



Documents submitted at Screening stage:		

## ESMS Screening Report

Risk category:	low risk	moderate risk	high risk
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<p><b>Rationale:</b> Summarize findings from the questionnaire and explain the rationale of risk categorization</p> <p><i>See the following sections of the questionnaire for details:</i></p> <p><b>Section A</b> for findings about the stakeholder engagement process,</p> <p><b>Section B</b> on the 4 Standards,</p> <p><b>Section C</b> on other E&amp;S impacts and</p> <p><b>Section D</b> on risk issues related to Climate change</p>	<p>The project aims to improve resilience of communities and ecosystems in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) in Kenya to future climate shocks and stresses. In component 1 it focusses on adapting landscape planning through use of climate change information system, vulnerability assessments, strengthening of community institutions and establishing panning mechanism. Component 2 aims to promote ecosystem-based adaptation and includes concrete measure for rehabilitation and restoration of degraded river banks, wetlands, forests, degraded rangelands and agro-pastoral systems and for improvement of (on and off-farm) water resources.</p>		
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only be cursory focusing on generic types of activities. The development of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is therefore required. The ESMF should delineate the procedure for the social and environmental assessment of the activities – once defined, provisions for mitigation measures and the development of an ESMP and describe the respective institutional arrangements for risk assessment and management. The ESMF will also explain the operational procedures of how investments funded by the Community Resilience Facilities (CRF's) will be screened on environmental and social risks as well as grants provided by the project to cooperatives and private sector actors.

The Standard on Indigenous Peoples is triggered because of the presence of indigenous groups (see further detail in section B2 below). However, as these groups are considered the main beneficiaries of the project, there is no need for an Indigenous Peoples Plan. The project's participatory planning approach is generally expected to meet the Standard's requirement in terms of meaningful and effective consultation with these groups. The ESMF should nevertheless include explicit guidance in order to ensure full compliance with the Standard.

The Cultural Heritage Standard is triggered but risks are considered minor. The Biodiversity Standard is triggered, some of the risk issues require further assessment and mitigation measures, minor issues are expected to be appropriately addressed by good practices guidance. The ESMF will need to delineate the respective guidance and provisions for both Standards.

The ESMF should be disclosed on the IUCN website and in-country (government websites as well as appropriate local platforms).

**Required assessments or tools**

Full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (Full ESIA) ESIA)



## Annex A: ESMS Questionnaire

### Project summary (adjusted on 3.6.2019 to reflect changes recommended by AP)

The objective of the project is **to reduce the cost of climate change induced drought on Kenya's national economy by increasing resilience of the livestock and other land use sectors in restored and effectively governed rangeland ecosystems**. The project will contribute to improved adaptation to climate change of Kenya's national policy of "Ending Drought Emergencies", as outlined in "Kenya Vision 2030".

**The project will strengthen climate change adaptation in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs).** ASALs occupy 89% of the country and are home to about 36% of the population and 70% of the national livestock herd. Livestock contributions account for 80% of household incomes in arid lands and 65% in semi-arid lands. Drought has been shown to reduce economic growth in Kenya by 2.8 percentage points per year for three years, with 72% of the losses concentrated in the livestock sector.

The project will be implemented in 2 landscapes encompassing 11 counties, which have devolved powers under Kenya's new constitution. The project will benefit 400,000 people in 68,000 households and will be implemented in 2.5 million hectares of rangelands. The target landscapes are dry season grazing areas: critical resource zones that provide refuge during periods of drought. Their existence depends on availability of permanent water, which makes them hotspots for resource competition and land use change. They are used seasonally by large numbers of livestock keepers, often from multiple ethnic groups, following customary governance practices. Customary institutions have become weakened, leading to break down in natural resource governance, degradation of

A.

**B. Potential impacts related to ESMS standards**

**B1: Standard on Involuntary Resettlement and Access Restrictions**

To be completed by project proponent

IUCN ESMS Reviewer

*Yes, no,  
n/a,  
TBD*     *If yes, describe potential issues, specify activities causing this and measures  
for preventing or minimising adverse impacts (if applicable)*

			not be triggered.



	NO		
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Are assessments required to better understand the impacts and identify mitigation measures?  
What specific topics are to be assessed?

B2: Standard on Indigenous 8.7(d)8t9

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**C. Other social or environmental impacts**

**Other social impacts**

To be completed by project proponent




**Other environmental impacts**


	x	
Are assessments required to better understand the impacts and identify mitigation measures? What specific topics are to be assessed?		
<b>D. Climate change risks caused by a failure to adequately consider the effects of climate change</b>		
	<b>To be completed by project proponent</b>	<b>IUCN ESMS Reviewer</b>
	<small>Yes, no, n/a, TBD</small> <i>If yes, describe potential issues, specify activities causing this and measures for preventing or minimising adverse impacts (if applicable)</i>	<i>Comments, additional considerations</i>

Yes



Please summarise key issue identified through the questions above.	
Have measures for avoiding impacts already been considered? Are they sufficient?	
Are assessments required to better understand the impacts and identify mitigation measures? What specific topics are to be assessed	

