crop/product here]* production level; (2) the processing level; and (3) the storage and waste management level. It is expected of the ESIA consultant to use We Effect's Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Tool Box, comprehending (A) an environmental and climate screening assessment, and (B) an ESIA report template, including an ESIA management matrix.
- Cover the following different environmental and climate aspects: (1) Land, water, and air; (2)

Agrochemicals; (3) Biological diversity; (4) Energy; (5) Climate change and environmental degradation impacts; (6) Socio-economic effects; and (7) Capacity building.

- Write and submit an ESIA report, comprehending ESIA recommendations / mitigation measures, and an ESIA management matrix. It is highly likely that some of the recommendations will related to the implementation of *[agricultural OR environmentally sustainable]* practices that will support the rights-holders to build resilience, adapt to the impacts of climate change, and contribute to environmental sustainability. *[If a rural development programme/project]:* In this respect, We Effect will provide the ESIA consultant with a table comprehending different categories of recommended sustainable agricultural land management (SALM) practices per agroecological zone.

Methodology

The methodology applied should include the following activities:

- Workshop with the three partner organisations on the undertaking of an ESIA and how to work with the recommendations
- Focal group discussions with the targeted rights-holders (mixed, and non-mixed groups) in each country of intervention
- Individual interviews with partner organisation staff
- Field visits

Outputs

The following are the key outputs of the assignment conducted by the ESIA consultant:

- An ESIA report, with recommendations / mitigation measures based on results from field visits, focal group discussions with the smallholder cotton farmers, and individual interviews with partner organisations staff. *[If a rural development programme/project]:* Recommended SALM practices are expected to be part of the mitigation measures.
- An ESIA management matrix

The following are the key outputs of the assignment ensured by We Effect:

- A workshop with respective partners organisations and rights-holders on the inclusion / integration of the recommendations / mitigation measures into the results framework and activity plan

Time- and work plan

The estimated time for conducting:

- The ESIA: **2 weeks per country (conducted by the ESIA consultant)**
- A workshop with partners and rights-holders to discuss findings and integrate recommendations into the results framework and activity plan of the project: **2 days per country (conducted by We Effect)**

Budget

The budget for the ESIA is estimated to be *[X]* SEK per ESIA, and thus a total of *[X]* SEK covering professional fees and reimbursable expenses such as local and international travel, accommodation, per diem, stationery, and communication.

The budget for the workshop and focal group discussions with rights-holders is estimated to be *[X]* SEK / country.

Expertise required

The consultant must:

- Be an ESIA certified officer by relevant authority in respective country
- Have at least 5-years' experience in conducting ESIAs in the *[X] value chain*
- Have experience in conducting ESIAs in a participatory manner
- Have experience in conducting ESIAs with civil society organisations, and *[farmer-based / member-based]* organisations
- Have a clear understanding in the difference between climate change adaptation, mitigation, resilience and disaster risk reduction.
- Have a clear understanding of methods that can be used to support *[type in the target group here]* and *[type in the type of organisation here]* organisations to build resilience, adapt to the impacts of climate change adaptation, and contribute to environmental and social sustainability.
- Have an Agricultural and Environmental Science background
- Be fluent in *[English, and/or Spanish]* and local language

Appendix 2: Environmental & Social Impact Assessments: Questionnaire at Factory level and Farmer level

Section 1. Questions / issues to think about when visiting the processing/factory sites

Types of farm products

- Is the product (e.g. coffee, cotton) produced organically or not?
- If it is not organic, do you know what types of agrochemicals the product is treated with?

Types of energy sources

- What type(s) of electricity source(s) are you mainly using? For example: grid, diesel generator, solar power, etc.

Water treatment systems

- Do you have a way of measuring the amount of water that is used in the process?
- Do you have any types of water treatment systems in place to filter the waste water or is it directly released into the water streams nearby?
- Do you have a water management plan in place to use the water effectively and to protect the water streams?

Waste management systems

- Do you have a waste management plan in place at the processing site(s)?
- What types of waste products do you have at the site (e.g. plastics, metals, organic waste, etc.)?
- How are the waste products handled?

Use of protective gear of employees

- Are the employees wearing protecting gear during the processing process? E.g. gloves, masks, suits, etc.

Section 2: Questions for the focal group discussions (FGDs) with farmers

Task: To support the farmers in identifying HOW they are impacted by climate change (e.g. prolonged droughts, floods, unpredictable rainfalls, increase in pests and diseases, etc.) and HOW their farming activities are impacting the environment.

Impacts of climate change

1. Are you experiencing any changes in the climate?
2. If yes, which changes?
3. How is this impacting you and your farming activities? Here, focus on **each impact**.

For example:

Drought is impacting me, my family, the community and **our farming activities** in this way...

Floods are impacting me, my family, the community and **our farming activities** in this way...

Increased pests and diseases are impacting me, my family, the community and **our farming activities** in this way...

4. How are the women impacted? How are the men impacted?

Environmental degradation

Energy & deforestation

1. What materials do you use for cooking?
2. If you use firewood, where do you get the firewood from?
3. If you cut down the firewood in the forest nearby, how does this impact your farming activities in times of drought or heavy rains?
4. Are you connected to the electricity grid here? What other sources of energy do you use? Generator? Firewood?
5. Do you have issues with landslides here?
 - If yes, do you know why there are landslides?
 - Do you think farming activities could contribute to this?

Agrochemicals and chemical fertilizers

6. Are you applying any agrochemicals and chemical fertilizers (e.g. NPK, DAP) at your farm(s)?
 - If yes, do you know the names of the agrochemicals?
7. What types of protective gear are you wearing?
8. Have you had to apply more, less OR the same amounts of agrochemicals over the last 20 years?
 - If yes, why?
9. Have you identified any changes in soil fertility over the last 20 years?
 - If yes, what changes?
 - If yes, why do you think?
10. Have you identified any changes in water quality AND quantity over the last 20 years?
 - If yes, what changes?
 - If yes, why do you think?
11. What types of practices are you “adopting” to get increased yields?
12. Have you heard of sustainable agricultural land management (SALM) practices? For example: agroforestry, terraces, mulching, composting, etc.
 - If yes, can you give an example of one such practice that you are applying in your field / at your farm?

13. Are you working with bees / bee farming?

- If yes, can you elaborate a little bit on how this helps you improve your livelihood.

14. How often per month do you access agricultural extension services?

- Where do the officers come from? Private companies, NGOs, public services?
- Do you also use Smartphone applications? For instance, WhatsApp?
- Do you meet in groups to talk about farm knowledge? If yes, what types of groups is this?

Responsibilities for natural resource management

This question combines (a) who in the household that carries out household activities, and (b) who in the household that is mainly responsible for the decisions.

You could ask:

- Who is mainly responsible for cooking? Who is mainly applying agrochemicals in the fields? Who is mainly carrying for the small and the large livestock?
- Who takes the main decisions around what seeds to purchase? Who takes the main decisions about what agrochemicals to purchase?

Areas	Who is mainly carrying out the tasks?	Who is mainly responsible for the decisions?
Cooking		
Fetching water		
Cutting firewood		
Applying agrochemicals		
Small livestock		
Large livestock		
Crop activities (e.g. seeds, sowing, planting, ploughing, pruning, etc.)		

Section 3. Questions for the board of the Union

Impacts of climate change and environmental issues

1. Are you experiencing any changes in the climate?
2. If yes, which changes?
3. How is this impacting you and your farming activities? Here, focus on **each impact**.

Drought is impacting our members and **their farming activities** in this way...

Floods are impacting our members and **their farming activities** in this way...

Increased pests and diseases are impacting our members and **their farming activities** in this way...

4. How are the women impacted? How are the men impacted?

5. How are you supporting your members to handle the impacts of climate change? And to handle the risks related to a disaster?
6. How are you supporting your members to transition to more sustainable practices that do not lead to environmental degradation? E.g. phasing out of agrochemicals, switching to organic farming, handling waste, etc.
7. What preparedness measures do you have in place in case of drought and/or floods?

Environmental and climate governance

8. What types of steering documents do you have in place to address the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation issues? For instance, does the organisation have an environmental and climate policy and strategy in place? Are the measures integrated into the strategic plan/action plan of the organisation?
9. Has the organisation conducted a Governmental EIA?
10. If yes, can they show you the report? Have the results from the EIA been incorporated into the strategic plan of the organisation?
11. Do you have the in-house capacity and are you able to fund the necessary actions that emanated from the EIA report? E.g. sustainable waste treatment systems, substitute the diesel-powered generator with solar power, etc.?
12. How are you disseminating the findings to your members?
13. Are you collaborating with other actors to increase your capacity to address the identified impacts of climate change and environmental degradation issues? If yes, whom?

Agricultural extension services and capacity building

14. What types of services are you supplying your members with in order to address the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation issues?
15. Do you have extension officer staff that visits and trains your members? If yes:
 - a. How many are they against how many farmers? I.e. what is the ratio, extension officer to farmers?
 - b. What do they train your farmers in?
 - c. Are the adoption rates monitored? E.g. the number of female and male farmers that are adopting agroforestry systems, bench terraces, fodder banks, contour farming, irrigation systems, organic farming, etc.
16. What are your capacity building needs in order to tackle the identified climate change impacts and environmental degradation issues? Please be specific.