



TOGOLESE REPUBLIC

Travail-Liberté-Patrie



**AGENCY FOR THE PROMOTION AND
DEVELOPMENT OF AGROPOLES IN TOGO**

STAPLE CROPS PROCESSING ZONES (SCPZ) PROGRAMME: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAINS

TOGO

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Final updated version

Date: October 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	VII
LIST OF TABLES	VIII
LIST OF FIGURES.....	XI
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Context.....	1
1.2. Objectives of the ESMF.....	1
1.3. Methodology	2
2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT COMPONENTS	3
2.1. Objectives of the project.....	3
2.2. Components and sub-components of the project	3
3. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT ENVIRONMENT	4
3.1 Biophysical Context	4
3.1.1 Relief	4
3.1.2 Hydrographic	5
3.1.3 Geology	6
3.1.4 Soil.....	6
3.1.5 Climate	6
3.1.6 Vegetation and flora	8
3.1.1. Wildlife.....	8
3.2 Socio-economic background	8
3.2.1. Socio-demographic context	8
3.2.1.1. Population size	8
3.2.1.2. Ethnicity.....	9
3.2.1.3. Religious practices.....	9
3.2.1.4. Habitat.....	10
3.2.1.5. Land aspect.....	10
3.2.1.6. Gender aspect.....	11
3.2.2. Political and community organisations	11
3.2.2.1. Customary authorities.....	11
3.2.2.2. Community structures.....	11
3.2.2.3. Cooperative organisation: Agricultural production groups	12
3.2.3. Socio-economic activities.....	12
3.2.3.1. Agriculture	12
3.2.3.2. Commerce.....	14
3.2.3.3. Transport.....	14
3.3. Environmental Constraints	14
3.4. Identification of environmental and social issues	16
4. ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE SCPZ Project.....	20
4.1. Box politique.....	20
4.1.1. International policy framework	20
4.1.1.1. Malabo Declaration.....	20
4.1.1.2. Maputo Declaration.....	20
4.1.1.3. Water Resources Policy in West Africa.....	21
4.1.1.4. ECOWAS Environmental Policy.....	21

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

4.1.1.5. ECOWAS policy and mechanisms on disaster risk reduction.....	21
4.1.1.6. ECOWAS Forest Policy	22
4.1.1.7. New ECOWAS Common Agricultural Policy (CAP/ECOWAS)	22
4.1.1.8. ECOWAS Strategic Orientation Framework (COS - 2025)	22
4.1.1.9. PRIASAN 2016-2020.....	23
4.1.1.10. WAEMU Common Policy for the Improvement of the Environment - PCAE.....	23
4.1.1.11. WAEMU Agricultural Policy	23
4.1.1.12. African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction	24
4.1.1.13. West Africa Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy - PRSPs	24
4.1.1.14. Regional strategy for the promotion of fertilizers in West Africa	24
4.1.1.15. Detailed African Agriculture Development Programme	24
4.1.1.16. Sub-regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification in West and Central Africa (SRAP)	25
4.1.1.17. Sub-regional Action Programme for Reducing Vulnerability in West and Central Africa (SRAP)	25
4.1.2. National policy framework	25
4.1.2.1. National Development Plan 2018-2022.....	25
4.1.2.2. Agricultural policy document for the period 2016-2030	26
4.1.2.3. National water and sanitation policy.....	27
4.1.2.4. Togo's industrial policy.....	28
4.1.2.5. National Policy for Physical Cultural Resources.....	28
4.1.2.6. National Policy for Gender Equity and Equality.....	29
4.1.2.7. Spatial planning policy	29
4.1.2.8. National Environment Policy in Togo	29
4.1.2.9. National health policy.....	30
4.1.2.10. Strategic Investment Framework for the Management of the Environment and Natural Resources (SIF) (2018-2022).....	30
4.1.2.11. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	30
4.1.2.12. National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNDD)	31
4.1.2.13. National Strategy for the Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).....	31
4.1.2.14. National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (NAPCD)	32
4.1.2.15. National Action Plan for the Water and Sanitation Sector-2018-2030.....	32
4.1.2.16. National Health Development Plan (2017- 2022).....	32
4.1.2.17. National Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security Plan.....	33
4.1.2.18. National climate change adaptation planning	33
4.1.2.19. National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Pollutants organopersistent problems in Togo.....	33
4.1.2.20. National Action Plan for the Environment	34
4.1.2.21. National Forest Action Plan	34
4.1.2.22. National profile to assess infrastructure and capacity for chemical management....	34
4.2. Legal Framework.....	35
4.2.1. International legal framework	35
4.2.1.1. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	35
4.2.1.2. Rotterdam Convention on International Trade in Certain Hazardous Chemicals (Rotterdam Convention) dangereux.....	35
4.2.1.3. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	36
4.2.1.4. Phytosanitary Convention for Africa.....	36
4.2.1.5. International Plant Protection Convention	37
4.2.1.6. Revised African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.....	37
4.2.1.7. Convention on Biological Diversity, December 1993.....	37

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

4.2.1.8. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora anendangered species (C.I.T.E.S.) Washington, 1973	38
4.2.1.9. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, particularly waterfowl habitat, Ramsar, 1971	38
4.2.1.10. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposals	38
4.2.1.11. Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer	39
4.2.1.12. Montreal Protocol	39
4.2.1.13. International Labour Organization Conventions	40
4.2.1.14. Revised FAO Code of Conduct on the Use of Pesticides	41
4.2.2. National legal framework	42
4.2.2.1. Basic law: the Constitution of the Togolese Republic	42
4.2.2.2. Law n°2018-005 of 14 June 2018 on the Land and State Code	42
4.2.2.3. Law no. 2010-004 of 14 June 2010 on the Water Code	43
4.2.2.4. Law N°2009-007 of 15 May 2010 on the Public Health Code of the Republic of Togo	44
4.2.2.5. Law No. 2009-001 of January 6, 2009 on risk prevention biotechnology	44
4.2.2.6. Law No. 2008-005 of 30 May 2008 on the Environment Framework Law	45
4.2.2.7. Law No. 2008-009 of 19 June 2008 on the Forestry Code	46
4.2.2.8. Law n° 99-003 of 18 February 1999 on the Hydrocarbon Code	46
4.2.2.9. Law N° 96 - 004 / PR of 26th February 1996 modified by Law N°2003-012/PR of 04th February 1996. octobre 2003 on the Mining Code of the Togolese Republic	47
4.2.2.10. Law n°96-007/PR of 3 July 1996 on plant protection and its applicable texts	47
4.2.2.11. Law No. 2006-010 of 13 December 2006 on the Labour Code of the Republic of Togo	48
4.2.2.12. Law n°2007-011 of 13 March 2007 relating to decentralisation and local liberties	48
4.2.2.13. Ordinance No. 70-18 of 17 May 1978 on the creation and development of planned agricultural development zones	49
4.2.2.14. Decree No. 2017-040/PR of 23 March 2017 establishing the procedure for environmental and social impact studies	49
4.2.2.15. Decree No. 2011-041 of 16 March 2011 setting the terms and conditions for the implementation of lenvironmental audit	50
4.2.2.16. Order No. 0150/MERF/CAB/ANGE of 22 December 2017 setting the terms and conditions for participation of the public in environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs)	50
4.2.2.17. Order No. 019/MERF of June 1, 2005 regulating the transport of solid waste, sand, laterite, gravel and other materials or materials likely to be disseminated in the environment during their transport	51
4.2.2.18. 4.2.2.19. Decree No. 31/MDWS/SG/DA of September 21, 2004 prohibits the import and use of organochlorines in Togo	51
4.2.3. African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System	51
4.2.4. Comparative analysis and matrix of convergence and divergence and applicable provisions	54
4.3. Institutional framework for resettlement	64
4.3.1. Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources	64
4.3.2. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Rural Development	64
4.3.3. Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Local Consumption	65
4.3.4. Ministry of Water and vVillage hydraulics	65
4.3.5. Ministry of Openness and Rural Trails	66
4.3.6. Ministry Delegate to the President of the Republic, in charge of Energy and Mines	66
4.3.7. Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Territorial Development	66

5. ANALYSIS OF THE OPTIONS	67
5.1. Option "without project »	67
5.2. Option " intervention of the SCPZ Project.....	67
6. POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	69
6.1. Positive environmental and social impacts	69
6.1.1. Support system for agricultural, livestock and fish production	69
6.1.2. Physical infrastructure.....	69
6.2. Negative environmental and social impacts	74
6.2.1. Sub-component B1. Infrastructures of the Agropole of Kara (Broukou)	74
6.2.2. Sub-component B2. Infrastructure for access to agricultural inputs and services (village centres or APCs)	76
6.2.3. Sub-component B3. Infrastructure to support agricultural, poultry and livestock production.....	77
6.2.4. Sub-component B4: Climate resilient agricultural practices, technologies and smallholder farmers adoption of innovations	77
6.2.5. Cumulative negative impacts of project activities	82
6.2.5.1. Limitations of the cumulative impacts analysis.....	82
6.2.5.2. Cumulative impact assessment methodology	82
6.2.5.3. Overview of potential cumulative impacts	82
6.3. Generic negative impact mitigation and risk prevention measures	86
7. SUMMARIES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND VIEWS EXPRESSED.....	92
7.1. Public consultations at the time of the preparation of the ESMF	92
7.1.1. Actors	92
7.1.2. Topics discussed	92
7.2. Mechanism for stakeholder consultation and information disclosure during the implementation phase of the ESMF, the development of ESIA's and RAPs.....	95
8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (ESMF)	96
8.1. Mechanism for the integration of social and environmental aspects in the project	96
8.2. Strategic environmental and social measures	102
8.2.1. Land control strategy	102
8.2.2. Leverage to ensure that gender is taken into account.....	102
8.3. Specific measures for the Agropacks	102
8.3.1. Wastewater and stormwater management.....	102
8.3.2. Management of easements	102
8.3.3. Means of fighting and intervention in the event of an accident/incident	103
8.3. Measures to strengthen the political and institutional framework of GES.....	108
8.3.1. Strengthening the policy framework for better legislation, regulation and enforcement processEnvironmental and Social Assessment.....	108
8.3.2. Strengthening APRODAT's environmental and social expertise.....	108
8.3.3. Strengthening the environmental and social expertise of the Administrator/Operator from the Agro-Park	108
8.3.4. Strengthening the environmental and social expertise of future industries	109
8.4. Reinforcement measures technique	109
8.4.1. Realization and implementation of Environmental and Social Studies	109
8.4.2. Manual of good environmental and social practices	110
8.4.3. Baseline and Planning	110
8.5. Protective measures for the environnement	111
8.5.1. Hygiene and sanitation measures.....	111

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

8.5.2. Measures to assist in the Promotion of Clean Technologies	111
8.6. Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures	112
8.6.1. Sustainable forest management (natural resources and biodiversity conservation)	112
8.6.2. Integration of food and energy systems	112
8.6.3. Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	112
8.7. Monitoring, follow-up and évaluation	112
8.8. Training of actors involved in the implementation of projet	112
8.9. Information and awareness-raising for populations and stakeholders concernés	114
8.10. Environmental and Social Monitoring and Evaluation of Programme	114
8.10.1. Follow-up-Evaluation	114
8.10.2. Areas of environmental and social monitoring	115
8.10.3. Indicators for environmental monitoring of the project.....	115
8.10.4. Institutional arrangements for implementation and monitoring	118
9. COMPLAINT MANAGEMENT MECHANISM (CMM).....	120
9.1. Appropriateness of the mechanism	120
9.2. Rationale, objectives and principes	120
9.3. Complaint Management Procedure	121
9.4. Complaint Resolution Procedure	124
9.5. Prevention of conflicts	124
10. TIMETABLE AND BUDGET FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ESMF	125
10.1. TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MEASURES.....	125
10.2. Budget for the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan	125
CONCLUSION	128
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES	129
ANNEXES.....	-

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACI	: Assessment of Cumulative Impacts
AFAT	: Agriculture, Forestry and others, land allocation
AfDB	: African Development Bank
ANGE	: National Agency for Environmental Management
APC/CTA	: Agricultural Processing Centre
APRODAT	: Agency for the promotion and development of agropoles in Togo
As	: Chemical Symbol of Arsenic
ATC	: Agricultural Processing Zone
BD	: Bidding Documents
BOD5	: Biochemical Oxygen Demand for Five Days
C.I.T.E.S.	: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CAADP	: Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAP-ECOWAS	: Common Agricultural Policy - ECOWAS
CBD	: Convention on Biological Diversity
CCD	: Cantonal Development Committee
CCGP	: Communal Complaints Management Committee
Cd	: Chemical symbol for cadmium
CDP	: Community Development Plan
CEET	: Compagnie Energie Electrique du Togo
CFC	: Chlorofluorocarbons
CIP	: Common Industrial Policy
COD	: Chemical Oxygen Demand
COS	: Framework of Strategic Orientations
CPGP	: Prefectoral Committee for Complaints Management
CPP	: Committee on Phytopharmaceutical Products
CSIGERN	: Strategic Investment Framework for the Management of the Environment and Natural Resources
DFV	: Directorate of Plant Sectors in Agriculture
DGMG	: Direction Générale des Mines et de la Géologie
DPPSE	: Politique de la Planification et du Suivi-Evaluation
DSP	: Direction des Semences agricoles et Plants
DWS	: Drinking Water Supply
DWSS	: Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
ECOWAS	: Economic Community of West African States
EDF	: European Development Fund
EEP	: Environmental Commitment of the Developer
EFP	: Environment Focal Point
EIA	: Environmental Impact Assessment
EIESA	: In-depth Environmental and Social Impact Study
ESIA	: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	: Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMFP	: Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan
ESMP	: Environmental and Social Management Plan
F CFA	: Franc of the African Financial Community
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization
FP	: Forestry Policy
GCF	: Green Climate Fund
GHG	: Greenhouse Gas
GMO	: Genetically Modified Organisms

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

HBFC	: Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HCH	: Hexachlorocyclohexane
Hg	: Chemical symbol for mercury
HIV/AIDS	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HSE	: Health, Safety and Environment
ICAT	: Institute for Technical Advice and Support
ICPE	: Installation Classified for Environmental Protection
IEC	: Information Education and Communication
IGA	: Income Generating Activities
ILO	: International Labour Organization
INC	: Initial National Communication
IPPC	: International Plant Protection Convention
IPPC	: International Plant Protection Convention
ITRA	: Togolese Institute for Agronomic Research
IUCN	: International Union for Conservation of Nature kW: Kilowatt
IWRM	: Integrated Water Resources Management
MAEH	: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Hydraulics
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
MERF	: Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources
MIT	: Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation
MTE	: Metal trace element
MV	: Medium Voltage
NDWS	: Water and Sanitation Policy
NAPA	: National Adaptation Action Plan
NAPs:	: National Action Programs
NCCC	: Third National Communication on Climate Change
NDP	: National Development Plan
NEAP	: National Environmental Action Plan
NEPAD	: New Partnership for Africa's Development
NFAP	: National Forest Action Plan
NGO	: Non Governmental Organization
NH3	: Chemical symbol for ammonia
NHDP	: National Health Development Plan
NICT	: New Information and Communication Technologies
NOX	: Nitrogen oxides
NSSD	: National Sustainable Development Strategy
P.A.U.	: Agricultural Policy of the Union
PADZ	: Planned Agricultural Development Zones
PAN/LCD	: National Action Program to Combat Desertification
PANSEA	: National Water and Sanitation Policy
PAP	: Person Affected by the Project
Pb	: Chemical symbol for lead
PCB	: Polychlorinated biphenyls
PFAP	: National Forest Action Plan
PICAO	: Politique Industrielle Commune de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
PNE	: National Environmental Policy
PNEEG	: National Policy for Gender Equity and Equality
	: National Plan for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security
PNIASAN	
PNIERN	: National Investment Program for the Environment and Natural Resources
PONAT	: National Policy for Land Use Planning
POPs	: Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPE	: Personal Protective Equipment
PRIASAN	: National Investment Program for the Environment and Natural Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

PRSP	: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SCPZ Project	: Agro-food Processing Project of the Kara region
RAP	: Resettlement Action Plan
RMNs	: Roads and Miscellaneous Networks
SCAPE	: Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion
SCC	: Cotton Cooperative Society
SDO	: Sustainable Development Objectives
SIAR	: Regional Agricultural Information System
SLM	: Sustainable Land Management
SNC	: Second National Communication
SO	: Operational Safeguards
SO ₂	: Sulphur Dioxide
SPANB	: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan SSE: Environmental Protection Specialist
SRAP	: Subregional Action Programs
	: Sub-regional Action Program to Combat Desertification in West Africa and Chad
SRAP-CD/WA	
SRAP-VR/AO	: Sub-regional Action Program for Vulnerability Reduction in West Africa
SSES	: Specialists in Environmental and Social Safeguards
SSI	: Integrated Safeguard System
SSS	: Specialist in Social Safeguarding
STI	: Sexually Transmitted Infection
TFP	: Technical and financial partner
UNCCD	: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VDC	: Village Development Committee
VOC	: Volatile Organic Compounds
WAEMU	: West African Economic and Monetary Union
WAEMU-CDWS	: WAEMU Common Policy for the Improvement of the Environment
WA-RPSP	: West Africa Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
WTO	: World Trade Organization
WWTP	: Waste Water Treatment Plant
Zn	: Chemical symbol for zinc

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Population Size in the Kara Region by Prefecture in 2017 and 2018	9
Table 2: Summary of environmental constraints	15
Table 3: Global environmental issues in the Project area	17
Table 4: Summary of Issues by Sub-Component	18
Table 5: Comparative Analysis of the National Legal Framework and the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard System for Environmental and Social Assessment	55
Table 6: Summary of the negative impacts of activities to set up processing infrastructure and access to agricultural inputs and services	71
Table 7: Summary of the negative impacts of activities to set up processing infrastructure and access to agricultural inputs and services	79
Table 8: Overview of Potential Cumulative Impacts	83
Table 9: Generic Mitigation Measures for Potential Negative Impacts of KARA Agro-Park Infrastructure	86
Table 10: Generic Mitigation Measures for Potential Negative Impacts of Infrastructure for Access to Agricultural Inputs and Services (village centers or APCs)	89
Table 11: Generic Mitigation Measures for Potential Negative Impacts of Infrastructure Supporting Agricultural, Poultry and Fish Production	90
Table 12: Lists of cantons, villages and number of participants in consultations	93
Table 13: Summary of the process of integration of environmental and social management measures in the implementation process of the sub-projects	100
Table 14: Agropark Environmental and Social Management Strategy	104
Table 15: Indicators and Monitoring System	117
Table 16: Tasks, Responsibilities, and Timeframes for Resolving Complaints by Step	124
Table 17: Timetable for implementation and monitoring of measures	125
Table 18: Costs of Technical and Monitoring Measures	126

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: View of the Monts Défalé to the East of the agropole area	5
Photo 2: View of the western plain of the agropole zone from the Monts Défalé	5
Photo 3: View of the Mabo River in the center of project area.....	6
Photo 4: View of the Nangbaou River in the North of the project area	6
Photo 5: View of the Catholic Church of Broukou	9
Photo 6: View of the great mosque of Broukou	9
Photo 7: View of a family fetish in a concession at Kpassidè	10
Photo 8: Rice field at Houkada on the Kanga River	12
Photo 9: Maize field in Misséouta	12
Photo 10: Sorghum and groundnut cultivation in Broukou	13
Photo 11: Yam field at Ogoundè.....	13
Photo 12: Soybean field in Bidjandè	13
Photo 13: Sorghum-bean crop in Ogoundè.....	13
Photo 14: Field of vouadzou in Kadjalim.....	13
Photo 15: Field of green chilli pepper in Agbassa	13

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Evolution of average rainfall in Kara between 2010 and 2019	7
Figure 2: Diagram of the complaints management system within the framework of the Project	122

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main objective of the Staple Crops Processing Zone (SCPZ) project (SCPZ-Kara), is to contribute to the operationalisation of the structural transformation strategy of Togolese agriculture. This is with a view to achieve inclusive growth, aimed at reducing poverty, jobs creation, and reducing the country's dependence on specific imports.

The aims are: (i) to promote private investment by setting up the Kara Agropoles that provides attractive measures and incentives for industrial processing activities and development; and, (ii) to promote value-addition in agriculture through capacity building of value chain actors and support infrastructures for production and processing.

The Project comprises five components: (A) support to policies and institutions in charge of agro-food processing zones promotion; (B) infrastructure development, (C) capacity building of value chain actors, (D) project coordination and management. The SCPZ Project will consist of an agro-park intended for industrial units and a peripheral zone, place of the main sectors' agricultural production by the various actors in the project's influence zone estimated at 165,000 ha.

Only the activities of component B are likely to generate environmental and social impacts requiring special attention in terms of environmental and social protection. These include, among others, the following sub-projects:

- *Construction of small dams in the extension part of the agropole basin (northern part);*
- *Development of irrigated perimeters and lowlands in the extension part of the basin (northern part);*
- *Electricity supply work in the agro-park and fiber optic telecommunications. it is planned, in this context, to install 4.302 kW of solar power for lighting, processing, drying and conditioning of staple food crops. These actions are part of sub-component B1 (Agro-park development infrastructure).*
- *The establishment of basic infrastructure for the 11 agricultural processing centers (APCs) spread across the 19 cantons of the agropoles. The aim is to support, through these actions, access to finance for small farmers to invest in drip irrigation technology powered by solar pumps (1,018.25 kW installed capacity). It ultimately aims at supporting horticulture and market gardening of vegetables and fruits, including other cash crops, on at least 15,428 ha. They are included in sub-component B2 (Aggregation and access to agricultural inputs and services infrastructure);*
- *Support for creation and management of at least 10,000 ha community forests in association with other income generating activities (IGAs) in order to generate income for the communities. These actions fall under sub-component B4 (Climate-resilient agricultural practices, technologies and adoption of innovation by smallholder farmers).*

The potentially positive impacts resulting from the actions of the SCPZ Project will be found in support facilities for agricultural production and fish production; development of cereal crops; storage and conditioning infrastructure, processing facilities, electrification, installation of 4.302 kW of solar power for lighting, processing, drying and conditioning of staple food crops, rehabilitation of rural roads, climate-resilient agricultural practices and low-carbon energy technologies deployment.

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has enabled the identification of the environmental and social impacts and the potential risks of the various sub-components, as well as to propose generic mitigation and management measures to be

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

implemented during Project development.

The ESMF equally defines the monitoring and surveillance framework, as well as the institutional arrangements for the project and the activities performance to mitigate the adverse environmental and social impacts, eliminate or reduce them to acceptable levels.

It also emphasizes the sub-projects selection process (screening), technical support for specific studies performance (ESIA, ESMP), capacity building, players training, and raising public awareness of the project stakes.

As part of the ESMF preparation, stakeholders were involved through consultation sessions, performed with actors consisting of populations. Public consultations with stakeholders took place from September 10 to 14, 2020 in the 19 cantons of the Agropoles and home to the Agricultural Transformation Centers (CTA), through a participatory and inclusive approach. The methodological approach of these consultations consisted in involving grassroots players, in particular ICAT technical advisers, local authorities, civil society organizations, populations through village and canton chiefs, village development committees (CVD), cantonal development committees (CCD) and representatives of cooperatives and groups.

Within the framework of the Project, the "environmental and social" function should be ensured for both the implementation and the monitoring. Institutional arrangements are proposed for the project as regards roles and responsibilities for implementation and monitoring at the following levels:

- Coordination and external supervision;
- Preparation and "internal" monitoring of implementation;
- Performance tasks;
- "External" environmental and social monitoring.

The Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan (ESMFP) developed, comprises the environmental and social management procedure (institutional and technical strengthening measures; training and awareness-raising measures, good practices in environmental and waste management; a provision for preparation and implementation of simplified ESIA's and the Monitoring / Evaluation of project activities) as well as the program for measures implementation and monitoring, institutional responsibilities and the budget.

It equally incorporates a grievance management system for SCPZ Project implementation, and specifies the procedures for recording and processing complaints, and procedures for appealing (amicable settlement preferably, court as the least but not recommended resort).

The essential indicators to be monitored will relate to:

- the number of sub-projects undergone environmental and social selection (Screening);
- the number of (simplified) ESIA's performed and published;
- the number of sub-projects undergone environmental monitoring and "reporting";
- the number of players trained / sensitized in environmental and social management;
- the number of awareness campaigns performed.

Activities performance will be ensured by APRODAT and the host companies, and under the supervision of the Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and the Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) APRODAT, with the involvement of Focal Points, technical services, municipalities, the Civil Society Organizations. The monitoring program will focus on permanent monitoring, supervision, and annual evaluation. External monitoring will be provided by the ANGE through an agreement between the Project and the ANGE. Members

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

of the Board of Directors and the AfDB will also take part to project tasks supervision.

The cost estimate of environmental and social mitigation measures consideration amount overall to: eight hundred and forty-six million five hundred thousand (846,500,000) F CFA. These costs comprise mainly the political framework strengthening to improve legislation, regulations and procedures for Environmental and Social Assessment, APRODAT's environmental and social expertise strengthening, scientific and technical knowledge strengthen measures, including the preparation and performance of potential ESIA / ESMP and monitoring, environmental protection measures, and mitigation and climate change adaptation measures, the SCPZ Project oversight, monitoring and evaluation, the CTA level focal points training, and the population information and awareness raising measures. The costs of all these tasks are summarized in the table below.

Activities	Total cost (F CFA)
<i>Strengthen the policy framework to improve legislation, regulations and Environmental and Social Assessment procedures</i>	125,000,000
<i>Strengthening environmental and social expertise:</i>	180,000 000
<i>Measures to strengthen scientific and technical knowledge:</i>	302,500,000
<i>Environmental protection measures and measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change:</i>	105,000,000
<i>Oversight, monitoring and evaluation:</i>	105,000,000
<i>Training Measures:</i>	20,000,000
<i>Information and Awareness Measures:</i>	9,000,000
Total	846,500,000

Total cost of environmental measures: 846,500,000 CFA Francs or USD 1,527,978.30 NOTE: All these costs must be included in the costs of the SCPZ Project

Essentially, the environmental and social management of the SCPZ Project will build upon the implementation of environmental and social safeguard instruments, namely the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), the Simplified and/or in-depth Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), once the activities and sites of the sub-projects are well known.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The Kara Staple Crops Processing Zone (SCPZ) Project (SCPZ-Kara) is part of Togo's new Agricultural Strategy, which aims to create more value added through production, processing and marketing, while ensuring social inclusion and environmental protection.

To achieve this objective, APRODAT plans to progressively concentrate around the same area, promote different support infrastructures for agro-industrial activities (water, energy, transport, etc.), including support for the development of services (IT, finance, etc.). In addition to this, APRODAT will equally concentrate on the execution of specific future activities in the extension zone of the agropole basin, such as the construction of one or two small dams, the development of irrigated perimeters and the implementation of climate change adaptation projects.

Given the scale of the project, and the time required to obtain sufficiently detailed information to carry out environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs), resettlement action plans (RAPs), as well as the design of the facilities planned for the crop perimeters to feed the agro-park, a strategic approach is favoured. The strategic approach will focus on all potential environmental and social issues associated with the extension of the agro-park as a whole, the construction of infrastructure and the development of agricultural blocks at the APC level and the implementation of climate change adaptation projects.

1.2. Objectives of the ESMF

The ESMF is designed as a mechanism for the prior identification of the environmental and social impacts of investments and activities whose sites/locations are unknown prior to project assessment. It is therefore presented as an instrument to identify and assess potential future environmental and social impacts. In addition, the ESMF will have to define the framework for monitoring and follow-up as well as the institutional arrangements to be made before, during and after project implementation, and the implementation of activities to mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts and eliminate or reduce them to acceptable levels. It should be noted that the ESMF does not preclude the preparation of in-depth, simplified environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs) and environmental diagnostics with accompanying ESMPs for those project activities that require them. The ESMF should also allow, where appropriate, for the enhancement of positive effects.

The general objective of the ESMF is to guide the project activities so that environmental and social issues are taken into account and managed in all activities to be implemented. It is designed to serve as a specific environmental and social management guide for projects whose number, sites and environmental and social characteristics remain unknown.

The aim will be to examine the scope and nature of potential environmental and socio-economic effects upstream, with a view to making informed decisions in favour of sustainable development.

Specifically, this will involve :

- identify the major environmental and social issues in the project implementation area;
- identify the generic environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the various project interventions;

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

- propose general generic measures for risk and impact management;
- establish explicit procedures and methodologies for environmental and social planning, as well as for the assessment, approval and implementation of project activities;
- clarify institutional roles and responsibilities and outline mandatory reporting procedures to manage and monitor environmental and social concerns related to these activities;
- identify the strengths and weaknesses of the institutional and legal framework in environmental matters, among the main actors implementing the project;
- propose institutional, monitoring and follow-up arrangements for the implementation of ESMF activities;
- determine the needs for capacity building and other technical assistance for the proper implementation of the ESMF recommendations;
- assess the amount of resources needed to be provided by the project for the adequate implementation of the ESMF recommendations;
- provide the appropriate means of information to implement and follow up the ESMF recommendations.

1.3. Methodology

The methodology used in this study was based on a participatory approach, in consultation with all the actors and partners concerned by the Project. Such an approach made it possible to integrate the opinions and arguments of the various actors as they arose. In addition, the consultant based himself on the guidelines of the African Development Bank Group relating to environmental and social assessment procedures as well as the policies and legal texts of Togo relevant to the SCPZ Project.

The work plan has been structured around three major areas of intervention:

1. Literature review : (project and planning documents at national level). The literature review is carried out both to analyse the political, legal and institutional framework (summary analysis of legislative and regulatory texts) and to highlight environmental issues and the current environmental and social situation (data collection on the physical and human environments) in the target area ;
2. Meetings with the institutional actors mainly concerned by the project at national and local level, but also with potential beneficiary populations such as young people and women in certain target areas, particularly the APCs set up by APRODAT.
3. Oriented consultations with potential beneficiaries and visits to some sites in the field.

2. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENTS

2.1. Objectives of the project

The main objective of the SCPZ Project is to contribute to the operationalisation of the strategy of structural transformation of Togolese agriculture, with a view to generate inclusive growth aimed at poverty reduction, job creation and the reduction of the country's dependence on particular imports.

The specific objectives are : (i) to promote private investment by setting up the Kara agropole and taking attractive measures and incentives for the development of industrial processing activities; (ii) to promote value-added chains by strengthening the capacities of actors and infrastructures supporting production and processing.

2.2. Components and sub-components planned by the project

The SCPZ Project consists of five components: (A) support to policies and institutions in charge of promoting staple crops processing zones; (B) infrastructure development, (C) capacity building of value chain actors, (D) project coordination and management. The SCPZ Project will be composed of an agro-park for industrial units and a peripheral zone, where the various actors present in the project's area of influence, estimated at 165,000 ha, will produce the main agricultural products in the main sectors

Only component B activities are likely to generate environmental and social impacts that require special attention in terms of environmental and social safeguards. These include the sub-projects listed below:

- Construction of small dams at the extension part of the basin's agropole (northern part) which has not yet been the subject of detailed studies
- Development of irrigated perimeters and lowlands in the extension part of the basin's agropole (northern part), which has not yet been the subject of a detailed study.
- The works for the supply of electricity in the agro-park and fibre optic telecommunications. Within this framework, it is planned to install 4,302 kW of solar energy for the lighting, processing, drying and conditioning of basic food crops. These actions are part of sub-component B1 (Infrastructure for the development of the agro-park).
- The establishment of basic infrastructure for the 11 agricultural processing centres (APCs) spread across the 19 cantons of the agropole. Through these actions, the aim is to support small farmers' access to finance to invest in drip irrigation technology powered by solar pumps (installed capacity of 1,018.25 kW). The final objective is to support horticulture and market gardening of vegetables and fruit, including other cash crops, on at least 15,428 ha. They are included in sub-component B2 (Infrastructure for aggregation and access to agricultural inputs and services);
- Support for the creation and management of at least 10,000 ha of community forests with associated IGAs for communities. These actions fall under sub-component B4 (Climate Resilient Agricultural Practices, Technologies and Adoption of Innovation by Smallholder Farmers).

The other planned activities and sub-components do not require any environmental work.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

The SCPZ Project zone is located in the Kara Region, notably in the Doufelgou prefecture between 9° 37' and 9° 52' North Latitude and 0° 55' and 1° 02' East Longitude. It extends over an area of about 165,000 ha (the equivalent of a circle with a radius of about 20 km), i.e. less than 15% of the area of the Kara Administrative Region (extending over 11,490 km² or 1,149,000 ha).

Map of the project area



3.1. Biophysical context

3.1.1. Relief

The relief of the Kara Region is very irregular and is characterised by a ridge running North-East-South-West, which is a portion of the Atakora chain separating the Kabyè massifs in the North-East from the schistose hills extending from Kantè to Bassar, in the North-West, and the Oti plain, a sedimentary basin occupying the West of the region. The north-western part of the Kara region is relatively flat (Guérin-Kouka plain). The rest of the region is more or less mountainous, characterised by an alternation of mountains with steep valleys and small plains with numerous lowlands.

Photo 1: View of the Monts Défalé to the east of the agropole zone



Source: SCET-Tunisia/DECO IC, 2018



Source: Dr Tcheinti-Nabine Tchandikou, September 2020

Photo 2: View of the western plain of the agropole zone from the Monts Défalé Mountains



Source: SCET-Tunisia/DECO IC, 2018



The relief of the agropole area itself, consisting essentially of plains, is very favourable to the installation of an agropole.

3.1.2. Hydrographic

On the hydrographic level, therefore, the area of the agropole is essentially drained by a dendritic-type hydrographic network made up of a multitude of rivers and streams controlled by the Kara River. The main tributaries are the *Tanmbidou*, the *Kanga*, the *Kuom*, the *Kpéhérou*, the *Agoumbo*, the *Nangboua*, the *Mabo*, etc., and the Kara.

Photo 3: View of the River Mabo in the centre of the project area



Source: SCET-Tunisia/DECO IC, 2018

Photo 4: View of the Nangbaou River in the north of the project area



3.1.3. Geology

The geological substratum of the project area corresponds to two geomorphological ensembles: the flat surfaces of the Oti valley in the west and the contrasting reliefs in the south and east. It is formed by a series of synclines and anticlines constituted by sedimentary or metamorphic spike formations combining into geomorphic elements and comprising :

- The Voltaian made up of the Oti series ;
- The Atakora unit containing schists, micaschists, sandstones and quartzists ;
- The Birrimien or the unit of the plain of Benin (Dahomeyen) containing basic, ultra-basic and muscovite gneiss.
- the Kara plain consisting of two-mica porphyroid granite.

3.1.4. Soils

The soils in the project area consist mainly of tropical ferruginous soils leached to varying depths, ferralitic soils, Vertisols and Paravertisols, raw mineral soils and hydromorphic soils in watercourses, swampy areas and lowlands.

3.1.5. Climate

The Kara region enjoys a tropical climate of the Sudano-Guinean type characterised by a long rainy season (May to September) and a long dry season (October to April) which alternate for a few weeks with the harmattan, a dry wind from the north-east.

The dry season lasts about 6 months with 4 months (November, December, January and February) being ecologically dry. The rainy season covers 7 months with an average annual rainfall of between 1,200 and 1,600 mm.

The average temperature is 25°C with maxima and minima of 30 and 20°C respectively. The hottest months are February, March and April with maximums exceeding 40°C, while the coolest months of the year are July and August.

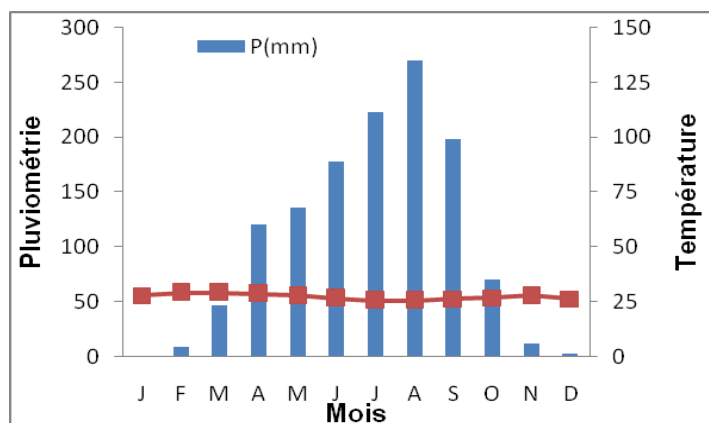
The rainfall regime, which determines the seasons, experiences a variation in the annual rainfall pattern from one year to the next according to these seasons. Thus in the dry season,

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

rainfall is rare or even non-existent. Nevertheless, early rains can be observed towards the end of the dry season, early rains that immediately herald the rainy season. Nowadays, this regime is increasingly influenced by climate change phenomena that lead to variations or more or less important disturbances of the climate elements.

It should be emphasised at the climate level that the agropole of the Kara basin will be able to contribute to climate change through the emission of methane in rice cultivation, nitrous oxide and methane from cattle breeding, as these two gases are greenhouse gases.

Figure 1: Evolution of average rainfall in Kara between 2010 and 2019



Source: National Meteorological Department, 2020

Climate change has become a notably force in recent decades especially in the Sudano-Sahelian zone, and particularly in Togo. Irregular rainfall and its spatio-temporal distribution, increasingly high air temperatures, intense droughts and floods that cause remarkable material and human damage, significant land degradation, greater fragility of ecosystems and their dynamics, and drainage structures (gutters, collectors, gutters, bridges, etc.). These are some of the elements that show that Togo's climate is changing, with the result that the environmental, socio-economic and food security problems facing the country are increasing.

These changes threaten first and foremost the primary sector, agriculture and animal husbandry. The living conditions and health of the Togolese population are largely dependent on these changes.

The SCPZ Project is expected to contribute to the emission of greenhouse gases, it therefore urges that adaptation measures be taken to support these communities in their development. This is why actions in the direction of adaptation to climate change are initiated by APRODAT. These include the installation of 4,302 kW of solar energy, drip irrigation technology powered by a solar pump (installed capacity of 1,018.25 kW) and the creation and management of at least 10,000 ha of community forests.

3.1.6. Vegetation and flora

At the floristic level and in general, the project area is part of the dry continental zone of Togo. It is Ecofloristic Zone II of Togo according to Vanpraet 1981. The different plant coverings are forest formations on relief, formations with several forms of degradation, wooded savannah, light savannah, degraded savannah and areas of recent protection.

The main species are the shea tree (*Vitellaria paradoxa*), the nere (*Parkia biglobosa*), the terminalia (*Terminalia sp*), the kapok tree (*Bombax constatum*). Numerous oil palms (*Elaeis guineensis*) grow naturally in the region, these alternate with mango (*Mangifera indica*), baobab (*Adansonia digitata*) and rowan (*Borassus aethiopum*). In addition to these primitive

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

species, others such as acacias (*Acacia sp.*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus sp.*) and teak (*Tectona grandis*) are introduced into the region by the technical services of rural development and rural planning. The herbaceous stratum is dominated by grasses, in particular, the grass (*Imperata cylindrica*), *Cymbopogon pronimus*, *Loudetia togoensis*, *Andropogon psendapucus* and various *pennisetum*.

3.1.7. Wildlife

As far as the fauna is concerned, it is quite diversified. Today, the destruction of habitats, very strong demographic pressure and agricultural activities are seriously disrupting this fauna. Based on information collected from local populations in the project area, this fauna includes systematic groups of Mammals, Birds, Amphibian Reptiles and Batrachians.

3.2. Socio-economic context

3.2.1. Socio-demographic context

3.2.1.1. Population size

The population of the Kara region reached 769,940 inhabitants according to the 4th General Census of Population and Housing in 2010. The region had 425,073 inhabitants at the time of the 1981 census. The evolution of the population during the three intercensal decades, and this evolution, although sustained with an average annual growth rate of about 2%, remains lower than the growth recorded at the national level with an average annual growth rate of about 2.9%.

An analysis of this increase at the level of prefectures cannot be complete and coherent, since a new prefecture "Dankpen"¹ has been created and new administrative boundaries of prefectures and cantons have changed. However, the two prefectures of Kéran and Kozah, whose main city (Kara) is also the capital city of the region, are the most dynamic and attractive with average annual growth rates of 2.61 and 2.19% respectively. An estimate based on the average annual growth rate of each prefecture gives the population numbers for the years 2017 and 2018 (Table 1).

Table 1: Population size in the Kara Region by prefecture in 2017 and 2018

Prefectures	Total population 2018	Total population 2019
Assoli	65 430	80 998
Bassar	120 257	148 871
Binah	83 285	103 102
Dankpen	131 312	162 556
Doufelgou	91 293	113 015
Kéran	138 438	171 378
Kozah	311 751	385 929
Total Kara Region	941 766	1 165 850

Source: Estimation Dr Tcheinti-Nabine Tchandikou, September 2020²

The proportion of women in the population concerned by the project is in line with the general trend which shows that in Togo 48.6% of the population are men and 51.4% are women, i.e. 95 men for every 100 women.

¹ Sub-prefecture of Guérin-Kouka created in 1964 and attached to the Bassar prefecture, then erected as a prefecture (Dankpen prefecture) in 1991

² This estimate is made using the demographic statistical formula: $P_n = P_0 (1 + \Theta)^n$ (P_n = number of people sought, P_0 = Known workforce (2010), Θ = rate of increase and n = duration of increase)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

3.2.1.2. Ethnicity

The population of the agropole area of the Kara basin is composed of various sociolinguistic groups. They are mainly Lamba, Nawda, Kabyè, Bassar, Konkomba, Cotocoli (Tém) and Peuhls.

3.2.1.3. Religious practices

In terms of religious beliefs, three religions are basically practiced in the project area. These include Christianity, Islam and Animism.

Photo 5: View of the Catholic Church of Broukou



Source: Dr Tcheinti-Nabine Tchandikou, September 2020

Photo 6: View of the great mosque of Broukou



Source: SCET-Tunisia/DECO IC, 2018

Photo 7: View of a family fetish in a concession at Kpassidè



Source: Dr Tcheinti-Nabine Tchandikou, September 2020

3.2.1.4. Habitat

The habitat, due to its morphology in a rural environment, is divided between semi-modern and traditional architecture. Most of the localities are agglomerations of grouped dwellings.

3.2.1.5. Land aspect

In terms of land tenure, the main traditional way of accessing land is through inheritance. It is

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

still an inheritance devolution. There are also transfers of land to the needy, mostly immigrants. Indeed, the non-natives present in the project area have acquired the right of use and not the right of ownership, regardless of how long they have lived on the land. The foreigner can use the land for as long as he or she can, provided that he or she complies with customary rules of land management, good morals and good conduct.

There are no recent conflicts identified between landowners and non-owner farmers who are beneficiaries of usufruct land. This social cohesion within production relationships is undoubtedly ensured by tradition and custom as the driving force behind local land practices. It is an expression of philosophy in rural areas based on solidarity and good neighbourly relations. Land tenure problems are not noticeable in the project area. The few existing conflicts derive from the EDF project. Landowners complain that after the end of the FED-Agbassa project, some settled farmers tend to take over the land. It is in this context that the agropole project is urged to help resolve these problems before the project starts. The scarcity of land conflicts can be explained by the low market value of the land.

The SCPZ Project through rural development and its corollaries, including the modernisation of the farming system, increased yield and income, will change the rural environment. The latter will experience socio-economic changes that may lead to the development of land and its importance in human and market relations. This metamorphosis of the rural environment and the value of the land requires, from the outset of the project, formal and unassailable means of securing land tenure.

3.2.1.6. Gender aspect

With regard to gender, the investigations revealed more or less equitable access to factors of production. Women and men live together on the sites identified for the project. Women have access to agricultural production land on the same basis as men. They are also free to favour their fields over those of their husbands. However, in the project area, there are still reductive perceptions of women to the point of denying them the right to inheritance. This attitude is in line with trends in rural areas with a strong attachment to tradition. This restriction is very accentuated when it comes to access to the throne of chieftaincy and inheritance of real estate such as land despite the existence of laws protecting women in this regard.

Even if there are inclinations towards understanding new social values and tolerance, resistance is linked to socio-cultural burdens. For example, with regard to credit, there are no gender restrictions. Both men and women are subject to the same loan conditions. Nonetheless, the tendency to categorise activities according to gender remains strong in urban and especially rural areas, especially in households. Thus, activities such as cleaning, processing and grinding cereals, fetching water and cooking remain activities practised mainly by women.

3.2.2. Political and community organisations

3.2.2.1. Customary authorities

The types of local authorities identified are canton chiefs, village chiefs, neighbourhood chiefs, wise men, and notables. The customary way is the traditional procedure for appointing an authority, which is sometimes superseded and determined by political expediency. In the implementation of the law and respect for the customs and habits of land management, customary chiefs (considered as an institution of the central administration as guardians of customs and habits) have the necessary prerogatives to be involved in land management. In addition to these consultative powers, the customary authorities exercise a moral magistracy and assist the population in the event of land conflicts.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

3.2.2.2. Community structures

The project area has community structures such as the Cantonal Development Committees (CCD), Village Development Committees (CVD). All the villages except the canton capitals have VDCs. The CCDs are at the level of the cantons. The main tasks of the CCDs and VDCs are to initiate and co-ordinate development activities in their village and canton, to organise periodic meetings with the community as part of the activities to be carried out, to organise community work and to mobilise local resources. Concretely, they intervene in clean-up activities, in the construction of community structures such as schools, markets, shops and boreholes. DSFs are the foundation of community development and the entities on which any project must be based in order to receive the attention and support of the beneficiaries. They are bodies for integrating projects into the social logics of the environment. This is why the Agropole project must involve the CCDs and DSFs in the project so that they can become better acquainted with the project and its operation. The success of the project depends on this.

Both CCD and DSF members are elected. Education and good character are the main eligibility requirements for DSF and CCD members. The central principle is voluntary service. They represent, like customary authorities, the organisations of social influence to be consulted in consultations and negotiations with communities on the start-up of projects, measures to mitigate negative impacts and on the resolution of certain possible conflict situations.

3.2.2.3. Cooperative organisation: Agricultural production groups

The area covered by the project has a number of groups in the making. These are structures for promoting social solidarity and mutual aid between members. These production and self-help structures are involved in trade, cereal and tuber production, and animal husbandry. In the zone, the presence of the Cotton Cooperative Societies (SCC) is noteworthy. In Misséota, for example, there are several groups involved in the production and marketing of cereals. These are "Hezouwè", "Villahoma", "Dihèzi" and "Bouwèdéou", "Hope", "Solidarity", "Batchalibia", "Peace", "Blah", "Dissinadama", "Bouwèessodjolo", "Midyawa".

3.2.3. Socio-economic activities

Various socio-economic activities are practised in rural areas, including agriculture, which remains the main activity.

3.2.3.1. Agriculture

It occupies a large part of the local population and is a source of financial and livelihood mobilization. Cotton remains the cash crop par excellence in rural areas. Cotton production and yield differs from year to year. The main food crops grown are maize, sorghum, millet, paddy rice, fonio, yam, cassava, beans, groundnuts and soya. These food crops do not provide the same yields from one year to the next.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Photo 8: Rice field at Houkada on the Kanga River



Source: SCET-Tunisia/DECO IC, 2018

Photo 9: Maize field in Misséouta



Source: SCET-Tunisia/DECO IC, 2018

Photo 10: Sorghum-groundnut polyculture in Broukou



Source: Dr Tcheinti-Nabine Tchandikou, September 2020

Photo 11: Yam field in Ogoundè



Source: Dr Tcheinti-Nabine Tchandikou, September 2020

Photo 12: Soya field in Bidjandè



Source: SCET-Tunisia/DECO IC, 2018

Photo 13: Sorghum-bean polyculture in Ogoundè



Source: SCET-Tunisia/DECO IC, 2018

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Photo 14: Field of vouadzou in Kadjalim



Source: SCET-Tunisia/DECO IC, 2018

Photo 15: Green pepper field in Agbassa



Source: SCET-Tunisia/DECO IC, 2018

Most often, agriculture is associated with animal husbandry and, for some farmers, it is combined with trade, handicrafts or fishing as a complementary activity.

3.2.3.2. Commerce

Trade in rural areas is mainly characterised by the sale of agricultural, timber and non-timber forest products, livestock, and the purchase of basic manufactured goods. The main local products sold by the farmers are, among others, agricultural products: cereals, tubers, livestock products, woody forest products. The sale of the local sorghum-based drink (Tchoukoutou) is also an income-generating activity. In return, the populations purchase basic necessities. Market days are also an opportunity for the population to buy clothing products, and products such as soap and street pharmaceuticals. The purchase of spare parts for the repair of bicycles and mopeds, etc. is also a fundamental concern.

The Broukou market, which comes to life every Friday, is basically in the project area. It is the largest reference market in the area. Every Friday, farmers, buyers and traders from the area converge on this market. Most of the farmers sell their products on the spot. Thus, local products are marketed by selling to a clientele that moves around the zone.

3.2.3.3. Transport

In terms of transport and population mobility in rural areas, the road network remains the only mode of transport in the area. It provides 100% mobility for people and goods. The major axis of the network remains the tracks linking the canton capitals to the secondary conurbations. The transport routes play an important role in economic exchanges, particularly in the marketing of agricultural products and the transport of consumer goods. They also facilitate the mobility of official and voluntary professionals who offer various forms of support to the population. Difficult transport conditions due to the advanced deterioration of certain tracks do not therefore favour travel.

The project area is endowed with infrastructure, equipment and socio-communal services which, however, still need to be improved. These include :

- Infrastructures for opening up,
- Drinking water infrastructure,
- Education infrastructure,
- Health infrastructures,
- Marketing infrastructure.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

3.3. Environmental constraints

In spite of its many assets favourable to the installation of the SCPZ Project, the area also has both biophysical and social constraints that should not be overlooked. Table 2 summarises the environmental and social constraints in the project area.

Table 2: Summary of environmental constraints

Components	Constraints
Geomorphology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North-west of the relatively flat region (Guérin-Kouka plain), the rest is more or less mountainous with alternating mountains and small plains with steep valleys and numerous lowlands, which complicates the The soil is also at risk of water erosion.
Surface water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dendritic river system with many streams and rivers that are wetlands ; - High hydro-agricultural potential of the area and the possibility of gravity-fed irrigation thanks to the existence of small slopes.
Ground water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surface nappes sensitive to sampling and drought; and deep nappes housed in cracks in the crystalline basement and accessible only by deep drilling.
Soil resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Important agropedological potential of the area with a diversity of soils suitable for a wide range of food and cash crops, but which are under threat from degradation factors such as bad agricultural practices, bush fires, floods, water erosion, droughts, deforestation, demographic pressure, lack of fallow land, animal pressure); - The majority of land is private or communal.
Biological resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very rich fauna with several protected and/or introduced species and several harvesting pests (primates, guinea fowls, partridges, francolins, turtle doves); - Safety risks related to the many species of venomous snakes; - High floristic diversity subject to increasing anthropic pressures; and at least seven species on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species are recorded in the area; - Wide variety of species with economic values (feeding populations, income generation from timber (<i>Tectona grandis</i>).
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High population density in the agropark area west of Doufelgou where there are five localities with more than 1000 inhabitants, namely : Broukou (3017), Bidjande (1540), Misseouta (1326), Kadjalla (1107), Leon (1085); - Strong attachment of animist populations to their tradition, which explains the existence of certain forms of ritual organisation of space, solutions to forms of external aggression of space, symbolic forms of Ritual securing of land, fields and sacred fertility practices on farms.
Socio-economic activities and employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong dependence of the population on agriculture, which remains marked by traditional and rudimentary farming methods, practices and techniques; - Traditional livestock farming systems: the raving of animals and transhumance outside dedicated corridors often cause damage to crops and lead to conflicts between herders and farmers ; - High unemployment rate, especially among young graduates.
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor condition of the land transport infrastructure, which is limited to very degraded tracks.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Basic social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty in the supply of drinking water in some areas in rural areas and the use of water from wells, springs or reservoirs; - Almost no public electricity supply service ; - Total lack of sanitation services - Coverage of the area by Togocel's mobile telecommunication network and of Moow, whose services are the subject of recurring complaints from users.
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3.4. Identification of environmental and social issues

The main environmental issues in the SCPZ Project's area of intervention were identified through the use of documentation on the project's area and various interviews.

✓ **Protection, management and enhancement of natural heritage**

The natural heritage consists of monuments or groups of natural monuments of physical or biological formation which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view. The areas designated as natural heritage very often constitute the habitat of plant and animal species, which are sometimes threatened and therefore need to be protected. The notion of natural heritage therefore includes the notion of biodiversity, in terms of flora and fauna.

The dominant plant formations in the Kara region are, depending on the area, dry forests, forest galleries and Sudanese savannahs. The SCPZ Project intervention zone is particularly rich in very diverse natural environments. Among these, can be mentioned: the national park (of Kéran) and the seven classified forests (190 120.4ha) of Sadjé (Canton of Guérin-Kouka), Sarakawa (Kara), Kindja and Djamdé (Canton of Djamdé); Sirka (Kétau), Monda (Alloum), and Ormalo (Défalé).

Concerning the fauna, it is diversified, which justified the creation of three reserves (Djamdé fauna reserve with 8,000 ha, the Sarakawa park 1,500 ha and part of the Oti-Kéran reserve) and classified and sacred forests.

However, it should be emphasised that these protected areas, while they are found in the cantons and prefectures of the SCPZ Project, are not located within the strictly sensory limits of the agropole of the Kara basin. In fact, the closest protected area to the limits of the Kara basin agropole and the Sarakawa Wildlife Park is located about 1 km away.

✓ **Rational resource management issues, preservation of water quality, flood risks, erosion problems, etc.**

Some income-generating activities in the agropole zone of the Kara basin threaten the natural resources and the stability of the area. These are charcoal and wood production and the exploitation of firewood both in the mainland vegetation and in the gallery forests, which contribute to the considerable degradation of wooded areas and watercourses.

To this must be added the misuse of non-homologated agricultural inputs, including pesticides that contribute to soil degradation and water pollution.

✓ **Issue of Land Use and Land Quality Management**

The project's area of intervention presents a predominantly agricultural or forest land use, but it is strewn with semi-urban areas and economic development zones that are always in search of space.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

✓ Issue of greenhouse gas emissions reduction and other air pollutants

Air quality is thus another environmental issue that must be taken into account in the economic development of the SCPZ Project.

Indeed, in addition to the climate change issue, the air quality in the zone must be monitored with the emissions of air pollutants such as microparticles, acidifying substances (SO₂, NO_x, NH₃) or metallic trace elements (ETM: Pb, Hg, Cd, As, etc.) that are expected from the implementation of the SCPZ Project activities.

In particular, it will be necessary to quantify these emissions in order to be able to describe their evolution.

✓ Issue of coordination of actions in the field of environment and land use planning

The management of space and its development due to the development of the SCPZ Project requires common reflection and development plans in the different prefectures of the project area. Table 3 presents the different issues to be considered in the management of the SCPZ Project space.

Table 3: Overall environmental issues in the SCPZ Project area

Target areas	Components	Issues
Kara region/prefecture (Doufelgou, Kéran, Dankpenet Bassar)	Soil resources	Poor farming practices depressing field yields and the agronomic potential of cropland Soil diversity offering opportunities for crop diversification
	Water resources	A dense hydrographic network revealing numerous lowlands exploitable for agro-pastoral activities. Hydrogeological potential, exploitable in deep drilling and sensitive to natural (evaporation) and anthropogenic (sampling) factors. Enormous hydrological potential that can be mobilised in irrigated and rainfed agriculture
	Biodiversity	Strong erosion, with an interesting wildlife potential, linked to poaching activities; Plant diversity to be preserved
	Ecosystem services	A huge niche of ecosystem services (provisioning, cultural, regulation, etc.) for local communities

In addition to having identified the issues in the SCPZ Project intervention zone, the specific issues for each sub-component of the project have been identified and presented in Table 4.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Table 4: Summary of issues by sub-components

Infrastructure and services	I s s u e s
Component B. Infrastructure for processing and access to agricultural inputs and services	
B1. Infrastructures of the Agropark of Kara (Broukou)	
Fitting out works and RMN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of air quality and the preservation of health from pollution (prevention of IRAs) - Prevention of traffic accidents
Construction work on the DWS treatment plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention of social risks - Management of accidents at work - Sustainable effluent management - Management of land conflicts (release of land rights)
MV power line feeder works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management and control of pollutants (PCBs) and others - Management and control of collisions and short circuits of avian fauna - Management of land conflicts (release of land rights)
Fibre supply work for telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Controlling the risk of accidents linked to the opening of holes - Controlling social conflicts linked to the release of prisoners
Processing units for agricultural products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of water abstraction and discharge; - Sustainable waste management involving recycling, reduction of packaging ... - Prevention of pollutant transfers to the environment (water, air and soil) - Control of energy consumption ; - Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants ; - Occupational risk management (Occupational health and safety)
Setting up a hatchery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control of the risks of accidents and/or explosion
Rearing unit for the production of fish fry to feed fish farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control and prevention of social risks related to water abstraction - Control of carnivorous birds - Control of liquid effluents from fish ponds
Setting up of an egg production unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste management control - Prevention of epizootic diseases - Control of the risks of accidents and/or explosion
Establishment of a distribution centre for fertilisers, phytosanitary, zoo-sanitary and animal health products and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention of product contamination - Prevention of the risk of social conflicts - Control of accident and/or fire risks
Slaughter unit (2000 chickens/hour) and poultry meat processing and packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of waste (solid and liquid) from the slaughter of poultry - Control of odour nuisances - Control of energy consumption - Prevention of meat contamination risks
B2. Infrastructures for access to agricultural inputs and services (villages centres of CTA polarisation)	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Storage and warehouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rodent management and control - Management and control of fungi that can deteriorate the quality of the products. - Prevention and control of fires in the premises - Control and prevention of contamination of stored products
Rehabilitation work on the production line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of air quality and the preservation of health from pollution (prevention of IRAs) - Control of traffic accidents
B3. Support infrastructures for agricultural, poultry and fish production	
Construction of small dams and hydro-agricultural developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Controlling contamination of livestock by phytosanitary products and packaging - Control and management of packaging - Flood control (dam failure) - Control of sampling and management of liquid effluents - Control of waterborne diseases
Aviculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nuisance control (noise, air quality) - Waste management and control - Management and control of avian epizootics
Fish farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of samples and liquid effluents - Control and prevention of carnivorous birds - Management of packaging waste (e.g. fishmeal) - Control of the water supply and protection dikes (by e.g. dyke breaches)
Climate-resilient agricultural practices	
Installation of 4,302 kW of solar energy for the lighting, processing, drying and conditioning of staple food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of user batteries on a term basis - Forward management of photovoltaic panels - Stock management and maintenance of solar energy equipment
Implementation of a technology of drip irrigation system powered by solar pump	
Establishment and management of at least 10,000 ha of community forests with associated IGAs for the communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community forest management - Sharing the benefits of community forests between populations.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE Kara SCPZ PROJECT

4.1. Policy framework

4.1.1. International policy framework

4.1.1.1. Malabo Declaration

The 23rd Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union was held in Malabo in June 2014 with the theme "Transforming African Agriculture for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, Harnessing Opportunities for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development". The Summit expressed renewed attention to the catalytic role of agriculture for African growth, ten years after the adoption of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

At the end of the summit, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted two decisions and two declarations that relate directly to CAADP and Africa's agricultural transformation and food security agenda for the decade 2015-2025. They committed themselves to achieving a set of common goals by 2025. These commitments focus on accelerating growth and transformation as defined in CAADP's vision for the next 10 years. The Malabo commitments will be reinforced by integrating innovative financing mechanisms and engaging the private sector in the continent's agricultural development. The Malabo Declaration was accompanied by a commitment to measure, monitor and publish progress in the form of a CAADP Results Framework.

4.1.1.2. Maputo Declaration

The New African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources was adopted on 11 July 2003 in Maputo by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the new African Union. Without putting an end, at least provisionally, to the previous Algiers Convention of 1968, it modifies it substantially, with a view to adapting it to the evolution of scientific, technical and legal knowledge.

Largely outdated, the Algiers Convention, which does not disappear for all that, is thus necessarily updated, just as the scope of its provisions acquires, on the quantitative and qualitative level, a greater scope due to the integration of the most modern concepts such as sustainable development and the most innovative mechanisms, notably institutional and control mechanisms. However, it still needs to be given real substance through concrete implementation.

This convention aims at the protection and rational use of natural resources according to the criteria of sustainable development. It revises, clarifies and completes the Algiers Convention which bears the same title. It elaborates different articles and enriches them with new knowledge in the field of nature conservation, rational use of natural resources and sustainable development, as well as the required harmonisation of policies and cooperation. The main topics are the protection and sustainable management of soil, water and vegetation, genetic diversity, species protection, creation of protected areas, economic incentives, integration of the environmental dimension in planning, access to information, intellectual property and indigenous knowledge, research and training, and bi- and multilateral cooperation. It thus takes into account the most appropriate obligations of other (regional and global) conventions on environmental conservation, such as CBD, CITES.

4.1.1.3. Water resources policy in West Africa

Adopted on 19 December 2008, the West African Water Resources Policy, concerns the

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

strategic challenge of water, the main orientations of the policy and the implementation modalities. Generally speaking, it presents the vision and challenges of a regional water policy and sets out its objectives, guiding principles, main strategic lines of intervention and implementation modalities.

After presenting the general context of the water management issue, the West African Water Resources Policy presents its strategic challenge, which is "better water management". As such, this policy relates the ECOWAS vision on water, the West African vision for 2025 and conducts a strategic analysis of the West African context before listing the various challenges that ECOWAS should face in order to meet the regional socio-economic development objectives in a sound environment. These challenges include the following:

- better knowledge of surface and ground water resources;
- to make better use of water to support the socio-economic development of the region;
- anticipating crises and preserving water resources and associated ecosystems;
- Establish participatory management mechanisms for better water governance;
- ensure the financial sustainability of the water sector.

The second part of the Policy concerns the main orientations where the general and specific objectives were first presented and the guiding principles of the policy were defined before setting out the main strategic lines of intervention. As strategic axes, it is a question of :

- reforming water governance ;
- promoting investment in the water sector;
- promote regional cooperation and integration.

4.1.1.4. ECOWAS Environmental Policy

Adopted in 2008, it aims at reversing the heavy trends of degradation and reduction of natural resources, environments and living environment, with a view to ensuring a healthy, easy-going and productive environment in the sub-region, thus improving the living conditions of the populations of the sub-region.

4.1.1.5. ECOWAS policy and mechanisms on disaster risk reduction

The ECOWAS Policy and Mechanisms on Disaster Risk Reduction aim to have countries in the sub-region and communities resilient in which normal risks do not adversely affect development and where development processes do not lead to the accumulation of disaster risk from natural hazards. This policy is not a detailed recipe for application at the national level but the expression of a consensus on principles, objectives, priorities and institutional aspects focused on the development of an effective, efficient and sustainable sub-regional disaster risk reduction system.

4.1.1.6. ECOWAS Forest Policy

The Forest Policy (FP) was adopted in 2005. Its general objective is the conservation and sustainable development of genetic, animal and plant resources, and the restoration of degraded forest areas for the greater good of the people of ECOWAS. The ECOWAS FP is based on the conventions and agreements resulting from the Rio de Janeiro Conference in 1992, the MDGs, the development of the land tenure system and national forest policies.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

4.1.1.7. ECOWAS (CAP/ECOWAS)

Adopted in January 2005 in Accra, the CAP/ECOWAS defines as its vision: "modern and sustainable agriculture, based on the effectiveness and efficiency of family farms and the promotion of agricultural enterprises through the involvement of the private sector. Productive and competitive on the intra-Community and international markets, it must ensure food security and provide a decent income for its workers". These areas of intervention are: increasing the productivity and competitiveness of agriculture; implementing an intra-Community trade regime and adapting the external trade regime. This policy has shortcomings in that its lines of intervention do not explicitly take into account concerns related to deforestation and forest degradation. Moreover, the axis on improving agricultural production and competitiveness puts more emphasis on the modernisation of agriculture than on sustainable agriculture.

A process to adjust and strengthen the ECOWAS Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) to meet the new challenges facing West Africa and its people is currently underway.

It focuses on the adoption of a Strategic Orientation Framework (COS) 2025 and investment plans 2016-2020, at the level of each country (National Programme for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security -PNIASAN) and at the regional level (PRIASAN).

4.1.1.8. ECOWAS Strategic Orientation Framework (COS - 2025)

The Strategic Orientation Framework provides an integrated framework for the definition of the five-year PRIASANS. This framework takes into account the fight against hunger and malnutrition, adaptation to climate change that affects agricultural performance, the occurrence of climate risks and therefore their impact on income and food security, strengthening the resilience to food and nutrition insecurity of vulnerable households and communities, promoting employment, vocational training and securing the status of producers, agricultural workers, women and youth, and mainstreaming gender in agricultural development policies and programmes.

4.1.1.9. PRIASAN 2016-2020

Adopted on 12 December 2016 within the framework of the meeting of the specialised ministerial technical committee on "Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources" in Abuja, the regional investment programme for agriculture and food and nutritional security is part of the implementation of ECOWAP and COS by 2025. It "contributes in a sustainable manner to meeting the food and nutritional needs of the population, to economic and social development and to reducing poverty in the Member States, as well as inequalities between territories, areas and countries" (general objective of ECOWAP).

This general objective is broken down into four specific objectives:

- "Contribute to increasing productivity and agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production through diversified and sustainable production systems, and to reducing post-production losses".
- "Promote contractual and inclusive agricultural and agri-food value chains that are oriented towards regional and international demand, and that are part of an integrated approach to food security. perspective of regional market integration".
- "Improving access to food, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable populations";
- "Improving the business environment, governance and financing mechanisms for the

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

agricultural and agri-food sector".

4.1.1.10. WAEMU Common Policy for the Improvement of the Environment - PCAE

The vision of the Common Policy for the Improvement of the Environment is the realisation of a socio-economic and geopolitical space restored in peace and good governance, strongly integrated in a healthy environment, whose balanced natural resources support the sustainable development of the communities of the sub-region, in particular their freedom from disease, poverty and food insecurity. The implementation of this policy will be based on four strategic axes, namely : (i) contributing to the sustainable management of natural resources for the fight against poverty and food insecurity; (ii) promoting a healthy and sustainable environment in the community space; (iii) building capacities for concerted and sustainable environmental management; (iv) monitoring the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

4.1.1.11. WAEMU Agricultural Policy

In 2000, the Commission of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) began a process of formulating the main orientations of the Union's Agricultural Policy (U.A.P.). This participatory process, based on close consultation between the Commission and the various national and regional actors, made it possible to define the objectives, guiding principles, axes and instruments of intervention of this policy, which were adopted by the Union's decision-making bodies in December 2001 through Additional Act No. 03/2001.

The implementation of the P.A.U. was started in 2002. The overall objective of the P.A.U. is to make a lasting contribution to meeting the food needs of the population, to the economic and social development of the Member States and to reducing poverty in rural areas.

The objectives of this policy are relevant in the context of the SCPZ Project insofar as they take into account sustainability criteria, transparency in agricultural markets and the improvement of farmers' living conditions. Similarly, the main thrusts advocate the adaptation of production systems, the improvement of the production environment and the management of shared resources, which are solutions for environmentally friendly agriculture.

However, the Regional Agricultural Information System (SIAR) and the indicators for monitoring its implementation have not yet been developed.

4.1.1.12. African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction

Developed in 2004, the African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction is a framework document with a plan of action that was developed by the African Ministerial Conference held in Addis Ababa in December 2005. This action plan was updated in April 2009. The aims of the strategy are to ensure greater political commitment to disaster risk reduction through improved knowledge management and increased awareness of disaster risk reduction among the population.

4.1.1.13. West Africa Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy - WA-RPRS

The WA-RPRS was adopted in 2006 as a complement to the national PRSPs: it aims to better focus regional programmes and increase their benefits for the poor, improve their visibility and usefulness for countries, and make regional integration a real catalyst in the fight against poverty in the sub-region. The WA-RPRS is implemented through the Regional Economic Programme (WAEMU) and the Priority Action Programme (ECOWAS).

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

4.1.1.14. Regional Strategy for the Promotion of Fertilizers in West Africa

This strategy was adopted on 13 April 2006 by the Summit of ECOWAS Heads of States held in Abuja. It aims at productive agriculture through the promotion of fertilizer use. Its overall objective is to promote the increased and efficient use of fertilizers in order to sustainably improve agricultural productivity to ensure food security and fight against poverty in West Africa.

4.1.1.15. Detailed African Agriculture Development Programme

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is the agricultural component of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which aims to encourage agriculture-led development in order to achieve and contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on poverty reduction and hunger eradication. Following the approval of CAADP, one of the specific objectives of which is to achieve an average annual growth rate of 6% by 2015, the Regional Economic Communities adopted it as a vision for restoring agricultural growth, food security and rural development in Africa.

4.1.1.16. Sub-regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification in West Africa and Chad

The Sub-regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification in West Africa and Chad, known as SRAP-CD/WAC, first went through a first phase before being recently reviewed and updated. The second phase, SRAP/WAC 2, under discussion, covers the period 2011-2018. It also constitutes the response of the countries of the subregion to decision 3/COP 8, the recommendations of CRIC 7 and decision 2/COP 9 calling for the alignment of National Action Programmes (NAPs), Sub-Regional Action Programmes (SRAPs) and Regional Action Programmes (RAPs) with the operational objectives of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Ten-Year Strategy 2008-2018.

4.1.1.17. Sub-regional Action Programme for Vulnerability Reduction in West Africa (SRAP-VA/WA)

ECOWAS has a vision for 2020. This vision consists of the abolition of borders and the transformation towards a borderless region where all peoples can access and exploit the countless resources. In this vein, the overall vision adopted by the Sub-regional Action Programme for Reducing Vulnerability in West Africa (SRAP-RV/WA) is: "By 2030, West African countries together have sufficient human, technical and financial capacities to shield their human and natural systems from the adverse effects of climate change". The overall objective of the Programme is "To develop and strengthen resilience and adaptation capacities in the sub-region to cope with climate change and extreme weather events".

4.1.2. National policy framework

4.1.2.1. National Development Plan 2018-2022

Validated by the Togolese Government on 3 August 2018, the National Development Plan (PND) 2018-2022 is a plan that reveals the government's medium-term vision, objectives and actions to be carried out for the promotion of employment, the empowerment of women, wealth creation and infrastructure development. The National Development Plan, which will cover the period 2018-2022, is based on a paradigm shift and is structured around three major axes, namely the establishment of a logistics hub of excellence and business centre,

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

the creation of centres for agricultural processing, manufacturing and extractive industries, and the consolidation of social development and the strengthening of inclusion mechanisms.

According to this reference document, Togo has the ambition to reach a target growth rate of 7.6%, in particular through flagship projects with a high potential for massive job creation and a predominant involvement of the private sector. Togo therefore aims to structurally transform the economy for strong, sustainable, resilient, inclusive, job-creating growth that creates jobs and improves social well-being while respecting the environment.

On the agricultural front, "the government is convinced that it is necessary to promote an "agribusiness" oriented agriculture that will attract private investment, increase yields, professionalise the actors, and create thousands of jobs in the sector and related services. Thus, the government has set up an agency for the promotion of agribusiness development whose role is to establish public-private partnerships based on the National Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security Plan (PNIASAN) covering the period 2017-2026".

On the environmental level, the expected effect 12 of strategic axis 3 "consolidate social development and strengthen inclusion mechanisms", the strategic objective is to ensure multi-sectoral coordination and good governance of the environment sector, with a view to contributing significantly to the national economy. To this end, the government will focus on : (i) preserving, restoring and sustainably exploiting ecosystems; (ii) reducing the degradation of the natural environment and protecting endangered species; (iii) reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the vulnerability of people and property to extreme climatic events and other shocks and disasters; (iv) improving the rational management of waste and chemical products and the prevention of biological, radiological and nuclear risks; and (v) adopting the practices necessary for sustainable development and a lifestyle in harmony with nature.

At the level of the expected effect 12 of the strategic axis "consolidating social development and strengthening inclusion mechanisms", the strategic objective is to ensure multi-sectoral coordination and good governance of the environment sector, with a view to contributing significantly to the national economy. To this end, the government will focus on : (i) preserving, restoring and sustainably exploiting ecosystems; (ii) reducing the degradation of the natural environment and protecting endangered species; (iii) reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the vulnerability of people and property to extreme climatic events and other shocks and disasters; (iv) improving the rational management of waste and chemical products and the prevention of biological, radiological and nuclear risks; and (v) adopting the practices necessary for sustainable development and a lifestyle in harmony with nature.

4.1.2.2. Agricultural policy document for the period 2016- 2030

Adopted on 30 December 2015, the vision set out in the Agricultural Policy Document for the period 2016-2030 is to achieve: "modern, sustainable and high value-added agriculture at the service of national and regional food security and a strong, inclusive and competitive economy generating decent and stable jobs by 2030". The overall objective to be achieved in its interactions with other sectors is to contribute to the acceleration of economic growth, poverty reduction and the improvement of living conditions while ensuring social inclusion and respect for the environment.

The specific development objectives for the agricultural sector are to ensure sustainable :

- food security,
- the rebalancing of the agricultural trade balance,
- improving the level of agricultural incomes,
- the creation of decent agricultural jobs and the reduction of drudgery,

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

- maintaining a high rate of agricultural growth in a sustainable manner.

4.1.2.3. National water and sanitation policy

The Water and Sanitation Policy (PNEA) formulated by the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Hydraulics (MAEH) on 7 April 2017 takes into account the new changes that influence the development of the water and sanitation sector in particular: (i) the evolution of the national context marked by galloping demography, the rapid increase in urbanisation, the poverty level of the population, the effects of climate change, the various reforms carried out in the field or in connection with the sector and the country's vision by 2030 (ii) changes at regional level via the new concepts contained in the provisions of the WAEMU directive and changes at international level relating to the sustainable development objectives (SDOs) by 2030 as well as the various global commitments and declarations to which Togo has subscribed.

Taking into account the major issues, stakes and challenges identified from the diagnostic analysis and the strategic orientations for the sector, the vision of the PNEA is as follows: "By 2030, Togo's water resources are known, mobilised, exploited and managed while guaranteeing equitable, sustainable and affordable access to efficient drinking water and sanitation services for the entire population and for all uses, in a protected environment, contributing to the sustainable development of the country".

In order to establish the vision, three missions are assigned to the water and sanitation sector: (i) To ensure the availability of water in quantity and quality to contribute to the development of water supply, agriculture, hydropower, industries, mining, transport, tourism and leisure, wildlife etc.; (ii) To improve access to drinking water services; (iii) To improve access to adequate sanitation services.

The overall objective of the sector is to contribute to the sustainable socio-economic development of the country, through the satisfaction of the needs of all water users, in a healthy living environment, taking into account the preservation of the environment, social equity and the mitigation of the effects of climate change.

These specific objectives are :

- strengthen the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) through a better knowledge of our resources and their equitable and sustainable use for all purposes
- Ensure universal, equitable and sustainable access to safe, affordable and sustainable drinking water;
- Ensure equitable access to adequate sanitation and hygiene services for all and end open defecation;
- Improve governance of the water sector, in particular through: (i) sustainable financing of the water sector; (ii) promotion of research and capacity building of stakeholders.

4.1.2.4. Togo's industrial policy

Validated on 20 October 2015, Togo's Industrial Policy is a document based on the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion (SCAPE), the Togo 2030 Vision, the WAEMU Common Industrial Policy (CIP) and the West African Common Industrial Policy (PICAIO). Its general objective is to improve the contribution of the industrial sector to economic growth and job creation. At the specific level, the objectives pursued by the industrial policy are :

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

- to ensure the optimal management of the department in charge of industry ;
- promote the quality of industrial products with a view to their competitiveness ;
- promote industrial development and agribusiness.

Togo's industrial policy aims to transform the Togolese economy into a modern, dynamic, competitive economy that is highly integrated into the regional economy. To achieve this, it is built around six (06) guiding principles hereafter constituting the major challenges resulting from the diagnosis of the industrial sector:

- the densification of the industrial sector;
- the valorisation of local products ;
- quality, competitiveness and capacity building;
- synergy;
- partnership;
- sustainable development

Three (03) axes and orientations underpin the formulation of the present industrial policy, namely :

- Axis 1: Steering and support of the department
- Axis 2: The quality of industrial products and their competitiveness
- Axis 3: Development of industry and promotion of agribusiness

4.1.2.5. National Policy for Physical Cultural Resources

Togo's Cultural Policy is adopted on 30 March 2011. This text of law enables the Government to act in cultural matters in synergy with professionals and populations to preserve and promote the country's heritage and cultural expressions. Its overall vision is to "build a united nation on a diversified and rehabilitated foundation" while seeking to "develop culture so that it contributes to building together in peace and sustainably enriching the life of the national community in all its components, meeting the challenges of the present, while opening up, on the basis of immediate and future opportunities and prospects, to the future world".

The objectives of this text are: to promote development rooted in the fundamental values of heritage and the diversity of cultural expressions; to safeguard and promote this heritage and diversity in order to forge a dynamic of knowledge and understanding, mutual respect and tolerance, factors of peace; to integrate the objectives of cultural policy into the priorities of the national development strategy and the fight against poverty; to strengthen intercultural dialogue and cultural cooperation based on principles of equality and sharing for mutual enrichment".

4.1.2.6. National Policy for Gender Equity and Equality

Adopted by the government in January 2011, the National Policy for Gender Equity and Equality (PNEEG) has the major objective of making Togo an emerging country, without discrimination, where men and women will have the same opportunities to participate in its development and enjoy the benefits of its growth. This policy aims to promote, in the medium and long term, gender equity and equality, women's empowerment and their effective participation in decision-making at all levels of Togo's development process.

Its objectives are to establish an institutional, socio-cultural, legal and economic environment conducive to the achievement of gender equity and equality in Togo and to ensure the effective integration of gender in development interventions in all sectors of economic and social life.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

4.1.2.7. Spatial planning policy

The National Spatial Planning Policy (PONAT), adopted in May 2009, aims, among other challenges, to plan the territory for any intervention. Environmental management is one of the fundamental orientations of this policy. This includes (i) improving national governance of environmental management, (ii) protecting natural resources. The State's commitment in this area is a great asset and Togo's willingness to play a leading role in the sub-region, due to its geographical location, makes it an imperative in the context of regional integration.

The non-rational implementation of development actions in the space, the weak consideration of the potential of the environments, the inefficiency in monitoring land use, the inadequacy of the urban and housing policy and the inappropriate management of space are all factors which justify the implementation of the spatial planning policy. The commitment of the State in this area is a great asset and the willingness of Togo to play a leading role in the sub-region, due to its geographical location, makes it an imperative in the context of regional integration.

Conceptually, the national spatial planning policy comprises the following essential parts: context and rationale, vision and objectives, guiding principles, strategies, instruments, actors and means.

4.1.2.8. National Environment Policy in Togo

Adopted by the Government on 23 December 1998, the National Environment Policy (PNE) in Togo provides the various national and international development actors with a global orientation framework to promote rational environmental management with a view to sustainable development in all sectors of activity. In order to promote sound management of the environment and natural resources and to stimulate the economic, ecological and social viability of development actions, the government's policy orientations are focused, among others, on :

- the integration of environmental concerns into the national development plan;
- the elimination and/or reduction of negative environmental impacts of public or private development programmes and projects;
- improving the living conditions and environment of the population.

4.1.2.9. National health policy

Adopted in September 1998 by the Togolese government, the fundamental objective of the National Health Policy (PNS) is to reduce mortality and morbidity rates linked to transmissible and non-communicable diseases through a reorganisation and better management of the health system and a continuous improvement in the accessibility of all, particularly the most vulnerable, including the mother-child couple, to good quality health services.

The new national health policy is the result of an inclusive and consensual process of all parties involved in health. This national health policy serves as a basis for national planning and as a frame of reference for all stakeholders in the health sector. It is in line with the priorities of the Global Health Action Programme 2006-2015, the Health for All Policy in the African Region for the 21st Century: Agenda 2020 and the World Health Organization's Africa Region Strategic Directions 2010- 2015.

The vision of the national health policy is to ensure the highest possible level of health for the entire population by doing everything possible to develop an efficient health system based on public and private, individual and collective, accessible and equitable initiatives, capable of

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

satisfying the right to health of all, particularly the most vulnerable.

In order to do so, it has set itself five objectives which are : Reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and strengthen family planning, Reduce mortality in children under 5 years of age, Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases.

(1) non-communicable diseases: diabetes, hypertension, sickle-cell anaemia, mental illness, cancer, obesity, oral diseases, chronic respiratory diseases; (2) Diseases with epidemic potential; (3) neglected tropical diseases, etc.), Promoting health in an environment conducive to health, Improving the organisation, management and delivery of health services

4.1.2.10. Strategic Investment Framework for Environment and Natural Resources Management (2018-2022)

The National Investment Programme for the Environment and Natural Resources (PNIERN), adopted in May 2011 by the Togolese Government, came to an end in 2015 and is replaced by the Strategic Investment Framework for the Management of the Environment and Natural Resources (CSIGERN, 2018-2022), which responds to the need for sustainable management of the environment and natural resources over the period 2018 to 2022. It is a framework document of the Ministry that will contribute to the improvement of the forest resources management framework, the strengthening of food security and the economic growth of the country, particularly poverty reduction. Axis 3 of CSIGERN is devoted to disaster reduction and the fight against climate change.

4.1.2.11. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

Drawn up in 2003 and revised in 2012, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is intended to be a framework for broad consultation with all stakeholders. The new 2011-2020 strategy aims to be implemented not only by the State, but also by local authorities and the various actors of civil society. This is also why, when defining the national objectives, an effort was made to ensure synergy and consistency between the different national strategies and the different existing action plans in the field of biodiversity, with the aim of improving their coordination and making them more effective. Its objectives are specifically to :

- develop the strategy and action plan to provide a response to the threats facing biodiversity in Togo;
- develop an implementation plan and a communication plan.

With these objectives, the new NBSAP 2011-2020 aims to produce greater engagement of the various stakeholders. It sets the common ambition of preserving and restoring, strengthening and enhancing biodiversity, ensuring its sustainable and equitable use, and to achieve this, successfully involving all stakeholders from all sectors of activity. It is cross-sectoral, participatory and inclusive. The fundamental issue at stake in the new NBSAP is that the way biological diversity is managed and exploited must prioritise the survival of various genes, species and ecosystems and their continued provision of ecological services, human well-being in its broadest sense, and the survival of the economic sectors and populations directly dependent on them.

The NBSAP 2011-2020 will be achieved through a series of measures under 9 priority themes including participation and awareness, terrestrial biodiversity, freshwater biodiversity.

4.1.2.12. National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNDD)

Togo's National Sustainable Development Strategy (SNDD) document will be validated in September 2011 in Lomé and is a valuable tool for planning the country's development. This document contains several axes, including good governance, sustainable development etc. It

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

is based on four strategic axes, namely: consolidation of economic recovery and promotion of sustainable modes of production and consumption; revitalisation of the development of the social sectors and promotion of the principles of social equity; improvement of environmental governance and sustainable management of natural resources and education for sustainable development.

4.1.2.13. National Strategy for the Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

By ratifying the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on 8 March 1995 and the Kyoto Protocol on 2 July 2004, Togo committed itself to take actions that contribute to the achievement of the Convention's global objectives. In accordance with its commitments to the UNFCCC, it developed its National Strategy for the Implementation of the UNFCCC in 2004 and updated in 2011. This strategy aims to mobilise the different categories of actors around the axes of development that take climate change into account. Within the framework of the implementation of this strategy, certain actions have been carried out by the country's authorities in order to enable Togo to honour its commitments to the international community.

These are: the Initial National Communication (INC) on Climate Change in 2001, the Second National Communication (NCC) on Climate Change in 2010, the Third National Communication on Climate Change (TCNCC) in 2015 on Climate Change and its First Biennial Updated Report (BURR) on Climate Change which was submitted on 28 September 2017 to the Secretariat of the Convention.

4.1.2.14. National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (NAPCD)

Togo ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification on 4 October 1995 and published its National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (NAP/CD) in March 2002. The PAN/LCD aims to strengthen national natural resource management capacities for the promotion of sustainable development. Through its sub-programme IV, it advocates the sustainable management of natural resources by promoting the management of wetlands and protected areas, the protection of fragile ecosystems and the fight against bush fires.

4.1.2.15. National Action Plan for the Water and Sanitation Sector - 2018-2030

The elaboration of a new PANSEA 2018-2030 which derives from the National Water and Sanitation Policy (PNEA) allows the implementation of this new vision declined in three phases (2018-2022, 2023-2027 and 2028-2030). The PANSEA 2018-2030 is perfectly consistent with national, regional and international orientations related to the sector. It aims to achieve the development objectives of the PNEA, namely (i) the preservation of water resources in order to optimise social and economic benefits and (ii) equitable and sustainable universal access to adequate drinking water, hygiene and sanitation services. It is broken down into 4 programmes which are : Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (DWS) and Governance of the Water and Sanitation Sector.

In terms of integrated water resources management (IWRM) (Programme 1), the implementation of the programme will make it possible to preserve water resources and guarantee their permanent availability for all uses and aquatic ecosystems. The strategy to achieve these results will consist of : (i) promoting a framework favourable to good water governance according to the IWRM approach, (ii) ensuring knowledge and monitoring of water resources to control sampling and to control rejects.

In the area of drinking water supply and sanitation (WASH) (Programme 2), sub-programme

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

2.3 (Hygiene and basic sanitation, The objective of this sub-programme by 2030 is to ensure equitable access to adequate sanitation and hygiene services for all and to end open defecation.

4.1.2.16. National Health Development Plan (2017- 2022)

The National Health Development Plan (PNDS 2017-2022) aims to provide appropriate solutions to the problems identified in the evaluation of the previous PNDS and its alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals in the context of universal health coverage.

The National Health Development Plan is divided into five strategic areas, in particular the acceleration of the reduction of maternal, neonatal and infant and child mortality and the strengthening of family planning and adolescent health; the strengthening of the fight against communicable diseases; the improvement of health security and the response to epidemics and other emergencies; the strengthening of the fight against non-communicable diseases and health promotion and the strengthening of the health system towards universal health coverage, including community health.

The PNDS document will serve as a roadmap for all the activities of the Ministry of Health and its partners in order to adopt a synergistic and efficient approach.

4.1.2.17. National Plan for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security

The National Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security Plan (PNIASAN) was drawn up by Togo in 2016 for the period 2016-2025 in order to build modern, sustainable and high value-added agriculture in the service of national and regional food and nutritional security, a strong, inclusive, competitive economy that generates decent and stable jobs by 2030 and the reduction of poverty and rural vulnerability.

The major objective in the implementation of the PNIASAN is to achieve a growth rate of at least 10% in agricultural gross domestic product (GDPA) by 2026, to improve the agricultural trade balance by 25%, to double the average income of farm households, to contribute to the reduction of malnutrition through the fight against food insecurity and to halve the poverty rate in rural areas to 27%.

4.1.2.18. National climate change adaptation planning

The project was validated in 2016 and is expected to have a positive impact on its development in the medium and long term. The analysis of vulnerabilities reveals that all sectors of economic growth are vulnerable to climate change and the sectors concerned are the following: Energy sector, Water Resources, Agriculture, Forestry and others, Land Use (AFAT), Human Settlements and Health sector, the coastal zone.

4.1.2.19. National Plan for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in Togo

Aware of the extent of the harmful consequences of POPs on human health and the environment and the need to combat them at the global level, Togo participated from 1998 to 2000 in the negotiations that led to the adoption of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) which it signed on 23 May 2001 and ratified on 22 July 2004. Therefore, Togo carried out for the first time, an analysis of the POPs situation in Togo through the inventories of their sources and quantities of releases, the exposure of human health and the environment to POPs. These inventories and evaluations provide indicators

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

on POPs in Togo and on the companies that have them.

In addition, a National Profile to assess national chemicals management infrastructure and capacity was developed, which highlighted gaps in this area.

4.1.2.20. National Action Plan for the Environment

The National Action Plan for the Environment (PNAE) adopted by the Government on 6 June 2001, requires in its strategic orientation 3, to "effectively take environmental concerns into account in the planning and management of development". Objective 1 of Orientation 3, which aims to operationalise environmental assessment procedures, specifies that "the acuteness of environmental problems in the various sectors of economic activity requires the country to use the environmental impact assessment procedures instituted by Section II of Law 88-14 of 3 November 1988³, as a privileged instrument for the prevention of environmental damage".

With regard to guideline 4 of the NAE, it calls for "promoting sound and sustainable management of natural resources and the environment". To this end, its objective 1 is to "promote environmentally friendly sectoral policies". As for paragraph 6, it recommends "the carrying out of environmental impact studies for new projects and environmental audits for ongoing activities with potential or real negative impacts on the environment and ensure the application of identified mitigation measures".

4.1.2.21. National Forest Action Plan

Faced with the continuous and exponential degradation of forest resources, the Government of Togo, after carrying out a diagnostic analysis of the forest sector, drew up a National Forest Action Plan (NFAP) in 2011 which aims to reach 2035 :

- to reach a forest cover of 30%,
- sustainable management of natural resources, particularly forests, to meet the needs of present and future generations for products and services foresters.

The specific objectives of the PAFN are :

- to ensure optimal and conservative use of the forest resource, taking into account the economic deficit situation and future needs for forest products of the country,
- increase the forest cover rate from 8% to 30% as recommended by the FAO and thereby increase timber production by 20,000 ha of plantations in ten (10) years,
- ensure national self-sufficiency in wood products and also contribute to the development and strengthening of the country's presence on the international market wood.

4.1.2.22. National profile to assess chemicals management infrastructure and capacity

Developed in June 2008, the National Profile document to assess chemicals management

³ Replaced today by Law No. 2008-005 of 30 May 2008 on the Framework Law on the Environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

infrastructure and capacity is Togo's action plan to achieve the objectives of the Stockholm Convention in accordance with its Article 7 and other chemicals-related agreements.

The development of the National Profile is thus a fundamental step in the search for ways and means to make the Government's actions in the area of environmentally sound management of chemicals more effective in ensuring the safety of human health and the protection of the environment. These actions consist of :

- provide practical information on chemical management programmes and activities in the country;
- Establish a process to facilitate dialogue and information exchange between National Agencies and other institutions (sub-regional, regional and international) involved in chemicals management ;
- building the capacity of national institutions involved in chemicals management;
- facilitate dialogue and information exchange between the government and other actors such as industries, workers' organisations, communities, etc. and local NGOs
- to make available to all actors in the sector a reference document facilitating environmentally sound management of chemicals.

4.2. Legal framework

4.2.1. International legal framework

4.2.1.1. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), which was negotiated from June 1998 to 21 December 2000, was adopted as an international legally binding instrument on 23 May 2001 and entered into force on 17 May 2004. Togo ratified this Convention on 22 July 2004.

The Stockholm Convention represents a major step towards the global protection of human health and the environment from the dangers resulting from the use of POPs. The main objective of the Stockholm Convention on POPs is to control POPs, with a view to their elimination and to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants by reducing or eliminating their release into the environment. Twelve POPs are initially identified and listed in Annexes A, B and C of the Stockholm Convention, and it is these POPs that are the target of control measures.

4.2.1.2. Rotterdam Convention on International Trade in Certain Hazardous Chemicals

It was adopted in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998 and entered into force on 24 February 2004. Togo signed the Convention on 9 September 1999 and ratified it on 23 June 2004.

The purpose of this Convention is to promote shared responsibility and cooperation among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to the environmentally sound use of such chemicals by facilitating the exchange of information on their characteristics, by establishing a national decision-making process for their import and export and by ensuring that these decisions are communicated to Parties.

The Convention applies to banned or severely restricted chemicals and severely hazardous pesticide formulations.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

4.2.1.3. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted in Rio de Janeiro by 154 States plus the European Community. It entered into force on 21 March 1994.

It recognises three main principles:

- the precautionary principle,
- the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities,
- the principle of the right to development.

The Convention provides the overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to address climate change. It establishes a goal and principles, commitments for different groups of countries based on the principle of differentiated but differentiated responsibilities. It establishes a set of institutions to enable governments to monitor implementation and to continue their negotiations on how best to address the problem. The Convention does not contain any legally binding objectives.

Togo ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on 8 March 1995 and the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on 2 March 2004.

At the Paris Climate Conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding climate agreement that sets out an international action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by keeping global warming well below 2°C. This Paris agreement is a bridge between current policies and the climate-neutral target set for the end of the century.

The countries agreed:

- in the long term, to keep the rise in global temperature well below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels;
- to continue efforts to limit the rise in temperature to 1.5°C, which would greatly reduce the risks and consequences of climate change;
- to aim for a peak in global emissions as soon as possible, recognising that this will be slower in developing countries;
- to then achieve a rapid decrease in emissions, based on the best available scientific data.

4.2.1.4. Phytosanitary Convention for Africa

The Phytosanitary Convention for Africa was approved on 13 September 1967 to repeal the Phytosanitary Convention for Africa south of the Sahara done at London on 29 July 1954 and amended by the Protocol done at London on 11 October 1961.

It is applicable to the entire African continent and comprises eleven (11) articles, the most important of which are articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 on "Protective Measures".

The supply of new seeds to be used by the project will have to comply with the provisions of the said convention in order to enable Togo to meet its commitments to the international community.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

4.2.1.5. International Plant Protection Convention

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), which Togo acceded to on 2 April 1986, was adopted in 1951 by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) at its Sixth Session and entered into force on 3 April 1952. In 2001, there were 117 Contracting Parties to the IPPC. It was revised in 1997 to bring it into conformity with the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement) of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international treaty relating to plant health. The objective of the IPPC is to ensure common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of organisms harmful to plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control.

4.2.1.6. Revised African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

The African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, revised and adopted in Maputo on 11 July 2003, at the second summit of the African Union, is a revision of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources concluded in Algiers in 1968 (the Algiers Convention). The Algiers Convention was the first regional convention providing a basis for African states to conserve their environment and natural resources, and to address issues of regional importance. Togo ratified it on 24 October 1979.

The Maputo Convention reflects Africa's specific response to changes in attitudes, legal and policy perspectives, scientific developments and international law. It addresses a range of issues of interest to the continent, from sustainable management of land and soil, water, air and biological resources, and seeks to integrate environmental conservation and management strategies with social and economic development aspirations. The Maputo Convention provides stronger institutional tools for its implementation. It establishes an independent Secretariat, a Conference of the Parties and a financial mechanism for its effective implementation at the regional level, in collaboration with the Parties.

4.2.1.7. Convention on Biological Diversity, December 1993

It came into force on 29 December 1993. Togo signed this convention, and ratified it on 4 October 1995. It enshrines the commitment of States to conserve biological diversity, to use biological resources in a sustainable manner, and to share equitably the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. It is a framework agreement because it leaves each State Party free to determine the measures to be implemented. It therefore sets out objectives and policies rather than strict and precise obligations. This has led to many reflections and studies on the national modalities for implementing the provisions of the convention.

In line with the principle of anticipation and the precautionary principle, the 1992 Rio Convention on Biological Diversity emphasises in its Preamble Point 8 that: "It is of utmost importance to anticipate, prevent and address the causes of the reduction or loss of biological diversity". It states in Principle 15 that: "In order to protect the environment, precautionary measures shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. To this end, Article 14 of the Convention requests Contracting Parties to adopt appropriate EIA procedures for projects that could significantly affect biological diversity and mechanisms to take into account the impacts of programmes and policies on biological diversity.

4.2.1.8. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (C.I.T.E.S.) Washington, 1973

This convention was signed by Togo on March 3, 1973, ratified on October 23, 1978, and entered into force on January 21, 1979. Through its provisions, the Contracting States recognised that

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

"wild fauna and flora, by virtue of their beauty and variety, constitute an irreplaceable element of natural systems, which must be protected for present and future generations". They therefore advocate international cooperation for the protection of some of their species from over-exploitation as a result of international trade.

Trade in specimens of these species is therefore subject to particularly strict regulations and should only be allowed under exceptional conditions.

4.2.1.9. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, Ramsar, 1971

Togo ratified the Ramsar Convention on 04 November 1995. This Convention enshrines the need to protect wetlands. Therefore, it is the main international commitment for the promotion of international cooperation in the field of wetlands conservation. The signatory States thus undertake to take into consideration their wetlands in the elaboration of their development policies and to provide the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which acts as Secretariat, with a list of their wetlands of international importance.

Article 3.2 of the Ramsar Convention, requires each Contracting Party to take "the provisions necessary to ensure that it is informed as soon as possible of changes in the ecological character of wetlands in its territory and included in the List which have occurred, are occurring or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. "This requires the ability to predict the effects of certain actions on wetland ecosystems and, presumably, to undertake a process such as an ESIA.

4.2.1.10. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

The Basel Convention was drawn up and adopted on 22 March 1989 to deal with a new kind of environmental crisis that emerged in the 1980s, namely the use of developing countries as a dumping ground for industrialised countries. It is a matter of defending a kind of ecological but also economic equity, since the export of hazardous wastes to developing countries meant that they bore the costs of industrialisation in the rich countries without obtaining any benefits.

This convention establishes a legal framework within which waste shipments between countries can be carried out. Although it cannot claim to prohibit all excesses, it is a significant step forward and a legal basis for a global solution. It includes a preamble, 29 articles, 14 of which relate to the control of hazardous waste, 6 annexes which specify its scope of application, and finally resolutions for the implementation of the convention and the study of the relationship with other international conventions.

The main provisions are articulated between the 13 paragraphs of Article 4 on general obligations and the 11 paragraphs of Article 6 on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes. The Basel Convention contains a fairly precise set of rules on the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. Article 4 specifies that illegal traffic in hazardous wastes is a criminal offence which must be prohibited and severely punished.

However, this rather complex system, which recognizes the right of any Contracting Party to prohibit the import of hazardous wastes into its territory, does not provide for an outright ban on such movements.

In order to implement the principle of prohibition enshrined in the Convention, the Basel Convention provides for a series of provisions of an institutional nature, namely the Conference of the Parties and the Secretariat.

4.2.1.11. Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

The Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted on 22 March 1985, aims to protect human health and the environment from adverse effects resulting from the depletion of the ozone layer. It encourages research, cooperation and exchange of information between States, as well as national legislative measures, without requiring concrete measures.

It established a general obligation for nations to take appropriate measures to protect the ozone layer and a process by which regulations could be imposed by national governments to establish control measures. Indeed, according to the convention, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) used for refrigeration, solvents and sterilants, dispersing agents for aerosols, etc. have an extremely long lifespan and their emissions, which reach the stratosphere, are partly responsible for the depletion of the ozone layer. This depletion of the ozone layer was confirmed by the discovery in 1984 of the "ozone hole" over the Antarctic. Since then, ozone depletion has also been observed in the middle and northern latitudes.

Most importantly, the Vienna Convention established the outline of the Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Through this instrument, governments committed themselves to protect the ozone layer and to cooperate in the development of scientific research to better understand atmospheric processes. To this end, it recognises the need for increased international cooperation to limit the risks that human activities may pose to the ozone layer. However, the Convention does not contain any binding provisions, but provides that specific protocols may be annexed to it.

4.2.1.12. Montreal Protocol

The Montreal Protocol is an international agreement to reduce and eventually eliminate ozone-depleting substances. It was signed on 16 September 1987, ratified by 193 countries and entered into force on 1 January 1989.

The Montreal Protocol requires Parties to phase out their production and consumption of a range of ozone-depleting substances (ODS). To this end, it classifies the substances in several annexes, subject to a specific timetable. Initially, only certain CFCs and halons were regulated, but Article 6 of the Protocol nevertheless provided for an evaluation of the effectiveness of the measures taken, based on scientific, environmental, technical and economic data, to be carried out as early as 1990. Simplified and accelerated procedures also allow for the rapid updating of the annexes to the Protocol.

Originally, the Protocol called for a 50% reduction in the production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) over about 10 years. But successive amendments and adjustments (in 1990, 1992, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2007) have increased the number of substances and reduced the timetables, with the objective of eliminating the production of most controlled substances altogether. Many CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform and so-called transitional substances must now be phased out. These are hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and hydrobromofluorocarbons (HBFCs), which are substitutes for CFCs but have some potential to destroy the ozone layer.

In terms of implementation controls, the Protocol is in theory the most innovative. It provides for the approval by the First Conference of the Parties of procedures in the event of non-compliance with the Protocol. Indeed, if a Party encounters difficulties in fulfilling its commitments, or has reservations about their implementation by another Party, it can inform the Secretariat, which can initiate a procedure in the light of the Parties' reports.

4.2.1.13. International Labour Organization Conventions

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

The ILO's constituents, governments, employers and trade unions worldwide, have identified eight conventions as "fundamental", covering subjects that are considered fundamental principles and rights at work: freedom of association, effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour, effective abolition of child labour, and elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. These include :

- *The Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)*

Its purpose is the suppression of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms. It authorises certain exceptions such as military service, work by convicts under appropriate supervision, and cases of force majeure (wars, fires, earthquakes, etc.).

- *The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)*, guarantees workers and employers the right to form and join organisations of their own choosing without prior authorisation by the public authorities. Protects the right to strike, including for the majority of public officials.

- *The Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)*

Provides guarantees against acts of anti-union discrimination and the protection of employers' and workers' organizations against mutual interference, and calls for the promotion of collective bargaining.

- *The Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)*

Enshrines the principle of equal pay for women and men for work of equal value.

- *The Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)*

Provides for the abolition of all forms of forced or compulsory labour as a measure of coercion or political education, as a means of punishment for expressing certain political or ideological opinions, as a method of mobilising the workforce, as a measure of labour discipline, as a punishment for participating in strikes, as a measure of discrimination.

- *The Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)*

Provides for a national policy to eliminate discrimination based on race, sex, colour, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin in respect of employment and working conditions and to promote equality of opportunity and treatment.

- *The Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)*

It aims to abolish child labour by regulating the minimum age for admission to employment, which should not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling or the age of 15 in industrialized countries. It covers all economic sectors.

- *The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)*

Provides for the prohibition of the worst forms of child labour such as the elimination of slavery and forced labour of children, the offering of children for prostitution or illicit activities such as the drug trade, hazardous work for children and their forced recruitment for use in armed conflict. The convention sets the age of protection at 18.

- *The Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)*

It obliges any Member State that ratifies it to :

- promote the continuous improvement of occupational safety and health to prevent work-related injuries, diseases and fatalities by the development, in consultation with the most representative employers' and workers' organizations, of a national policy, a national system and a national programme.
- take active measures to progressively achieve a safe and healthy working environment through a national system and national safety and health programmes, and to occupational health, taking into account the principles set out in the International Labour Organization (ILO) instruments relevant to the promotional framework for occupational safety and health.

4.2.1.14. Revised FAO Code of Conduct on the Use of Pesticides

It was adopted in November 2002 in Rome, Italy. The objectives of the Code are to establish

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

voluntary rules of conduct for all public and private bodies dealing with, or intervening in, the distribution and use of pesticides, in particular where national legislation regulating pesticides is non-existent or insufficient.

It also proclaims a common obligation for different sectors of society to work together to ensure that the benefits of disposing of the necessary and acceptable use of pesticides are not obtained at the cost of excessively damaging effects on human health or the environment. Article 5 of the Code enshrines the responsibilities of governments to reduce the health and environmental risks of pesticides.

The International Code of Conduct (revised version) for the Distribution and Use of Pesticides is a set of updated and globally accepted guidelines for the distribution and use of pesticides. Adopted in 2002, the revisions to the Code of Conduct have strengthened the guidance to be implemented to reduce the harmful effects of pesticides on health and the environment and to support sustainable agricultural practices.

4.2.2. National legal framework

4.2.2.1. Basic law: the Constitution of the Togolese Republic

The Constitution of the Togolese Republic was adopted by constitutional referendum on 27 September 1992 and promulgated by the President of the Republic on 14 October 1992.

It has 16 titles, the second of which deals with the rights, freedoms and duties of citizens. The recognised rights are subdivided into civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights and solidarity rights. Among these numerous rights, some have a more or less direct relationship with the environment. They include the right to development (art. 12), the right to property (art. 27), the right to health (art. 34), the right to education (art. 35), etc.

The right to the environment for the benefit of citizens is explicitly enshrined in Article 41 in particular. It states that "Everyone has the right to a healthy environment". This right recognised to every person and to the people places obligations on the State, because according to article 41, "the State shall ensure the protection of the environment".

With regard to land tenure, the Constitution of Togo, adopted in 1992, states in Article 27 that 'the right of ownership is guaranteed by law. It can only be infringed on the basis of a legally established public interest and after fair and prior compensation'.

4.2.2.2. Law n°2018-005 of 14 June 2018 on the Land and State Code

Law n°2018-005 of 14 June 2018 on the Land and State Code includes 724 articles divided into eleven (11) titles.

Article 3 of Title 1 - General Provisions - states that: "The purpose of this Code is to determine the fundamental rules and principles applicable to land and State property and to govern the organisation and functioning of the land and State property system in the Togolese Republic.

Article 5 specifies that "The land tenure system in force in the Togolese Republic is that of the registration of buildings, determined by the provisions of Title III of this Code. It governs all rural, peri-urban and urban land and is based on publication in land registers. As for Article 6, it emphasises that: "In the Togolese Republic, the State holds the national territory in sight:

- 1- preservation of its integrity ;
- 2- the guarantee of the right of ownership of the State and local authorities, natural persons and legal entities of private law acquired in accordance with the

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

provisions of the law of the Republic of Slovenia.
laws and regulations ;

- 3- the guarantee of property rights of individuals and communities acquired according to customary rules;
- 4- the guarantee of its sustainable use and development.

To this end, Article 7 reinforces the above-mentioned provisions in the above-mentioned Articles. These terms: "No one may be forced to transfer his property or real property rights, except for the implementation of development policies or for reasons of public utility, and in any case subject to fair and prior compensation".

With regard to the modes of access to property, Article 151 of subtitle 3 states that: "Without prejudice to the acquired property rights of the first occupant, property is acquired and transmitted by succession, by will or by gift inter vivos and by the effect of sale or exchange or any other means of transfer, whether free of charge or against payment. Article 152 specifies that "Property is also acquired by accession or incorporation and by acquisitive prescription mentioned in Articles 412 to 417 of this Code for the latter case".

The Land Code also distinguishes special land tenure regimes in its Section 2. These are de facto expropriation, referred to in paragraph ¹, and planned agricultural settlements in its paragraph 2. According to Article 338, "Agricultural colonisation of planned origin occurs when the administration moves a displaced population or farmers to settle on a delimited perimeter or in an area with agricultural potential". To this effect, Article 339 emphasises that "the delimited perimeter or the zone with agricultural potential may be the object of an emphyteutic lease".

Sub-title 3 of Title 6 refers to the national land domain through Article 560 which states that: "The national land domain includes all land that cannot be classified either in the category of land held by customary communities and individuals by virtue of a land title or under customary land law or in the category of land constituting the public and private domains of the State and local communities. It is definitively constituted, within its limits, scope and consistency, on the date of publication of this Code in the Official Gazette of the Togolese Republic. It may no longer incorporate any new building".

"The management of the national land estate is ensured by the State, which can proceed to the redistribution of land in all forms that it is up to it to determine according to national objectives and according to modalities that are defined within the framework of rural, urban and industrial development programmes" (Article 561). However, according to Article 562, "Communities shall retain their traditional rights of use, including hunting, gathering, grazing, etc., on all the land making up the national land estate, as long as the exercise of these rights is not incompatible with the new purpose given to them by the State".

Article 563 specifies that: "Land forming part of the national land estate allocated in accordance with the provisions of this Code for public utility purposes with a view to the implementation of rural, urban or industrial development programmes entrusted by the State on the initiative of the Government to any public or private body under its control, shall be registered in the name of the State in the general forms and conditions set out in the act declaring public utility taken in accordance with the applicable rules on expropriation and designating the area necessary for the implementation of the project".

4.2.2.3. Law no. 2010-004 of 14 June 2010 on the Water Code

Made up of 10 titles and 183 articles, the Water Code sets out in its first article, "the general legal framework and the basic principles of integrated water resources management (IWRM) in Togo. It determines the fundamental principles and rules applicable to the allocation, use, protection and

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

management of water resources. As for Article 2, it defines the terms relating to water. The various basic principles of integrated water resources management to which the code adheres are also defined in Article 3.

Title III is devoted to the "Regime for the protection of water, installations and hydraulic works". To this end, Article 54 declares that: "Systems for the abstraction of water from a river, lake or borehole or well must maintain a minimum flow that guarantees the aquatic life of the ecosystems located in the corresponding hydrographic basin. When they are installed in watercourses frequented by migratory fish, they must also be equipped with crossing devices".

Within the framework of the fight against pollution (Section 4), Article 56 stipulates that "the dumping, flow and discharge of polluting substances into surface or ground water, directly or indirectly, are either prohibited or subject to prior authorisation in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Togo". To this effect, Article 57 lists eleven prohibitions of water protection.

4.2.2.4. Law N°2009-007 of 15 May 2010 on the Public Health Code in the Togolese Republic

Environmental protection is taken into account by the public health code in Togo. Indeed, in its Article 17, this law sets out the obligations of the Minister of Health and the Minister in charge of the Environment in the following terms: "the Ministers in charge of Health and Environment shall take, by joint order, the necessary measures to prevent and fight against all polluting elements in order to protect the natural environment, the environment and public health".

Also, it specifies in its articles 23 and 24 that the dumping and burial of toxic industrial, biomedical or hospital waste are prohibited and that they must imperatively be eliminated, in accordance with the provisions of national and international texts applicable in Togo.

4.2.2.5. Law No. 2009-001 of 6 January 2009 on the prevention of biotechnological risks

Law N° 2009-001 of January 6, 2009 voted to set the rules for the prevention of biotechnological risks in Togo (Article ¹⁾, aims, among others, at the prevention of risks related to the development, use, transit, production, storage, deliberate or involuntary release into the environment and the placing on the market of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and their derived products (Paragraph 1 of Article 2). To this end, Article 22 stipulates that: "The import or export of any GMO and/or its derived products shall be subject to prior informed consent given by the competent national authority. The AIA procedure shall apply prior to the first intentional transboundary movement of GMOs and/or their products".

As regards food specifically, Section 4 of the Act is devoted to the procedure to be followed for GMOs intended for direct use as food or feed or for processing. Thus, Article 40 states: "The competent national authority may have recourse to a specific procedure for GMOs intended for direct use as food or feed or for processing on the national territory and which may be the subject of possible transboundary movements".

4.2.2.6. Law No. 2008-005 of 30 May 2008 on the Environment Framework Law

The Framework Law on the Environment is the basic text for environmental management and protection in Togo. Article 1 of the general provisions of the said law states that it "sets the general legal framework for environmental management in Togo", and "aims to :

- preserve and sustainably manage the environment ;
- to ensure an ecologically sound and balanced living environment for all citizens;
- to create the conditions for rational and sustainable management of natural

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

- resources for present and future generations;
- to establish the fundamental principles for managing and preserving the environment against all forms of degradation in order to enhance the value of resources to fight against all kinds of pollution and nuisances;
- to sustainably improve the living conditions of the population while respecting the balance with the surrounding environment. »

Of general interest, the Framework Law on the Environment is built on fundamental principles based on those of Agenda 21 and Article 41 of the Constitution of the Togolese Republic mentioned above and comprises 5 titles. The content of this law, which contains 163 articles in total, is divided into five (05) titles of which three (03) have two chapters, one (01) has three (3) chapters and one (02) has three (3) chapters.

The Framework Law imposes in its Title III, Chapter 1, Section 2 (environmental impact assessment and environmental audit), the environmental impact assessment, in particular in paragraph 1, Articles 38 to 40 of the said Section for a category of activities. Thus, article 38 stipulates that "Activities, projects, programmes and development plans which, by the importance of their dimensions or their impact on the natural and human environments, are likely to harm the environment are subject to prior authorisation by the minister in charge of the environment.

This authorisation is granted on the basis of an impact study assessing the negative or positive consequences on the environment that the planned activities, projects, programmes and plans may generate". Paragraph 3 of the same article stipulates that "the impact study report shall be prepared by the promoter taking into account the short-, medium- and long-term cumulative effects in the environment before any major decision or commitment is made".

With regard to waste, Article 107 of Section 8 of Chapter II (Measures for the protection of the environment) provides that "It is prohibited to keep or abandon waste in conditions conducive to the development of vermin, insects and other vectors of disease likely to cause damage to persons and property".

As for article 108, it specifies the responsibility of any person holding waste in these terms: "Any person who produces or holds waste in conditions that produce harmful effects on the soil, flora or fauna, degrade the landscape, pollute the air or water, generate odours and generally harm the health of humans, domestic animals and the environment, is required to dispose of it or have it disposed of or recycled in accordance with the provisions of the public hygiene code and the texts implementing this law". In order to enlighten the holder or the producer of waste, on the elimination of waste, paragraph 2 of the same article specifies the operations relating to it.

Section 10, Article 121 recommends to this effect that "The persons who are responsible for the above-mentioned issues shall take all necessary steps to suppress them. In cases of justified urgency, the competent authorities shall take all measures of their own motion to bring the demonstrations to an end". As for article 122, it prohibits the circulation of means of transport that spread polluting substances exceeding the regulatory thresholds.

Regarding discharges, they are dealt with in section 11, article 124 of which stipulates that "Any discharge, dumping, deposit, burial and any immersion in the atmosphere, soil, water and in general in the environment are subject to regulation.

4.2.2.7. Law No. 2008-009 of 19 June 2008 on the Forestry Code

Adopted on 19 June 2008, the Forestry Code "aims to define and harmonise the rules for the

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

management of forest resources in order to achieve a balance between ecosystems and the sustainability of the forest heritage". It is divided into five titles. The first title deals with general provisions, the second concerns the definition of certain concepts used in the said law. A total of 28 concepts relating to forests and wildlife have been defined. The third title deals with the forest regime. Title 4 relates to the wildlife regime; while Title 5 contains measures to punish offences. Title 6, which is relevant to more than one aspect, deals with participation in the development of forest resources by establishing a national commission and regional, prefectural, communal, cantonal and village advisory commissions throughout the country to assist in decision-making on the management of forest resources. The same title sets up a special treasury fund called the National Forestry Development Fund, made up of various sources of revenue. The various provisions and those that are transitional and final are contained respectively in Chapter 7 and 8 of the said law.

The Forest Code also prohibits fires and bushfires which are punished in accordance with the provisions of the said Code (Article 64, Section 8 - Fires and bushfires).

With regard to fauna, which is also the subject of concern in Title 4 of the Forestry Code, Article 69, Section ¹ states that: "Wild animals living in freedom in their natural environment or in managed areas and perimeters are divided into species ...":

- fully protected ;
- partially protected ;
- unprotected.

4.2.2.8. Law n° 99-003 of 18 February 1999 on the Hydrocarbon Code

The purpose of the Hydrocarbon Code is to encourage the exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas and to promote the investments necessary for the development of the oil sector in particular and the nation in general.

The Hydrocarbon Code applies to road projects through Article 2 in its paragraphs 6 and 8 relating to the transport and storage of fuels. It also provides in its articles 38 and 39 for provisions on health, safety and the environment.

4.2.2.9. Law N° 96 - 004 / PR of 26 February 1996 amended by Law N°2003-012/PR of 04 October 2003 on the Mining Code of the Togolese Republic

Law N° 96 - 004 / PR of 26 February 1996 on the Mining Code of the Togolese Republic stipulates in its article 35 entitled "Protection of the environment" that: "The holder of a mining title shall avoid as far as possible any harmful impact on the environment, notably the pollution of land, atmosphere and water and damage to the destruction of flora or fauna, in accordance with the provisions of this law, the environment code and their implementing texts".

With regard to employment, training, provision of goods and safety, the Mining Code requires the following recommendations in Article 36:

- if they are equally qualified, the holder of a mining title will give priority to hiring Togolese citizens;
- the holder of a mining title ensures the training of its employees and will submit the training and periodic retraining programmes to the General Directorate of Mines and

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Geology (DGMG) ;

- provided that there is equivalent competition, the holder of a mining title has priority in using the goods and services of suppliers established in the Togolese Republic;
- the State shall establish safety zones around mines, buildings, cemeteries, historical monuments and sites, settlements, water sources and communication routes, public works and other infrastructure.

Law N°2003-012/PR of 04 October 2003 amending and supplementing the Mining Code provided for incentives, including tax and customs benefits for the holder of a research, exploitation or prospecting permit. Thus, the holder, its service providers and suppliers who are subject to the ordinary law tax regime may benefit from the advantages provided for in the Mining Code and/or the advantages contained in their investment agreements. Similarly, all holders of mining titles are exempt from business tax.

4.2.2.10. Law n°96-007/PR of July 3, 1996 on plant protection and its implementing regulations.

Composed of 50 articles grouped in 5 main chapters, the 1996 law prohibits the import, manufacture, packaging or repackaging, storage, testing, use or placing on the market of any unauthorised or registered plant protection product. A decree and orders implementing Law 96-007/PR, were signed to regulate the use of pesticides. They include the following in particular

- decree No. 98-099/PR of 30 September 1998 implementing Law No. 96-007/PR of 3 July 1996 on plant protection ;
- Order No. 29/MDWS/SG/DA of 20 September 2004 setting the conditions for issuing different types of approval authorisations and registration of plant protection products in Togo;
- Order No. 30/MDWS/SG/DA of 21 September 2004 prohibiting the import and use of methyl bromide in Togo;
- Order No. 31/MDWS/SG/DA of 21 September 2004 prohibiting the import and use of organochlorines in Togo;
- Order n°24/MDWS/SG/DA of 30 October 1998 on the creation, attribution and composition of the Committee for Phytopharmaceutical Products. (CPP) ;
- Order n° 04/MDWS/SG/DA of 20 January 2000 relating to the composition of the application file for experimental authorisation, provisional sales authorisation and approval of plant protection products.
- Order n°03/MDWS/SG/DA of 20 January 2000 relating to the professional approval required for importing, placing on the market, formulating and repackaging plant protection products and their use by service providers.
- Order n°076/MDWS/SG/DA of 17 August 2007 fixing the rate and method of recovery of fees for compulsory phytosanitary controls of plants and plant products on import and export.

4.2.2.11. Law No. 2006-010 of 13 December 2006 on the Labour Code of the Togolese Republic

Title VI of this law defines the working conditions regarding working hours and the work of women and children.

Article 142 states that "in any undertaking, even of an educational or charitable nature, with the exception of an agricultural undertaking, the working hours of employees or workers, of either sex, of any age, working on time, on task or piecework, may not normally exceed forty (40) hours per week".

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Article 148 states that "any pregnant woman, whose condition has been certified by a doctor, may leave work without notice and without having to pay compensation for breach of contract".

Article 150 stipulates that "subject to the provisions relating to apprenticeship, children of either sex may not be employed in any enterprise, nor perform any type of work, even on their own account, before the age of fifteen (15) years, unless an exemption is provided for by order of the Minister responsible for labour, taken after obtaining the opinion of the National Labour Council, taking into account local circumstances and the tasks that may be required of them".

Regarding occupational safety and health, Article 172 states that "the employer is obliged to declare to the Labour and Social Law Inspector within forty-eight (48) working hours any occupational accident that has occurred or any occupational disease that has been observed in the enterprise. The procedure for this declaration is laid down in the legislation on accidents at work and occupational diseases".

4.2.2.12. Law n°2007-011 of 13 March 2007 relating to decentralisation and local liberties

It confers important attributions in environmental matters to local and regional authorities. Article 6 of the law stipulates that "the municipality, the prefecture and the region are competent to promote, together with the State, the economic, social, technological, scientific, environmental and cultural development within their territorial jurisdiction". The law on decentralisation sets up in each of these entities a permanent commission for state and environmental affairs. It thus enshrines the responsibility of local authorities in environmental matters.

Article 40 declares that "Within the framework defined by the present law, the State transfers to the communities, within their respective territorial jurisdiction, competences in the following matters: local development and territorial planning; town planning and housing; infrastructures, equipment, transport and communications; energy and hydraulics; management of natural resources and protection of the environment; trade and crafts; education and vocational training; health, population, social action and civil protection; sports, leisure, tourism and cultural action.

4.2.2.13. Ordinance No. 70-18 of 17 May 1978 on the creation and development of planned agricultural development zones.

Ordinance No. 70-18 of 17 May 1978 includes three (03) Securities relating respectively to The Act provides for "land recognition and assessment", "land registration" and "development" and thirteen (13) articles.

It states in its article 1: "with a view to carrying out rural development works in the various regions of Togo, planned agricultural development zones (ZAAP) shall be created by decree. These establishments will be endowed with legal personality and financial autonomy".

Article 3 of Decree No. 78-18 of 17 May 1978 defines the objectives of the ZAAPs as follows: "to enable the inventory and evaluation of the land included in the said perimeter; to authorise the setting up of new agro-land structures and the overall registration of land in the name of the owners and the State as far as the land in the national land estate is concerned; to make community exploitation of the land in the development zone compulsory ; to allow for the compulsory purging of all prior land rights on ZAAP land; to allow for the expropriation of land located on sites reserved for collective development work; to make land included in the development perimeters transferable to existing or future cooperatives, organisations or communities".

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

4.2.2.14. Decree No. 2017-040/PR of 23 March 2017 laying down the procedure for environmental and social impact studies

This decree, pursuant to Article 39 of Law No. 2008-005 of 30 May 2008 on the framework law on the environment, in accordance with Decree No. 2012 - 006 /PR of 7 March 2012 on the organisation of ministerial departments and Ministerial Order No. 001-2013/MERF on the organisation of the Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources, specifies in its Article 1, the procedure, methodology and content of environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) .

Section ¹ of the said decree, comprising 16 articles (art. 3 to 18), defines the projects subject to an in-depth environmental impact assessment. Article 3 provides that "Projects of a public or private nature likely to harm the environment must be subject to an ESIA, prior to any decision, approval or authorisation by the competent authority. ».

According to Article 6: "Projects relating to the activities listed below shall be subject to an ESIA:

- developments, structures and works that may affect sensitive areas ;
- developments, structures and works likely, due to their technical nature, their scale and the sensitivity of the environment in which they are to be built, to have harmful consequences on the environment ;
- the use or transfer of technology that may have harmful consequences on the environment;
- storage of hazardous chemicals ;
- the storage of any liquid above 50,000 m3;
- the regular and frequent or occasional commercial transport by road, rail, air, sea or river of dangerous materials (corrosive, toxic...), contagious or radioactive, etc.) ;
- any activities leading to displacement, involuntary resettlement or disruption of activities;
- the installation or classification is subject to authorisation;
- the modification of projects that have previously been subject to an environmental and social impact study.

With regard to article 11, it stipulates that: "Public or private projects likely to have major impacts on the environment and taken into account by the present decree are subject to a thorough environmental and social impact study":

"Projects, whether public or private in nature, whose negative environmental impacts are limited or can be easily limited or avoided by the application of an Environmental Commitment by the promoter (EEP) are subject to a simplified environmental and social impact assessment. ».

Article 12 stipulates that: "Authorisation for the realisation of the projects referred to in Article 6 above by a public authority is conditional on the prior obtaining of an environmental compliance certificate issued by the Minister in charge of the environment following a favourable assessment of the environmental and social impact study report submitted by the developer".

4.2.2.15. Decree No 2011-041 of 16 March 2011 setting the terms

65

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

of implementation of the environmental audit

This decree is issued pursuant to Law No. 2008-005 of 30 May 2008 on the framework law on the environment. It sets the terms and conditions for implementing the environmental audit.

The decree gave the objectives of the audit (art. 3) and defined its fields of application. ANGE is in charge of the control of the PGES. It ensures that the audited company respects, throughout the exploitation and cessation phases, the commitments and obligations defined in the GEP (art 21).

Indeed, under Article 4, projects subject to ESIA are required to undergo an environmental audit. Audits will be carried out at 4-year intervals. However, in the event of the observation of proven environmental damage, the audit may be required before the regulatory 4-year period.

The decree also deals with the types and forms of environmental audits, the procedure for drawing up and the content of the audit report and the procedure for evaluating the audit report.

4.2.2.16. Order N° 0150/MERF/CAB/ANGE of 22 December 2017 setting the terms and conditions for public participation in environmental and social impact studies (ESIA)

This decree comprises 3 chapters and 34 articles, the first of which "sets the terms and conditions for public participation in environmental and social impact studies (ESIA) in accordance with the provisions of Decree No. 2017-040/PR of 23 March 2017 setting out the procedure for environmental and social impact studies".

Article 2 of the said decree defines participation as "any involvement of the public in the environmental and social impact study process aimed at obtaining its opinion on the project in order to provide the necessary elements for decision-making". "Its purpose is to inform the public about the existence of the project and to obtain its opinion on the various aspects of the design and execution of the said project. »

As for Article 3, it defines the term "public", which "under the terms of this decree, is the :

- whose interests are affected by decisions taken in the implementation of the project or ;
- who has interests to defend or assert in the decision-making process leading to the issuance of the environmental compliance certificate".

The different phases and forms of public participation are listed in Article 4 and are "the consultation of the population concerned or its representatives on the project and consultation by public hearing

4.2.2.17. Order N° 019/MERF of 1st June 2005 regulating the transport of solid waste, sand, laterite, gravel and other materials likely to be disseminated in the environment during their transport.

Article 1 of this Order of the Minister of the Environment sets the rules applicable to the transport of solid waste and materials or materials likely to be disseminated in the environment by the wind during their transport.

Article 2 of the said decree defines the materials and materials referred to in Article 1 of the

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

decree which include: all forms of solid waste, with the exception of hazardous, toxic or contaminated waste, all kinds of scrap, rubble, sand, laterite, clay and assimilated, gravel and assimilated, and all kinds of solid materials or materials likely to be carried away by the wind and disseminated in the environment during their transport.

Article 3 requires drivers of motor or traction vehicles transporting the materials referred to in Article 2 "to avoid releasing them into the environment. »

As for section 4, it requires that "Transport by motor vehicle or by human or animal traction" be "obligatorily" done "in closed containers on all sides, sheltered from the wind in order to prevent their dissemination.

However, Article 5 qualifies the previous article by specifying that: "If it is impossible to carry out transport under the conditions set out in Article 4, transport must be carried out with a device preventing the spread of materials and substances between loading and unloading points as follows:

- a. the transport of sand, laterite, clay and assimilated, gravel and assimilated, rubble, embankments will be done in a regular vehicle or other suitable container and the contents covered with a tarpaulin;
- b. the transportation of solid waste, salvage and other materials from the will by means of a regular vehicle or in any other appropriate container and the contents covered by a net".

4.2.2.18. Order n°31/MDWS/SG/DA of 21 September 2004 prohibits the import and use of organochlorines in Togo.

Article 1 of the Order recognises on the basis of precise scientific data that organachlorines are one of the groups of pesticides that are highly dangerous for human and animal health and for the environment. Article 2 states that: "In order to preserve human and animal health and the environment, it is forbidden to import and use in Togo organochlorines in all their forms, in particular the following persistent organic pollutants (POPs): Aldrin, Endrin, Dieldrin, DDT and its derivatives, Mirex, Toxaphene, Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), Chlordane and Heptachlor.

4.2.3. African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System

The adoption of the Operational Safeguards (OS) of the Integrated Safeguard System (ISS) aims to strengthen the capacity of the Bank and borrowers or clients to :

- Better integrate environmental and social impact considerations into the Bank's operations in order to promote long-term sustainability and development effectiveness in Africa;
- Avoiding projects from harming the environment and local communities and, failing this, minimising, mitigating and/or compensating for their negative effects, and maximising the benefits of development;
- Systematically examine the impact of climate change on the viability of investment projects and the contribution of projects to global greenhouse gas emissions;
- Delineating the roles and responsibilities of the Bank and its borrowers/clients in implementing projects, achieving sustainable results and promoting local participation; and Assisting regional member countries and borrowers/clients to strengthen their own safeguard systems and capacity to manage environmental and social risks.

The SOs of ISS are : SO 1: Environmental and social assessment, SO 2: Involuntary resettlement: land acquisition, displacement and compensation, SO 3: Biodiversity and

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

ecosystem services, SO 4: Prevention and control of pollution, greenhouse gases, hazardous materials and efficient use of resources, and SO 5: Working conditions, health and safety.

SO 2 to 5 support the implementation of SO 1 and set out the specific conditions relating to different environmental and social issues, including gender and vulnerability, which are triggered if the assessment process reveals that the project may present a risk.

The SOs retained are summarised below :

SO 1: Environmental and Social Assessment - This umbrella SO governs the process of determining the environmental and social category of a project and the resulting environmental and social assessment conditions. The requirements relate to: scope, categorization, use of Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) where applicable, Environmental and Social Management Plans, assessment of vulnerability to climate change, public consultation, community impacts, assessment and management of vulnerable groups and grievance procedures. It updates and consolidates the policy commitments set out in the Bank's Environmental Policy.

The objective of this overarching SO, and all SOs that support it, is to integrate environmental and social considerations - including those related to vulnerability to climate change - into the Bank's operations and thereby contribute to sustainable development in the region.

The specific objectives are to :

- Integrating environmental, social and, inter alia, climate change factors into Country Strategy Papers (CSPs) and Regional Integration Strategy Papers (RISPs)
- Identify and assess the environmental and social risks and impacts - including those related to gender, climate change and vulnerability - of the Bank's loan and grant operations in their area of influence;
- Otherwise - where avoidance is not possible - minimise, mitigate and compensate for adverse effects on the environment and on affected communities ;
- Ensure stakeholder participation during the consultation process so that affected communities and stakeholders have timely access to information about Bank operations, in appropriate forms, and are consulted meaningfully on issues that may affect them;
- Ensuring effective management of environmental and social risks of projects during and after their implementation, and ;
- Contribute to strengthening the systems of Regional Member Countries (RMCs) for environmental and social risk management by assessing and building their capacity to meet the AfDB's requirements as defined in the Integrated Safeguard System (ISS).

SO 2: Involuntary resettlement: land acquisition, displacement and compensation. This SO consolidates the policy commitments and conditions set out in the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement, and incorporates a number of improvements to increase the operational effectiveness of these conditions. In particular, operational safeguard encompasses the comprehensive and innovative notions of livelihoods and resources, in their social, cultural and economic dimensions. It also adopts a definition of community and common property that emphasises the crucial need to maintain social cohesion, community structures and the social interrelationships inherent in the notion of common property.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

SO confirms the need to ensure compensation at full replacement cost, the importance of implementing resettlement that improves living standards, income generation capacity, and overall livelihoods, and the need to ensure that social considerations - such as gender, age, and issues related to project outcomes - do not disenfranchise specific individuals affected by the project.

SO 3: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services - The overarching objective of this SO is to conserve biological diversity and promote the sustainable use of natural resources. It translates the Bank's commitments in its Integrated Water Resources Management Policy and to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity into operational safeguard requirements. The safeguard reflects the importance of biodiversity on the African continent and the value of key ecosystems to people. SO emphasizes the need to "respect, conserve and maintain [the] knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities ... and to protect and promote the customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements".

SO 4: Prevention and control of pollution, greenhouse gases, hazardous materials and resource efficiency - This SO covers the full range of pollution, waste and the effects of hazardous materials for which there are international conventions as well as comprehensive industry-specific standards applied by other MDBs. It also introduces a framework for vulnerability analysis and monitoring of greenhouse gas emission levels and provides a detailed analysis of possible reduction or offset measures.

SO 5: Working Conditions, Health and Safety - This SO defines the Bank's requirements towards its borrowers or clients, relating to the conditions of workers, their rights and protection against abuse or exploitation. It covers working conditions, workers' organisations, occupational health and safety, and prevention of child or forced labour.

4.2.4. Comparative analysis and matrix of convergence and divergence and applicable provisions

A comparative analysis of Togolese legislation on environmental and social assessment and involuntary resettlement of populations with SO 1 and SO 2 of the AfDB's ISS shows certain convergences and divergences (Table 5).

The points of convergence mainly concern the calculation and payment of compensation. Other elements are also dealt with in a less detailed or less demanding manner in Togolese legislation compared to SO 2. These points concern Payment of compensation, customary land ownership, compensation alternatives.

Finally, some AfDB requirements are not reflected in national legislation. For example: vulnerable groups, informal occupants, resettlement assistance, economic rehabilitation, host communities, monitoring-evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Table 5: Comparative analysis of the national legal framework and the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard System for environmental and social assessment

Bank safeguards triggered by the project	Operational Safeguards (OS) Requirements	Relevant national provisions	Observations / Recommendations
SO 1	<p><u>Environmental and social assessment</u></p> <p>SO 1 sets out the Bank's general requirements that enable borrowers or clients to identify, assess and manage the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of a project, including climate change issues.</p>	<p>Article 38 of Law n°2008-005 of 30 May 2008 framework law on the environment requires that any promoter whose activities, projects, programmes and development plans which, because of the importance of their dimensions or their impact on the natural and human environments, are likely to harm the environment to obtain prior authorisation from the minister in charge of the environment.</p> <p>Article 6 of Decree no. 2017-040/PR establishing the procedure for environmental impact studies and social specifies the activities whose projects are subject to an ESIA</p>	<p><u>Observations</u> : National legislation satisfies this provision of SO1 However, it does not fundamentally imply taking climate change into account.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u>: Apply either Togolese law or the guidelines of SO 1 of the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB.</p>
	<p><u>Environmental Categorization</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The SO1 backup is triggered if the project is likely to have an impact on the environment ➤ Category 1: Bank Operations likely to result in impacts significant social and environmental impacts ➤ Category 2: Bank operations likely to cause fewer environmental effects, and undesirable social conditions than category 1 ➤ Category 3: Bank Operations with social and environmental risks negligible 	<p>Articles 10, 11, 12 and 13 of Decree No. 2017-0440/PR establishing the procedure for environmental and social impact studies and specify the different categories of ESIA's to be carried out according to the magnitude of the negative impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In-depth ESIA: project likely to have significant environmental and social impacts ➤ Simplified ESIA: project likely to have less significant environmental and social impacts ➤ Simple environmental approval: project likely to have negligible environmental and social impacts 	<p><u>Observations</u>: National legislation is in line with AfDB SO 1 requirements.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u>: Apply either Togolese law or the guidelines of SO 1 of the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Bank safeguards triggered by the project	Operational Safeguards (OS) Requirements	Relevant national provisions	Observations / Recommendations
SO 1	<p><u>Climate risk screening</u></p> <p>The Bank screens projects for climate risks using the Climate Safeguard System (Box 3), which assigns a category to each project based on climate-related risks, and which requires the use of adaptation review and climate risk assessment procedures.</p>	No provision is made in national legislation for climate change in environmental assessment	<p><u>Observations:</u> There is a significant discrepancy</p> <p><u>Recommendation:</u> Apply the guidelines of SO 1 of the AfDB's Integrated SS.</p>
	<p><u>Vulnerability and community impacts</u></p> <p>The Environmental and Social Assessment (SEA) process systematically identifies vulnerable groups on the basis of a screening and methodical analysis of the social and economic context in which the project will be implemented. The Bank can assist borrowers and clients to screen, identify and assess vulnerability in project areas at their request and within the limits of available resources.</p>	No provision is made in national legislation for climate change in environmental assessment	<p><u>Observations:</u> There is a significant discrepancy</p> <p><u>Recommendation:</u> Apply the guidelines of SO 1 of the AfDB's Integrated Backup System.</p>
	<p><u>Consultation and participation</u></p> <p>SO 1 states that the borrower or client is responsible for carrying out and providing evidence of adequate consultation (i.e. free, prior and informed consultation) with communities likely to be affected by environmental and social impacts, and with local stakeholders. The borrower and the client should also ensure that broad community support (LSC) is obtained, particularly for Category 1 projects.</p>	<p>Order n° 0150/MERF/CAB/ANGE of 22 December 2017 sets the modalities of public participation in Environmental and Social Impact Studies (ESIA).</p> <p>The different phases and forms of public participation are listed in Chapter II, subdivided into sections corresponding to the different phases and forms of public participation, which are: consultation of the public concerned or its representatives (Section I) and the public hearing (Section 2).</p>	<p><u>Observations:</u> There is a partial concordance between the two procedures.</p> <p><u>Recommendation:</u> Apply either Togolese law or the guidelines of SO 1 of the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Bank safeguards triggered by the project	Operational Safeguards (OS) Requirements	Relevant national provisions	Observations / Recommendations
SO 1	<p><u>Disclosure and access to information</u></p> <p>SO 1 provides the Bank's revised policy on disclosure and access to information is based on the principles of maximum disclosure, best possible access to information and limited exceptions. The Bank aims to apply these principles to the environmental and social assessment process - by ensuring disclosure of documents at key stages of the project cycle and making them publicly available, upon request, through the Integrated Safeguards Monitoring System (ISMS).</p>	<p>Order n° 0150/MERF /CAB/ANGE of 22 December 2017 setting the terms and conditions for public participation in environmental and social impact studies (ESIA), and provides among other procedures :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ a consultation at the time of the validation of the ToR ; ➤ a consultation of the documents relating to the project; ➤ a public information session on the project by the promoter followed by an exchange of views; ➤ a public consultation consisting of a public inquiry and/or a public hearing 	<p><u>Observations:</u> Conformity between the Togolese law and the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB</p> <p><u>Recommendation:</u> Apply either Togolese law or the guidelines of SO 1 of the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB.</p>
	<p><u>Cultural heritage</u></p> <p>The borrower or client must ensure that project designs and sites avoid causing significant damage to cultural heritage⁶, both tangible⁷ and intangible⁸. The borrower or client identifies the cultural heritage likely to be affected by the project and qualified and experienced experts should assess the potential impacts of the project on this cultural heritage. Where a project is likely to affect cultural heritage or access to it, the borrower or client will consult with the communities that use or have used it from living memory, and with relevant national or local regulatory bodies responsible for protecting cultural heritage, and draw on indigenous knowledge to determine its significance and incorporate the views of these communities in the decision-making process.</p>	<p>The overall vision of Togo's cultural policy is to "build a united nation on a diversified and rehabilitated base" while seeking to "develop culture so that it contributes to building together in peace and sustainably enriching the life of the national community in all its components, meeting the challenges of the present, while opening up, on the basis of immediate and future opportunities and prospects, to the future world". National legislation stipulates that "Any feasibility study or preparatory survey relating to the design and construction of a structure or development of great national or regional importance (dam, motorway, rural or urban development operation, mine, quarry, etc.) must include a section devoted to the archaeological and historical inventory of the places concerned." (Article 34 of Law no. 90-24 of November 23rd, 1990 on the protection of the national cultural heritage).</p>	<p><u>Observations:</u> Conformity between the Togolese law and the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB</p> <p><u>Recommendation:</u> Apply either Togolese law or the guidelines of SO1 of the AfDB Integrated Safeguard System.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Bank safeguards triggered by the project	Operational Backup (OS) Requirements	Relevant national provisions	Observations / Recommendations
SO 2	<p><u>Deadline for entitlement to compensation</u></p> <p>The borrower or client will, as a minimum, comply with the procedures of the host country government. In addition, or in the absence of host country government procedures, the borrower or client will set a deadline for eligibility acceptable to the Bank.</p> <p>The borrower or client will document the deadline and widely disseminate information regarding the deadline, which must be well documented and disseminated in the project's area of influence, in a culturally appropriate and accessible manner, before undertaking any action to clear or restrict local communities' access to land. Persons encroaching on the project area after the deadline are only entitled to no form of resettlement assistance.</p>	<p>National legislation (Law n°2018-005 of 14 June 2018 on the Land and State Code, Article 362) deals with the opening of public enquiries for a declaration of public interest. It defines eligibility criteria for compensation for expropriation (Article 368 of Title III relating to the deed of transferability) without clarifying whether this is the date of eligibility for compensation.</p>	<p><u>Observations:</u> The ADB's Integrated Safeguard System calls for a deadline for eligibility while the Togolese legislation speaks of "commodo et incommodo" surveys, but it is not indicated that the starting date of these surveys is at the same time the eligibility date. In this respect, there is a fundamental discrepancy between the indications of</p> <p><u>Recommendation:</u> Apply either Togolese law or the guidelines of SO 2 of the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB.</p>
	<p><u>Payment of compensation</u></p> <p>Those affected will be compensated for their losses at full replacement cost. The payment procedure should be simple, and payment should be made before expropriation or at least immediately afterwards.</p>	<p>As soon as the minutes of the amicable agreement between the expropriation commission, the expropriated person and the expropriating authority are signed, or as soon as the judgment setting the amount of the expropriation compensation in denarius or ruling on the exchange proposed by the expropriating authority is issued, the compensation must be paid to the person concerned. (Article 382 of Title III).</p>	<p><u>Observations:</u> There is a partial concordance between the two procedures.</p> <p><u>Recommendation:</u> Apply either Togolese law or the guidelines of SO 2 of the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB.</p>
	<p><u>Travel</u></p> <p>Affected persons will be compensated prior to their actual relocation, prior to the taking of land and related assets, or prior to the commencement of project activities where the project is implemented in phases.</p>	<p>Upon payment or deposit of the compensation, the administration takes possession of the expropriated property. (Article 385 of Title III).</p> <p>The duration granted for displacement is six (6) months (Article 693 of the Land Code).</p>	<p><u>Observations:</u> Conformity between the Togolese law and the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB</p> <p><u>Recommendation:</u> Apply either Togolese law or the guidelines of SO 2 of the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Bank safeguards triggered by the project	Operational Backup (OS) Requirements	Relevant national provisions	Observations / Recommendations
SO 2	<p><u>Type of payment</u></p> <p>A wide range of different options for compensation schemes, resettlement assistance and livelihood improvement are available to affected people, as well as options for managing measures at different levels (e.g. family, household and individual). The borrower or client should give preference to land-based resettlement strategies and, as a priority, offer land in return for lost land or in-kind rather than cash compensation, where possible; in addition, the borrower or client should make it clear to those affected that cash compensation very often leads to rapid impoverishment.</p>	<p>Financial compensation in the event of settlement by judicial means (expropriation compensation fixed by the Court of First Instance, Articles 373 and 374 of Title III).</p>	<p><u>Observations</u> : The bank's provisions are broader and offer more possibilities of compensation.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u>: Apply the guidelines of SO 2 of the AfDB's Integrated Safeguard System.</p>
	<p><u>Calculation of compensation</u></p> <p>Affected persons will be compensated for their losses at full replacement cost, which should take into account the loss of livelihood and earning opportunities by affected persons. This attempt to calculate the "full economic cost" must also take into account the social, health, environmental and psychological consequences of the project.</p>	<p>The compensation thus calculated may not exceed the value of the property on the day of publication of the deed of transfer or notification of the deed declaring the property to be in the public interest and designating the properties subject to expropriation. In the determination of this value, no account is taken of any speculative increase that may have occurred since the deed declaring the property to be in the public interest; where appropriate, the compensation is modified to take into consideration the capital gain or loss resulting from the planned transaction for the part of the property not expropriated; each of the elements referred to in the above-mentioned points gives rise to the determination of an amount enabling the applicable compensation to be determined: an expert appraisal must be ordered if requested by one of the parties. It must be conducted by three approved experts appointed by the court of first instance, unless the parties agree on the choice of a single expert (Articles 374 and 375 of Title III).</p>	<p><u>Observations</u>: Partial compliance between Togolese law and the ADB's Integrated Safeguard System on the other hand, national legislation does not take into consideration the consequent social, health, environmental and psychological aspects of the project when calculating the "total economic cost" of compensation.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u>: Apply either Togolese law or the guidelines of SO 2 of the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Bank safeguards triggered by the project	Operational Backup (OS) Requirements	Relevant national provisions	Observations / Recommendations
SO 2	<p><u>Customary landowners</u></p> <p>Owners with formal or informal rights to land must be compensated. The resettlement programme will give priority to compensation options based on the provision of land in exchange for other land for affected people whose livelihoods are based on the land.</p>	<p>Article 646: No one may be compelled to transfer a customary land tenure real estate fund, except for the implementation of development policies or for reasons of public utility, and in all cases subject to fair and prior compensation. Article 647: For an equal surface area, the compensation due in accordance with the preceding article is equal to that due in the event of expropriation of a building registered in the land register, unless the registration fees are deducted. Title VIII.</p>	<p><u>Observations:</u> Partial concordance.</p> <p><u>Recommendation:</u> Apply either Togolese law or the guidelines of SO 2 of the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB.</p>
	<p><u>Informal Occupants</u></p> <p>In general, in compensation arrangements, subsistence resettlement support measures, such as vocational training, are equitably accessible to all social groups and tailored to their specific needs, even in cases where the land is owned by the State or communal communities and the persons occupying the land have no title to it. Persons who do not have legal or other rights that can be recognized over the land they occupy will be entitled to resettlement assistance, in lieu of compensation, to enable them to improve their living conditions (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, ownership of common resources, crops, etc.).</p>	<p>These irregular occupants are not recognised by national legislation.</p> <p>Article 376 - The Court of First Instance shall, if necessary, and in the same forms, grant separate compensation to farmers, tenants or holders of real rights over their buildings, as well as to any other interested party who has made himself known to the expropriator in accordance with Article 370 of this Code. Where there is a right of usufruct, use, dwelling or other similar rights or rights of the same nature, a single compensation shall be fixed by the court of first instance having regard to the total value of the property.</p>	<p><u>Observations:</u> There is a significant discrepancy</p> <p><u>Recommendation:</u> Apply the guidelines of SO 2 of the AfDB's Integrated Safeguard System.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Bank safeguards triggered by the project	Operational Backup (OS) Requirements	Relevant national provisions	Observations / Recommendations
SO 2	<p><u>Resettlement assistance</u></p> <p>IDPs are provided with targeted resettlement assistance to ensure that their standard of living, income-generating capacity, production levels and livelihoods are generally improved beyond their pre-project standard of living. Affected persons and host communities receive support, both pre-resettlement and post-resettlement, for a transitional period that covers a reasonable period of time, necessary to enable them to resettle and improve their standard of living, income-generating capacity, production levels and overall livelihoods. means of subsistence.</p>	<p>There are no specific resettlement assistance measures.</p>	<p><u>Observations</u> : Significant discrepancy</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u>: Apply the guidelines of SO 2 of the AfDB's Integrated Safeguard System.</p>
	<p><u>Compensation alternatives</u></p> <p>Affected people themselves have the opportunity to express their preferences. However, the borrower or client will make it clear to the affected people that cash compensation very often leads to rapid impoverishment.</p>	<p>The legislation provides for compensation in kind Togolese legislation does not provide, apart from compensation, for the granting of employment or work as an alternative form of compensation.</p>	<p><u>Observations</u>: Partial concordance</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u>: Apply the SO 2 guidelines of the AfDB Integrated Safeguard System.</p>
	<p><u>Vulnerable groups</u></p> <p>Member countries and other borrowers and clients are responsible for the protection of the physical, social and economic integrity of vulnerable groups, as well as for paying special attention to health needs, especially for women, including their access to health care providers and women's services such as reproductive health care and, where appropriate, counselling for abuse and other sexual abuse.</p>	<p>Togolese legislation does not provide for specific measures for vulnerable groups.</p>	<p><u>Observations</u> : Significant discrepancy</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u>: Apply the guidelines of SO 2 of the AfDB's Integrated Safeguard System.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Bank safeguards triggered by the project	Operational Backup (OS) Requirements	Relevant national provisions	Observations / Recommendations
SO 2	<p><u>Complaints</u></p> <p>As early as possible in the relocation process, the borrower/client will work with informal local committees comprised of representatives of key partners to establish a culturally appropriate and accessible grievance and redress mechanism to impartially and expeditiously resolve disputes arising from the relocation and compensation processes in an impartial and timely manner. The grievance and redress mechanism, which is monitored by an independent third party, shall not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies, but shall inform affected persons of the existence of the Bank's Independent Review Mechanism (IRM). Dispute resolution procedures should be sufficiently agile to resolve evaluation-related disputes quickly. To this end, appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms should be established to resolve any disputes arising during the compensation procedures.</p>	<p>Article 387: The State shall make every effort to set the amount of compensation amicably.</p> <p>Article 388: In the event of failure of the attempt at conciliation, the assignees are summoned in summary proceedings within one month before the court of first instance. Title III.</p>	<p><u>Observations:</u> There is a more or less partial concordance between the national text and the guidelines of the AfDB's Integrated Safeguard System, which urge the partner authorities to provide for appropriate grievance mechanisms: it should be noted that the national procedure favours the least litigation with all forms of conciliation in case of disagreement.</p> <p><u>Recommendation:</u> Apply either Togolese law or the guidelines of SO 2 of the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB.</p>
	<p><u>Consultation</u></p> <p>There should be open, inclusive and effective consultation with local communities. Where displacement cannot be avoided, the borrower must meaningfully consult all stakeholders, in particular affected persons and host communities and involve them in a clear and transparent manner at all stages of the project cycle in the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement action plan (RAP).</p>	<p>Once the expropriation procedure has been launched, information and consultation of the PAPs is essentially carried out through public enquiries aimed at informing the population of the project's implementation and collecting their comments; information posters are put up for this purpose in the usual places.</p>	<p><u>Observations:</u> There is some concordance between the two legislations in the information process. On the other hand, the national legislation does not provide for any options for the PAPs.</p> <p><u>Recommendation:</u> Apply either Togolese law or the guidelines of SO 2 of the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Bank safeguards triggered by the project	Operational Backup (OS) Requirements	Relevant national provisions	Observations / Recommendations
SO 2	<p><u>Economic rehabilitation</u></p> <p>Consistent with the framework of the Involuntary Resettlement Policy, this SO 2 addresses the economic, social and cultural impacts associated with Bank-financed projects that involve the involuntary loss of land, the involuntary loss of other assets, or restrictions on land use and access to local natural resources that result in, among other things, the loss of sources of income or livelihood as a result of the project, whether or not the affected people are expected to move.</p>	It is not taken into account in national legislation.	<p><u>Observations</u> : Significant discrepancy</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u>: Apply either Togolese law or the guidelines of SO 2 of the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB.</p>
	<p><u>Host communities</u></p> <p>The borrower or client will conduct an in-depth analysis of the host communities to identify potential problems associated with receiving IDPs and to address these problems so that adverse effects on host communities are minimized and they are able to share the development opportunities offered through the resettlement process.</p>	They are not taken into account in national legislation.	<p><u>Observations</u> : Significant discrepancy</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u>: Apply either Togolese law or the guidelines of SO 2 of the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB.</p>
	<p><u>Monitoring and evaluation</u></p> <p>The Borrower/Client is responsible for implementing, monitoring and evaluating the activities outlined in the Resettlement Action Plan and keeps the Bank informed of progress.</p>	National legislation does not do so	<p><u>Observations</u> : Significant discrepancy</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u>: Apply either Togolese law or the guidelines of SO 2 of the Integrated Safeguard System of the AfDB.</p>

4.3. Institutional framework for resettlement

4.3.1. Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources

Created on 12 March 1987, the Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources (MERF) is the centrepiece of government action in environmental management and natural resource conservation.

It is in this spirit that one can envisage its role under Article 10 of the Framework Law on the Environment according to which the implementation of national environmental policy is the responsibility of the Ministry in charge of the environment. This is precisely what is stated more explicitly in its paragraph 2: "the Minister in charge of the environment shall monitor the results of government policy on the environment and sustainable development and ensure that the international commitments relating to the environment to which Togo has subscribed, are integrated into national legislation and regulations".

This involvement of the Minister of the Environment at the central level is accentuated by the legislator, who designates his department as the institution responsible for preparing and disseminating periodic reports on the state of the environment, including in this case, environmental assessments (Article 32 of the Framework Law on the Environment).

The institutional organisation results from the restructuring of the Ministry with decree n°2012-006/PR of 7 March 2012 on the organisation of ministerial departments, the operational aspects of which are enshrined in order n°001-2013 of 20 August 2013 on the organisation of the Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources). It should be noted that the new decree of 25 January 2016 relating to the powers and organisation of the Ministry should eventually repeal the said decree.

In accordance with decree n°2012-006/PR of 7 March 2012 on the organisation of ministerial departments (the operational aspects of which are enshrined in order n°001-2013 of 20 August 2013 on the organisation of the Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources), the MERF operates through a hierarchical structure consisting of the Cabinet, the General Secretariat, the Central Services, the Inspectorate, external services and the chain of attached bodies and institutions. Among the attached institutions, the National Environmental Management Agency (ANGE) figures prominently, as does the one most concerned by this environmental impact study report.

Article 15 of the framework law on the environment creating the National Environmental Management Agency (ANGE), as a technical and operational arm of MERF, thus entrusts it with "the promotion and implementation of the national system of environmental assessments, in particular impact studies, strategic environmental assessments and environmental audits".

4.3.2. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Rural Development

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development is responsible for the country's agricultural and pastoral policy. It is the ministry in charge of the PTA-Togo, APRODAT and promoter of the Kara basin agropole. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development, which is decentralised throughout the country into Regional Directorates of Agriculture and Livestock, assists the population in their daily activities in the field of agriculture and livestock farming. It is the guarantor of agricultural and pastoral production, and therefore of food self-sufficiency in Togo.

The regional directorates for agriculture and livestock are supported by other directorates

such as the Directorate for Agricultural Plant Sectors (DFV), the Directorate for Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation Policies (DPPSE) and the Directorate for Agricultural Seeds and Plants (DSP).

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development has some specialised services such as ICAT and ITRA. The mission of the Togolese Institute of Agronomic Research (ITRA) is to conduct research activities with a view to developing efficient technologies in the fields of plant and animal production, agrarian systems, natural resource management, conservation and processing of agricultural products. It comprises a General Directorate with a Scientific Directorate and 4 agronomic research centres based in each of the country's 4 major ecosystems. The Institute for Technical Advice and Support (ICAT) has the prerogative of promoting the rural world through the professionalization of agricultural producers. As such, it is in charge of agricultural extension and support for producers. It comprises a General Directorate, 5 Regional Directorates and Agencies at the level of Prefectures, relayed at the level of the cantons by agricultural branches.

ITRA and ICAT assist people in rural areas in their daily activities in agriculture and animal husbandry, especially in cotton production.

4.3.3. Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Local Consumption

The Minister of Trade, Industry and Local Consumption has the mission to engage with the population, partners and the private sector by encouraging a permanent framework for dialogue in order to :

- to enable operators and economic partners to take ownership of the opportunities, the regulations in commercial matters as well as the reforms in progress and in perspective;
- highlight the importance of trade in socio-economic development and the importance of the private sector in wealth creation.

4.3.4. Ministry of water and village hydraulics

The Ministry of Water and Village Hydraulics is responsible for policy and standard setting, resource mobilisation, management control and performance evaluation.

The Ministry, through its Water Resources Directorate, is in charge of the elaboration of the national water policy and the monitoring of its implementation, the preparation of directives in terms of standardisation and regulation on water resources management, the different uses and the implementation of instruments for measuring the quality and quantity of surface and ground water, in close collaboration with the standardisation, regulation and litigation section. It is also in charge of the study and the implementation of the means to satisfy the water demand for all the activities of the country, the inventory of the needs, the mapping and the management of the national hydrometric and piezometric measurement networks, to carry out the hydrological and hydrogeological studies necessary for the development of water resources,

In terms of sanitation, the Ministry deals through its sanitation services with problems related to wastewater management (grey water and tap water).

In the field of village hydraulics, the Ministry is in charge of providing drinking water to the rural population through the installation of boreholes and the installation of human-powered pumps.

4.3.5. Ministry of Openness and Rural Trails

The Ministry of Openness and Rural Roads is responsible for the design, development and implementation of government policy in the area of opening up and the development, rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads.

4.3.6. Ministry delegated to the President of the Republic, in charge of energy and mining

The Ministry delegated to the President of the Republic, in charge of energy and mines with its Directorate General of Energy and the Compagnie Energie Electrique du Togo (CEET), is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the National Energy Policy. With this in mind, it is looking for ways and means to ensure the revival of activities and especially the diversification of energy resources. One of the interesting specificities of Togo's electricity sector is that it is governed institutionally and legally simultaneously by a bilateral treaty that is equivalent to the Electricity Code, signed with the neighbouring state of Benin, and by a national law on the organisation of the sector.

As regards mines, the Ministry, through its General Directorate of Mines and Geology, is in charge of authorisations for the opening and exploitation of rock quarries and areas of borrowed lateritic gravel and river sand.

4.3.7. Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Territorial Development

The Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Territorial Development implements the State's policy on general territorial administration, decentralization and territorial development. It ensures that the division of competences between the State and local authorities is respected and works to safeguard the general interest and legality. It monitors the application of the law on decentralisation and supports these authorities in their mission of training, consolidation and promotion of citizenship.

The Ministry in charge of Territorial Administration, Decentralisation and Local Government is responsible for the organisation and administration of administrative districts and units as well as the coordination and supervision of the activities of state representatives on the national territory. It ensures that the status and powers of traditional chieftainship are respected.

5. OPTIONS ANALYSIS

Two options were analysed. They are :

- The "no project" situation
- The situation with "project"

5.1. No project" option

From a purely biophysical point of view, the "no project" option, which consists in not carrying out the activities of the SCPZ Project, will have no major negative impact on the biophysical environment and on the human environment: no degradation of natural resources, wildlife habitats and other biosphere reserves. In addition, there will be no nuisance and disturbance of the living environment in the absence of works.

The "no project" situation (no SCPZ Project) would mean maintaining the current situation where the area's agricultural potential cannot be fully exploited given the constraints linked to access, storage, packaging and processing of products. With this option, there will be no development of the area's agricultural potential; no investments for agribusiness; no commercial valorisation of certain local agricultural products in the markets; etc. Such a "do nothing" situation would reflect a lack of will in the country's agricultural policy and, above all, a lack of ambition in the fight against food insecurity and poverty in rural areas. Also, the absence of the SCPZ Project would constitute a slowdown in irrigation development policy, but above all in the development of agribusiness in the area in view of its enormous agricultural potential.

If the SCPZ Project is not implemented, emissions of GHGs and other air pollutants as well as noise pollution are not expected to change. Indeed, the Agro-park will not generate any surplus of GHG emissions and air pollutants.

The risk of soil pollution, water pollution and loss of biodiversity following the development of service or industrial activities would be nil. The quantities of waste produced will be limited to those that would be produced by current human settlements.

Finally, human health should not be further impacted if potential pollution (air, water, soil, waste, noise pollution, etc.) linked to economic and logistical development is avoided.

5.2. SCPZ Project intervention" option

The project represents an important opportunity for the economic and social development of the area concerned. The implementation of the SCPZ Project will make it possible, among other things, to stimulate private investment in the agricultural and product processing sectors.

Positive effects of the project will include: rational management of water and land through adapted facilities. At the social level, the SCPZ Project will enable: the improvement of agricultural production techniques and systems (agricultural production, breeding, fish farming); the reduction of post-harvest losses; the improvement of incomes and marketing conditions; a better valorisation of production through processing; the reinforcement of the skills of the different actors involved in the agricultural sectors (producers, traders, transporters, economic operators).

At the level of the populations, the impacts will concern: the contribution to food security; the fight against famine; the creation and enhancement of agricultural jobs. The project will also open up the area by creating production tracks and distributing electricity.

As regards the negative impacts of the SCPZ Project's activities, they will mainly concern the risks of loss of vegetation and degradation of natural habitats in case of deforestation for agricultural development; the risks of pollution and degradation of the water table and watercourses linked to the use of pesticides and fertilisers, but also to investment works (development of platforms; production tracks, etc.). At the social level, there could be land conflicts linked to land acquisition, but also conflicts between livestock breeders and farmers linked to the raising of livestock. However, these impacts can be avoided or greatly reduced by implementing appropriate measures.

On this basis, the "with project" situation must be favoured in view of the advantages it can generate in economic terms. This inclusive option allows the development of agribusiness while taking into account local producers, with a view to preserving natural resources and avoiding or greatly reducing social tensions, particularly those related to land conflicts.

6. POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1. Positive environmental and social impacts

The SCPZ Project will enable the development of sectors of activity (livestock, agriculture, fishing, etc.), the opening up of the main production centres; the strengthening of means of transport (rehabilitation of production tracks), means of storage (construction of shops and sheds), etc.

6.1.1. Support system for agricultural, livestock and fish production

- ***Positive impacts of agricultural production support schemes***

The small dams and agricultural perimeters will consecrate the diversification of agricultural production. Also, the popularisation of new agricultural techniques will contribute to the optimisation of yields without increasing the amount of land under cultivation. In addition, support for access to finance for smallholder farmers to invest in solar pump drip irrigation technology (1,018.25 kW installed capacity), which will support horticulture and market gardening of vegetables and fruit, including other cash crops, on at least 15,428 ha will also contribute to the optimisation of yields without an increase in cropland. It will provide a transitional solution to the development of renewable energy sources and will contribute to increasing the population's income and improving living conditions.

- ***Positive impacts of support for fish production***

The development of fish farming will make it possible to reduce the impact of activities on fish resources while generating income for producers. It will also guarantee the supply of animal proteins to local populations.

- ***Impacts on the development of cereal crops***

The increase in developed areas should help to encourage producers to develop cereal crops. Moreover, the setting up of infrastructures (shops, packaging and processing units), production tracks, etc. will encourage the development of the sector.

6.1.2. Physical infrastructure

- ***Positive impacts of storage and packaging infrastructures***

The installation of storage and packaging units will positively improve the quality and management of agricultural production and also of seeds. The storage warehouses and silos allow the securing of the harvest against insects and other rodents, the preservation of the quality of the products and the increase of the shelf life.

- ***Positive impacts of processing facilities***

The processing infrastructures will enable the promotion, securing and enhancement of local agricultural production (plant and animal), and the disposal and marketing of products that comply with health standards and conditions. The processing of fruit and vegetables also provides jobs and income, particularly for women's groups.

- ***Positive impacts of electrification***

With regard to local development, energy is a development factor that will make it possible to improve and, above all, intensify the local economy (support and improvement of the competitiveness of industrial units; improvement of the living conditions of local populations) while contributing to the reduction of insecurity, banditry and crime in the towns served.

- ***Positive impacts of the installation of 4,302 kW of solar energy for the lighting, processing, drying and conditioning of staple food crops***

The installation of 4,302 kW of solar energy will lead to a significant reduction in atmospheric emissions compared to traditional and alternative energies and may also provide a transitional solution to the development of renewable energy sources. From an environmental point of view, the advantages offered by the use of renewable energy sources in a sustainable development perspective are considerable, compared to the negative effects resulting from the use of wood energy or fossil fuels. The development of renewable energy is one of the best ways to combat the effects of climate change, among other things by reducing GHG emissions.

- ***Positive impacts rural tracks***

Agricultural tracks will facilitate the opening up of areas, the transport of production, easy access to markets and the movement of goods and people.

- ***Climate-resilient agricultural practices***

The creation and management of at least 10,000 ha of community forests with associated IGAs for the communities will have significant positive environmental and social impacts:

Environmentally, this action will lead to an increase in vegetation cover and improved air quality through better sequestration of atmospheric carbon dioxide (long term), preservation of forest resources and reduction of uncontrollable wildfires (long term).

At the social level, this action will prove the involvement of local communities in the management and maintenance of the forest heritage in the PTA- Kara intervention zone for the benefit of future generations. It will also contribute to increasing incomes and improving the living conditions of local populations.

- ***Deployment of low-carbon energy technologies***

The installation of 8 MW of renewable energy from biogas production or about 18,996 m³ of biogas digester to treat livestock effluents and produce biogas for heating or electricity production will contribute to the sanitation of the area through good solid and liquid waste management. The energy supply will support the processing of products, feeding cold storage facilities, where appropriate, to ensure that farmers can offer their products according to the required market standards. Energy will also provide them with opportunities that will help them diversify their sources of income.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Table 6: Summary of the negative impacts of activities to set up infrastructures for processing and access to agricultural inputs and services

Infrastructure and services	Positive impacts
B. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PROCESSING AND ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL INPUTS AND SERVICES	
B1. Infrastructures of the Agro-park of Kara (Broukou)	
Fitting out works and RMN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the mobility of people and goods - Improving the living environment of communities
Construction work on the treatment plant for the DWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating access to quality water - Contribution to the development of other activities (agriculture, animal husbandry, etc.) - Decrease in waterborne diseases linked to the consumption of unsafe water (untreated surface water); - Decrease in the difficulties of providing drinking water, especially for women; - Improving the living conditions of the population ; - Improvement of hygiene conditions ; - Improvement of post-harvest techniques ; - Qualitative and quantitative improvement of production and services ; - Decrease in the arduousness of work (especially for women) ; - Project sustainability factor - Fighting diseases such as bilharzia
MV power line feeder works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to access to electricity - Development of other services - Contribution to the use of modern equipment - Supply of clean, non-noise and inexhaustible energy ; - Improvement of hygiene conditions (preservation of products) ; - Improvement of post-harvest techniques (processing, conservation) ; - Qualitative and quantitative improvement of production and services ; - Decrease in the arduousness of work (especially for women): use of mills and other equipment ; - Improvement of revenues in relation to the better valorisation of products ; - Reducing losses of agricultural products ; - Factor of sustainability of the project
Fibre supply work for telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to access to new information and communication technologies (NICTs); - Contribution to access to information; - Job creation and improvement of temporary and permanent income during the preparatory and construction phases; - Improvement of the quality and conditions of access to telecommunication services; - Opening up of territories (linkage to other geographical and administrative entities, population census, etc.); - -Creation of permanent jobs and improvement of the standard of living and living environment of the population; - Improvement of social cohesion; - Improvement of the quality of teaching, research and education ; - Acceleration of economic growth and adaptability to the market ; - Economic opportunities and strengthening of social networks in the rural areas
Infrastructure and services	Positive impacts

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Business incubator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to the reconstitution of genetic potential - Development of village perimeters
Processing units for agricultural products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to the development of agricultural products - Fight against poverty - Valorization of local products - Promotion of local employment
Setting up a hatchery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fight against poverty - Development of income-generating activities - Combating malnutrition through animal protein intake
Rearing unit for the production of fish fry to supply fish farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fight against poverty - Development of fish farming
Setting up of an egg production unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fight against poverty - Development of income-generating activities
Setting up a distribution centre for fertilisers, phytosanitary products, zoo-sanitary products and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved yields - Development of agricultural activities - Improvement of working conditions for producers
Slaughtering unit (2000 chickens/hour) and processing of poultry meat and packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fight against poverty - Fight against malnutrition
Cold chain unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of storage conditions for agricultural products - Fight against production losses of fresh produce
Installation of 4,302 kW of solar energy for the lighting, processing, drying and packaging of staple food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant reduction in air emissions (can be a solution to the problem). transition to development of renewable energy sources) - Potential improvement in energy availability - Significant reduction in atmospheric emissions compared to traditional and alternative energies - Contribution to the management of solid and liquid waste in the agro-park
B2. Infrastructures for access to agricultural inputs and services (villages centres or APCs)	
Warehouses storage and Hangars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Securing production - Improvement of product storage conditions - Fighting rodent and pest attacks
Rehabilitation work on the production line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating the mobility of people and goods - Contribute to the opening up of localities and production sites - Time savings: less arduous work (especially for women) - Qualitative and quantitative improvement of production and services - Reducing losses of agricultural products - Facilitating access to basic social services
Implementation of drip irrigation technology powered by solar pumps for horticultural and market gardening production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building a transitional solution to the development of climate-resilient renewable energies) - Water efficient use and labour saving - Preservation and sustainable management of water resources - Increase in people's income - Improving the living conditions of the population - Fight against malnutrition
B3. Support infrastructures for agricultural, poultry and fish production	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Construction of dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the living conditions of the population - Enabling environment for the production and marketing of products - Optimal management of water resources - Valuation of lowlands - Decrease in rural exodus - Contributing to opening up access - Water resources management for agriculture
Aviculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fight against poverty - Improving the living conditions of the population - Fight against malnutrition - Increase in people's income
Fish farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fight against poverty - Contribution to food security - Development of fishing potential
Climate-resilient agricultural practices	
Installation of 8 MW of renewable energy from biogas production or about 18,996 m3 of biogas digester to treat livestock effluents and produce biogas for heating or electricity production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Substantial reduction in air emissions (Can be a transitional solution to the development of renewable energy sources) - Potential improvement in energy availability - Contribution to the management of solid and liquid waste in the environment - Improvement of environmental sanitation - Offers products in accordance with market standards required by farmers - Reduction of energy independence from the ECTE - Improvement of revenues in relation to the better valorisation of products
Creation and management of at least 10,000 ha of community forests with associated IGAs to generate income for communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing plant cover - Improvement of air quality through better sequestration of atmospheric carbon dioxide (long term) - Local involvement in land management - Preservation of forest resources - Decrease in uncontrollable wildfires (long term) - Maintaining the forest heritage for the benefit of future generations - Diversification of income sources for farmers - Increased income and improved living conditions - Adoption of new sustainable land management techniques

6.2. Negative environmental and social impacts

The activities likely to have negative environmental and social impacts are the following:

- The development of RMN works of the APA (Agroparc)
- Construction work for the WWTP and the treatment plant of the DWS
- The work to bring in the MV power line
- Work to bring fibre to telecommunications
- The development of business incubators
- The fitting out of processing units (eggs, slaughtering and processing of poultry meat, distribution of fertilisers, phytosanitary products, zoo-sanitary products, fish products, cereals, rice, cashew nuts, sesame)
- Setting up a hatchery
- Establishment of a breeding unit for the production of fish fry to feed fish farmers
- Setting up warehouses and storage sheds
- Rehabilitation work on production tracks
- Construction of dams and hydro-agricultural facilities
- Poultry activities
- Fish farming activities

The negative environmental and social impacts of the project as a result of the project activities will mainly concern the B component. Infrastructure for processing and access to agricultural inputs and services at the level of sub-components B1. Infrastructures of the Agropole of Kara, B2. Infrastructures of access to agricultural inputs and services (villages centres or APCs) and B3. Infrastructures supporting agricultural, poultry and fish production. Climate-resilient agricultural practices.

6.2.1. Sub-component B1. Infrastructures of the Agropole of Kara (Broukou)

➤ Negative impacts of development and RMN works

During the construction phase, development and RMN works can lead to losses of plant diversity, disruption of the mobility of people and goods, risks of respiratory diseases (IRA, Coronavirus), risks of accidents, risks of social conflicts linked to the release of rights of way.

➤ Negative impacts of the construction works of the RMN and the WWTP treatment plant

During the construction phase, there is a risk of deforestation and, above all, the involuntary displacement of populations or the loss of socio-economic activities. In the commissioning phase, the risks mainly concern the large quantities of effluents and sludge that will be generated and odour nuisances.

➤ Negative impacts of the MV power line feeder works

The work to bring in MV power lines could lead to social conflicts linked to the release of land, risks of land conflicts, etc. In the operating phase, there is a risk of electrocution and/or collision with wildlife, which could lead to deaths, as well as the release of greenhouse gases (e.g. PCBs in transformers), etc. At the social level, frustrations may arise if the criteria for village electrification are not objective, fair, transparent and well understood by the people in the project area.

➤ ***Negative impacts of agricultural product processing units***

The processing of agricultural products (food crops, industrial crops, fruit and vegetables), livestock and fishery products, will generate process water, but also solid residues with a high content of organic substances, which can pollute watercourses and the surrounding environment if discharged without treatment. With the machinery, the risk of accidents for the operating personnel is also feared. Also, social conflicts are to be feared if local people are not hired.

➤ ***Negative impacts of setting up a hatchery***

There is a risk of accidents and/or explosions due to the presence of machinery during the operation of the hatchery.

➤ ***Negative impacts of the rearing unit for the production of fish fry to feed fish farmers***

The development of a livestock unit should result in a loss of plant diversity due to the release of land, risks of accidents, etc. The operation of the unit could entail risks of accidents due to the presence of machinery, etc. During the operating phase, the fish production unit could lead to conflicts of use over water resources, risks of water resource pollution due to liquid effluent discharges, etc.

➤ ***Impacts of setting up an egg production unit***

The operation of an egg production unit could have impacts related to waste management (broken eggs, droppings, packaging products); management of various nuisances (odours and noise); avian epizootics, risk of accidents (fire), etc.).

➤ ***Negative impacts of setting up a distribution centre for fertilisers, phytosanitary products, zoo-sanitary products and equipment***

The operation, from the distribution centre for fertilisers; phytosanitary products; zoo-sanitary products and equipment, should entail risks of soil contamination, accidents and/or explosion linked to the presence of machinery, risks of social conflicts in the absence of transparency in management and distribution.

➤ ***Negative impacts of setting up a slaughter unit (2000 chickens/hour) and processing of poultry meat and packaging***

The operation of the slaughter unit (2000 chickens/hour) and processing of poultry meat and packaging, should be accompanied by various impacts such as: the management of waste (feathers, chicken viscera, etc.), liquid effluents (washing water loaded with blood), professional risks (accidents at work), etc.

➤ ***Negative impacts of the cold chain unit***

The operation of the cold chain unit could have consequences on global warming - the "greenhouse effect" with the use of refrigerants, risks linked to the presence of machinery, etc.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

- ***Negative impacts of the installation of 4,302 kW of solar energy for the lighting, processing, drying and conditioning of staple food crops***

During operation, the potential effects on the receiving environment are mainly related to the presence of the solar energy infrastructure are land use and landscape alteration. In addition, there is the risk of soil and water pollution due to management problems with defective or user batteries, defective or damaged photovoltaic panels, problems with equipment maintenance and the availability of spare parts to repair equipment in the event of a breakdown.

6.2.2. Sub-component B2. Infrastructure for access to agricultural inputs and services (villages centres or polarisation of APCs)

- ***Impacts of warehouses and storage sheds***

During the construction phase, the development of shops and storage sheds could lead to impacts on biological diversity, land conflicts linked to the acquisition of the site, risks of professional accidents, degradation of the living environment through the generation of inert waste, etc. In the exploitation phase, the packaging of agricultural products using inappropriate techniques could harm consumer health. If storage conditions are not favourable, there is a risk of proliferation of rodents and various pests (e.g. mushrooms).

- ***Impacts of work to rehabilitate production tracks***

In the construction phase, the rehabilitation of production tracks can lead to losses of plant diversity, disruption of the mobility of people and goods, risks of respiratory diseases (IRA and Coronavirus), risks of accidents, risks of social conflicts linked to the release of land rights.

In the operational phase, there is a risk of traffic accidents, as well as respiratory diseases (IRA and Coronavirus).

- ***Impacts of implementing a solar-powered drip irrigation technology for horticultural and market gardening production***

The long-term negative impacts remain the risks of soil and water pollution linked to problems of management of defective or user batteries, defective or damaged photovoltaic panels, equipment maintenance problems and the availability of parts for repairing equipment in the event of a breakdown.

6.2.3. Sub-component B3. Support infrastructure for agricultural poultry and fish production

- ***Negative impacts of dam construction and hydro-agricultural developments***

During the construction phase, the development of dams and hydro-agricultural works should have an impact on plant diversity, risks of pollution of water bodies, degradation of soil quality, etc. In the operation phase, hydro-agricultural developments could generate conflicts of use between livestock farmers and livestock breeders, risks of disruption of the mobility of people and goods, risks of flooding of neighbouring land in the event of dyke breaks, risks of water quality degradation due to poor management of drains, risks of proliferation of pests, etc.

➤ ***Negative impacts of poultry activities***

Poultry activities could be the source of various nuisances for riverside communities. They concern the degradation of air quality; problems in the management of avian epizootics; problems in the management of droppings waste and problems in the management of packaging for sanitary products.

➤ ***Negative impacts of fish farming activities***

Fish farming development activities (the construction of fish ponds) can lead to: disturbance of wetlands; reduction of grazing areas; competition in water use; change in water flow; development of water-borne diseases; degradation of water quality, etc.

6.2.4. Sub-component B4: Climate resilient agricultural practices, technologies and adoption of innovation by smallholder farmers

➤ ***Negative impacts of the creation of sustainably managed forests (about 10,000 ha) to generate income from woodlands***

The creation of sustainably managed forests (around 10,000 ha) to generate income from woodland can lead to risks of misunderstanding when developing management methods and income sharing mechanisms (short term). There could also be a risk of conflicts with farmers and herders over land occupation (short term), reduction of cultivated areas and the risk of population displacement.

➤ ***Negative impacts of the Installation of 8 MW of renewable energy from biogas production or about 18,996 m³ of biogas digester to treat livestock manure and produce biogas for heating or electricity production***

The production of renewable energy by a biogas digester to treat livestock manure and produce biogas for heating or electricity generation may give off unpleasant odours when using biogas technologies. Indeed, biogas, it should be remembered, is composed of different gases including methane, carbon dioxide and other types of low-dose gases such as hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), water vapour (H₂O), oxygen (O₂), dinitrogen (N₂) and dihydrogen (H₂), which explains the high emission of odours from biogas digesters. There are also concerns about the health risks of bio-methanisation, which are mainly posed by organic substrates such as animal excreta, slaughterhouse waste, etc. Indeed, they often contain pathogenic germs that are dangerous for human health.

The production of gas by a biogas digester can also lead to risks of gas explosion because, as in any gas production and pipeline system, the risks of explosion are real and are often caused by the corrosion of the gas pipes and certain non-optimal conditions in the process, such as:

- the narrowness of the space in which the gas can be used,
- the existence of a combustion trigger,
- the non-watertightness of the materials and pipes used ;
- the non-existence of an air ventilation system ;
- the non-existence of smoke detectors,
- and the oxygen-methane mixture with a methane concentration of 5-15% (below this range there is not enough methane for an explosion to occur).

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Table 7: Summary of the negative impacts of activities to set up infrastructures for processing and access to agricultural inputs and services

Infrastructure and services	Negative impacts
B. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PROCESSING AND ACCESS TO INPUTS, AND AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	
B1. Infrastructures of the Agropark of Kara (Broukou)	
Fitting-out works and RMN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deterioration of air quality and risk of respiratory diseases (IRA) - Increased risk of accidents - Loss of plant diversity - Risks of social conflicts (compensation for PAP'S) - Risks of diseases such as STI/HIV/AIDS and Coronavirus - Wear and tear over time of the infrastructure related to the operation of the runway
Construction work on the DWS treatment plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deterioration of air quality and risk of respiratory diseases (IRA) - Increased risk of accidents - Risks of conflict around new water points. - Increased risk of accidents - Risks of social conflicts (compensation for PAP'S) - Risks of diseases such as STI/HIV/AIDS and Coronavirus - Risks of breakage of installations
Feeder works for the MV power line and the fibre-optic line telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social conflicts related to the release from prison, - Risks of land conflicts, etc. - Risk of electrocution and/or collision with fauna that could lead to death, - Greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. PCBs in transformers), etc. - Frustration if the criteria for village electrification are not objective, fair, transparent and well understood by the populations of the villages. the project area.
Business incubator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of proliferation of harmful species - Impacts on water consumption,
Processing units for agricultural products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deterioration of air quality and risk of respiratory diseases (IRA) - Increased risk of accidents - Loss of plant diversity - Risks of social conflicts (compensation for PAP'S) - Waste generation - Risks of soil and water pollution - Risks of technological and occupational accidents - Risks of diseases such as STI/HIV/AIDS and Coronavirus
Setting up a hatchery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of accidents and/or explosions, resulting from the presence of the machinery,
Rearing unit for the production of fish fry to feed fish farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of plant diversity due to the release of rights-of-way, risk of accidents, - Accident risks related to the presence of machinery, - Risks of conflicts of use on water resources, - Risks of pollution of water resources due to effluent discharges liquids, etc.
Infrastructure and services	Negative impacts

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Setting up of an egg production unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste management (hidden eggs, droppings, packaging products); - Management of various nuisances (odours and noise) ; - Risks of avian epizootics, - Accident risks (fire),
Establishment of a distribution centre for fertilisers, phytosanitary and zoo-sanitary products, and of equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of soil contamination, - Risk of accidents and/or explosion due to the presence of machinery, - Risks of social conflicts in case of lack of transparency in management and distribution
Slaughter unit (2000 chickens/hour) and processing of poultry meat and packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of degradation of the living environment: waste management (feathers, chicken viscera, etc.), - Risks of pollution of water resources linked to liquid effluents (blood-laden washing water), - Occupational risks (accidents at work)
Cold chain unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degradation of the "greenhouse effect" quality linked to the use of refrigerants, - Risk of explosion due to the presence of machinery,
Installation of 4,302 kW of solar energy for lighting, the processing, drying and packaging of staple food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land use and alteration of the landscape. - Risks of soil and water pollution due to problems of management of defective or user batteries, photovoltaic panels, etc. faulty or damaged, - Problems with equipment maintenance and parts availability spare parts for repairs in the event of a breakdown
B2. Infrastructures for access to agricultural inputs and services (villages centres of APCs polarisation)	
Warehouses and storage sheds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts on biological diversity, - Land conflicts linked to the acquisition of the site, - Occupational accident risks, - Degradation of the living environment through the generation of inert waste, - Health risks linked to packaging and storage defects - Risks of proliferation of rodents and various pests (e.g. of mushrooms)
Rehabilitation work on the production line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deterioration of air quality and risk of respiratory diseases (ARI and Coronavirus) - Increased risk of accidents - Loss of plant diversity - Risks of social conflicts (compensation for PAP'S) - Risks of diseases such as STI/HIV/AIDS - Risk of traffic accidents - Wear and tear over time of the infrastructure related to the operation of the runway - Risks of respiratory diseases: IRA and Coronavirus
Implementation of drip irrigation technology powered by solar pumps for horticultural production, and market gardening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of soil and water pollution due to problems of management of defective or user batteries, photovoltaic panels, etc. faulty or damaged, - Problems with equipment maintenance and the availability of spare parts for repairing equipment in the event of a breakdown

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

B3. Support infrastructures for agricultural, poultry and fish production	
Construction of dams and hydro-agricultural facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk of disturbance to river spawning areas - Deforestation, soil degradation through erosion, destruction of habitats during land clearing - Destruction of microfauna and organic matter - Loss of grazing land (encroachment on sylvo-pastoral areas) - Shift from food crops to cash crops - Risks of malnutrition due to neglect of food crops - Increase in water-related diseases - Strong pressure on land and water with the increase in developments - Possible loss of income or property during the work - Risks of diseases such as STI/HIV/AIDS and Coronavirus
Aviculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise and dust emissions - Accident risks - Bodily injury - Deterioration of air quality - Avian epizootics - Odour emissions due to droppings - Health risks for employees - Genes and nuisances linked to the presence of chicks - Fire risks due to the presence of sawdust
Fish farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of plant diversity - Degradation of soil quality - Disturbance of surrounding ecosystems (rivers, water bodies, soils) - Development of insects and other vectors of water-related diseases (malaria, bilharzia) - Increased competition over the use of resources - Risks of social conflicts with local populations - Problem of downstream water use - Destruction of vegetation. - Water pollution by liquid effluents
Climate-resilient agricultural practices	
Installation of 8 MW of renewable energy from biogas production or approximately 18,996 m3 of biogas digester to treat livestock effluents and produce biogas for the heating or electricity generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk of air pollution from the exploitation of biogas technologies - Health risks of bio-methanisation - Risk of gas explosion
Creation and management of at least 10,000 ha of community forests with associated IGAs to generate income for communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of misunderstanding when developing management and revenue sharing mechanisms (short term) - Reduction of cultivated areas and the risk of population displacements - Risk of conflicts with farmers and livestock keepers over occupation of land (short term).

6.2.5. Cumulative negative impacts of Project activities

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

The issue of cumulative impacts is of great importance in a similar project with the diversity of initiatives over an area of 165,000 ha. Careful management of cumulative impacts can help to mitigate significant negative effects and maximise the benefits of the project at local, regional and national levels. Based on the information currently available, this sub-section describes some of the potential cumulative impacts that may result from the implementation of the ATP-Kara.

The present analysis is mainly based on available information on past and present activities as well as future projects in the project area.

6.2.5.1. Limitations of the analysis of cumulative impacts

The proposed geographical boundaries for this cumulative impact analysis are the boundaries of the SCPZ Project intervention zone.

6.2.5.2. Cumulative impact assessment methodology

The methodology used for this cumulative impact analysis draws on and complements the impact assessments specific to the individual projects concerned by the cumulative impact analysis. The Cumulative Impact Assessment (CEA) identifies the main issues and impacts associated with individual Projects and superimposes them in time and space to determine the potential for common cumulative effects. The CIS builds on the identification of impacts and their significance in the social and environmental assessments of individual Projects and performs additional technical analyses as appropriate by discipline (or key impact) to assess cumulative impacts.

6.2.5.3. Overview of potential cumulative impacts

Table 8 presents a range of potential cumulative impacts that could result from the implementation of the SCPZ Project.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Table 8: Overview of potential cumulative impacts

Allocated resources		Project-specific impact	Potential cumulative impacts	Proposed management strategy
Media field	Valued ecosystem components			
Air	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , other air emissions ⁴	Industrial units, waste treatment facilities, equipment & vehicles	Combined emissions from all projected facilities may exceed the capacity(s) of the airshed that is not currently degraded due to its location in rural areas with no air pollutant sources.	The establishment of the air quality baseline and the implementation of an air quality monitoring system is proposed in the Environmental and Social Management Strategy
	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Many facilities/activities emit GHGs	The combined emissions from all projected installations may exceed national (potential) limits or targets. May lead to future GHG obligations	For projects planning to produce more than 25,000 tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent per year, it will be mandatory to quantify GHG emissions annually, in accordance with internationally recognised methodologies and best practices, directly from each project's installations, as well as the Indirect emissions associated with the off-site energy production used by the project
Earth	Land use	The Project, at least for its entire lifetime, will occupy land currently used for agriculture, livelihoods and/or as natural resources.	The appropriation of land by all the Project may affect production capacities and livelihoods at the local/regional level.	Community Development Plan in progress
		Conversion of land to intensive industrial/agricultural use for Project activities and facilities	At specific Project sites (areas to be developed for cash crops, areas flooded by reservoirs, etc.) cumulative conversion could make other uses deemed important by the communities impossible.	Preparation of land-use plans (POS)

⁴ Dust, noise, vibration and visual impacts tend to be localised; low likelihood of cumulative impacts other than specific impacts between different phases of execution

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

			Cumulative conversion combined with population growth can reduce the availability of land for use. agricultural and pastoral land, and may limit the return of land recovered by the Projects to its previous agricultural use.	Preparation of land-use plans (POS)
Flora and fauna	Land clearing, deforestation	The loss or fragmentation of habitats results in a localised loss of fauna and flora linked to these habitats.	The combined losses of wildlife species can be regionally significant and of high importance for endangered or threatened species.	Sustainable forest management (natural resources and biodiversity conservation)
Water	Quality and flow of surface water	Runoff from the installations	The combined effects of all project facilities/activities can be significant at the area level.	Sustainable surface and groundwater management
	Groundwater quality & flow.	Disturbance of shallow aquifers affects community well water flows and/or well water quality with the use of phytochemicals.	The combined effects of all the facilities/activities of all the Projects may be significant at the regional level in terms of risks of groundwater pollution.	
Health, community safety	Informal immigration	Immigration of job seekers and service providers is concentrated around the Project facilities (localised effect).	The combined effects of all facilities/activities of all Projects at the regional level can have significant effects on several communities.	Community Development Plan in progress
	Disease transmission	The presence of Project workers increases the risk of disease in host communities (localized effect).	The combined effects of all the facilities/activities of all the Projects can have significant effects, at the regional level, on several communities.	Community Development Plan in progress
	Safety near transport facilities	The increase in road traffic increases the safety risks to communities adjacent to the infrastructure (localised effect).	The combined effects of all facilities/activities in all Projects may have significant effects, at the regional level, on several communities or at regional transport junctions or hubs.	Community Development Plan in progress

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Communities	Physical and economic travel	Displacement of populations for the setting up of Project facilities (localised effects).	The combined effects of all facilities/activities of all Projects can have significant regional impacts, on several communities and in terms of property loss.	Resettlement Policy Framework (RPC) to be prepared Action plans in preparation
	Host community	Effects on the infrastructure, social fabric and relationships at the level of host communities displaced (localised effects).	The combined effects of all facilities/activities in all Projects can have significant regional impacts on several communities.	Community Development Plan in progress
Cultural heritage		Effects of each Project on objects and places of cultural importance (localized).	The combined effects of all facilities/activities of all Projects can have significant effects at the regional level,	Community Development Plan in progress
Sustainability	Economic benefits	Significant economic benefits for those employed or contracted under the Project.	Significant economic benefits for those employed or contracted under the Project.	—
	Equity issues	Inequalities between those involved in or benefiting from the Project and those excluded from it, including persons belonging to vulnerable groups.	The combined effects of several projects being implemented at the same time may raise concerns at the regional/national level and have implications for the "social licence to operate" of the projects.	Community Development Plan in progress

6.3. Generic negative impact mitigation and risk prevention measures

The generic mitigation measures for potential negative impacts presented in Table 9 are proposed for the management of the negative impacts of SCPZ Project activities.

Table 9: Generic mitigation measures for potential negative impacts of KARA Agro-Park infrastructure

Activities	Negative impacts	Mitigation measures
Fitting out works and RMN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deterioration of air quality and risk of respiratory diseases (IRA) - Increased risk of accidents - Loss of plant diversity - Risks of social conflicts (compensation for PAP'S) - Time use of infrastructure related to runway operation - Risks of diseases such as STI/HIV/AIDS and Coronavirus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sprinkle water regularly to prevent dust from rising. - Provide appropriate PPE - Compensatory reforestation - Raising awareness and compensating PAP'S - Raise awareness on the risks of diseases such as STI/HIV/AIDS and the Coronavirus and implement barrier measures
Work on the construction of the DWS treatment plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degradation of air quality and risk of respiratory diseases (IRA, Coronavirus) - Risks of water resource allocation (overexploitation of water tables and pollution of surface and ground water resources) ; - Risks of conflicts around new water points. - Increased risk of accidents - Loss of plant diversity - Risks of social conflicts (indemnification of PAP'S) - Risks of diseases such as STI/HIV/AIDS and Coronavirus - Risks of breakage of the installations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Putting in place quick-set hedges, at the crossing of agglomerations, for the reduction of dust emanations. - Install speed bumps when crossing built-up areas - Compensatory reforestation - -Raise awareness on the risks of diseases such as STI/HIV/AIDS and Coronavirus and put in place barrier measures. - -Compensate all PAPs - Ensure the monitoring and maintenance of the dikes
Activities	Negative impacts	Mitigation measures
MV power line and telecommunications fibre supply works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social conflicts linked to the release of prisoners, - Risks of land conflicts, etc. - Risks of electrocution and/or collision with fauna which can lead to fatalities. are to be feared, - Greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. PCBs in transformers), etc. - Social conflicts (frustrations) if the electrification objectives are not well understood by the populations in the project area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising awareness and paying the bills - Install scarecrows on electrical wires to avoid collisions with avian fauna - Put in place a hazardous waste management plan (example of PCB) - Raise awareness on the objectives of electrification and access to the telecommunication network.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Business incubator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of proliferation of harmful species - Impact on water consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a borehole capable of handling (optimal flow) the agro-park's water requirements. - Fighting pest attacks
Processing units for agricultural products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deterioration of air quality and risk of respiratory diseases (IRA and the Coronavirus) - Increased risk of accidents - Loss of plant diversity - Risks of social conflicts (compensation for PAP'S) - Waste generation - Risks of soil and water pollution - Risks of technological and occupational accidents - Risks of diseases such as STI/HIV/AIDS and Coronavirus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide regular supplies of adapted PPE (masks) to the employees of the Agro-Park - Raise employee awareness of accident risks and means of prevention collective and individual - Compensatory reforestation to restore the plant potential. - Raising awareness of communities and employees about the risks of disease such as STI/HIV/AIDS and Coronavirus and put in place barrier measures
Setting up a hatchery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk of accidents and/or explosions due to the presence of machinery, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up an Emergency Plan - Carry out periodic internal audits of equipment
Rearing unit for the production of fish fry for feeding fish farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of plant diversity following the release of rights-of-way, risk of accidents, - Risks of accidents linked to the presence of machinery, - Risks of conflicts of use on water resources, - Risks of pollution of water related to liquid effluent discharges, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensatory reforestation to restore the plant potential. - Setting up a POI - Carry out internal audits on the condition of equipment - Set up a procedure for managing water discharges
Setting up of an egg production unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of degradation of the living environment due to poor waste management (broken eggs, droppings, packaging products); - Risks of various nuisances related to the management of various nuisances (odours and noises) ; - Risks of avian epizootics, - Accident risks (fire), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up a waste management procedure - Monitoring of subjects to avoid epizootic diseases

Activities	Negative impacts	Mitigation measures
	-	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Setting up a centre of excellence distribution of fertilisers, phytosanitary products, zoo-sanitary products and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of soil contamination, - Risk of accidents and/or explosion due to the presence of machinery, - lack of transparency in management and distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waterproof the areas where products (fertilizers, phytosanitary products, etc.) are deposited. - Set up a management committee to avoid the risk of social conflicts
Slaughter unit (2000 chickens/hour) and poultry meat processing and packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of degradation of the living environment: waste management (feathers, viscera of the chickens, etc), - Risks of pollution of water resources related to liquid effluents (water from blood laden wash), - Occupational risks (work accidents) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up a waste management procedure - Set up a liquid effluent management procedure - Raise employee awareness of collective and individual prevention methods - Make regular allocations of PPE adapted
Cold chain unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degradation of the "greenhouse effect" quality linked to the use of refrigerants, - Explosion risks related to the presence of machinery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use approved refrigerants - Carry out an internal audit of the equipment
Installation of 4,302 kW of solar energy for lighting, processing, processing and conditioning of basic food crops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land use and alteration of the landscape; - Risks of soil and water pollution due to problems of management of defective or user batteries, defective or damaged photovoltaic plates, - Problems with equipment maintenance and the availability of spare parts for repairs in case of breakdowns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selecting sites that should not unnecessarily occupy the soil; - Study the possibility of installing solar panels on the roofs of buildings; - Have the solar panels surrounded with quickset hedges in order to enhance the landscape; - To study a management system for batteries and solar plates when faulty; - Train local staff for the maintenance of the solar system; - Set up a spare parts storage warehouse for solar equipment

Table 10: Generic mitigation measures for potential negative impacts of infrastructure for access to agricultural inputs and services (villages centres of CTA polarisation)

Activities	Negative impacts	Mitigation measures
Warehouses and storage sheds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of plant diversity - Risks of land conflicts related to the acquisition of the site - Occupational accident risks - Degradation of the living environment - Consumer health issues related to product packaging conditions - Risks of rodent and pest proliferation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensatory Reforestation - Raise awareness and compensate the site owners - Enforce safety instructions - Implement a waste management procedure - Set up a procedure for the packaging of products - Fight against the proliferation of rodents and other pests
Rehabilitation work of production runway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degradation of air quality - Increased risk of accidents - Loss of plant diversity - Risks of social conflicts (indemnification of PAP'S) - Risks of diseases such as STI/HIV/AIDS - Risk of traffic accidents - Wear over time of the infrastructures related to the operation of the runway - Risks of respiratory diseases (ARI and Coronavirus) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imposing watering at the crossing of built-up areas during the construction phase. - Installation of plant screen at the crossing of agglomerations - Compensation for PAP'S - Raising awareness about the risks of diseases such as STI/HIV/AIDS and the Coronavirus and implement barrier measures - Conduct awareness campaigns on the risks of traffic accidents - Installation of a speed bump to reduce the risk of accidents in the circulation - Installation of traffic signs on the production line
Implementation of drip irrigation technology powered by a solar pump for horticultural and market gardening production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of soil and water pollution due to battery management problems faulty or worn out photovoltaic panels, - Problems with equipment maintenance and availability of spare parts for repair of equipment in the event of a breakdown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study a management system for batteries and plates in terms of term faulty solar panels or users - Train local staff for the maintenance of the solar system - To set up a spare parts storage warehouse for solar equipment

Table 11: Generic mitigation measures for the potential negative impacts of infrastructure supporting agricultural, poultry and fish production

Activities	Negative impacts	Mitigation measures
Construction of dams and hydro-agricultural facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk of disturbance to river spawning areas - Deforestation, soil degradation through erosion, destruction of habitats during the land clearing - Destruction of microfauna and organic matter - Loss of grazing land (encroachment on sylvo-pastoral areas) - Increase in water-related diseases - Strong pressure on land and water with the increase in developments - Possible loss of income or property during the work - Risks of diseases such as STI/HIV/AIDS and Coronavirus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out compensatory reforestation to restore the plant potential. - Develop transhumance corridors to allow livestock access to grazing areas - Make crop residues available to livestock - Raise awareness on the risks of diseases such as STI/HIV/AIDS and Coronavirus and put in place barrier measures.
Aviculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise and dust emissions - Accident risks - Bodily injury - Deterioration of air quality - Avian epizootics - Odour emissions due to droppings - Health risks for employees - Genes and nuisances linked to the presence of chicks - Fire risks due to the presence of sawdust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fighting avian epizootics - Provide appropriate PPE - Set up a waste management procedure - Putting in place fire extinguishers to combat the outbreak of fire. - Provide periodic medical consultations for employees
Fish farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of plant diversity - Degradation of soil quality - the surrounding Perturbation ecosystems (rivers, water bodies, floors); - Development of insects and other vectors of water-related diseases (malaria, bilharziasis) - Increased competition over resource use - Risks of social conflicts with local populations - Problem of downstream water use - Destruction of vegetation. - Water pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensatory reforestation - Carry out disinfection campaigns for water bodies to fight against the germs - Set up, in agreement with the various stakeholders, transhumance corridors - Provide temporary water troughs to facilitate access to water for livestock.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Activities	Negative impacts	Mitigation measures
Installation of 8 MW of renewable energy from biogas production or about 18,996 m3 of biogas digester to treat livestock effluents and produce biogas for heating or electricity production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk of air pollution through the release of odours during the transport of waste, during storage and when spreading the compost. - Health risks of bio-methanization - Risk of gas explosion - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport and stack the waste under adequate conditions by tarpaulin, and sealing the tanks of solid waste transport trucks - Build a digester spreading site according to the rules of the art. - To orient oneself at the time of project implementation towards hygienisation, substrates before, during or after the digestion process in order to rid them of pathogenic organisms - Conduct hazard studies prior to any installation to evaluate the explosion risks in order to determine the appropriate mitigation measures to limit the scope of these risks.
Establishment and management of at least 10,000 ha of community forests to generating income for communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of disagreement when developing management methods and revenue sharing mechanisms (short term) - Reduction of cultivated areas and the risk of population displacements - Risk of conflicts with farmers and herders over land tenure (short term). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draw up a participatory and consensual charter for forest management and benefit sharing with the entire community at each site. - Choose sites that are not heavily occupied by agriculture or breeding

7. EXPRESSED REVIEWS

7.1. Public consultations when the ESMF was being drawn up

7.1.1. Actors

The public consultations of stakeholders took place from 10 to 14 September 2020 in the 19 cantons of the agropole, home to the Agricultural Processing Centres (APCs), using a participatory and inclusive approach. The methodological approach of these consultations consisted in involving stakeholders at the grassroots level, including ICAT's technical advisors, local authorities, civil society organisations, the population through village and canton chiefs, village development committees (VDCs), cantonal development committees (CCDs) and representatives of cooperatives and groups. All these actors participated in the various public consultation meetings held in the agropole zone.

Representatives of the populations of the villages of each canton gathered in the canton capital where the consultations took place. This strategy was necessary in order to reduce the number of participants in the consultation sessions in order to respect the barrier measures against coronavirus that the government has put in place. Table 12 shows the different cantons and their villages that took part in the public consultations.

7.1.2. Topics discussed

In the 19 cantons of the agropole zone, the team of consultants explained to the populations the additional activities relating to: i) the development of market gardening and horticultural production sites with drip irrigation powered by solar panels and ii) the creation of community forests associated with several benefits including the development of income-generating activities. Discussions also focused on electricity supply works in the Agroparc through the installation of 4,302 KW of solar energy for lighting, processing, drying and conditioning of staple food crops.

In the cantons of Kadjalla, where the villages of Kadjalla Centre, Kadjalime, Agbassa, Koutakou, Outi have been grouped together, and in the canton of Tchoré, where the villages of Atchaklao, Tchoré Centre and Kouwere have been grouped together, the population was explained the possibility of building one or two small dams and the development of irrigated perimeters in the extension zone of the agropole to its northern part.

These public consultations allowed these stakeholders to learn about the additional project activities, to give their support to additional projects and to express their opinions on the availability of land. Stakeholders also gave their assessments and expressed their concerns about the potential negative impacts and possible risks that these activities could generate. At the same time, they identified the various impacts and generic risks and formulated measures to mitigate negative impacts and prevent generic risks.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Table 12: Lists of the cantons, villages and the number of participants in the consultations

N°	Prefectures	Name of APC	Name of cantons	Villages participating in the meetings	Number of participants
1	Dankpen	Nampoch	Nampoch	Nampoch, Kpagherdo	32
2		Kouka	Kouka	Kouka Centre, Gbangbale	30
3		Naware	Naware	Naware Centre, Sambotibe, Lidjoblibo, Bondido, Kisatink	28
4		Koutchéchéou	Natchitikpi	Bougabou, Kognido, Konol, Mambi, Natchitikpi-Centre, Oubouna Losso	34
			Koutchéchéou	Koutchitchéou Centre, Goumtè, Kikpambark, N'Gnonbouni	26
5		Natchiboré	Namon	Nawalou, Tipoul, Bassambo, Fadatè, Mergbalé, Gyendjire-Lanfou, Grambon, Pidignon, Namon centre	26
			Natchiboré	Kouthière, Gbambokou, Gadjol, Légbale, Koumalou, Napétchéka, Nagbakou, Woungbale, Boussoun, Koutchang, Tchéréka, Kponkpon, Natchiboré 1, Natchiboré 2	62
6		Bassar	Kabou	Kabou	Kabou centre, Sara
	Manga			Binadjoubé, Bikoutchatibé, Manga-Losso, Binandobé 1, Binandobé 2, Kolado, Manga Peuhl, Bomblédo, N'Libido, Napalangado, Kekpan, Tikolado, Tampindo, Kpalou-Manga, N'Nimoudo	43
	Sanda Kagbanda		Sanda Kagbanda	Kagbanda, Gnadeyo, Tawadè, Akpadibiyo, Sanda-Tê, Batho, Agigadè	31
			Sanda Afohou	Afohou Centre, Meatchidè, Leleda	22
8	Doufelgou	Broukou	Alloum	Broukou, Aloum centre, Misseouta, Kpassidè,	31
Léon			Leon centre	26	
9		Tchoré	Tchoré	Atchaklao, Tchoré Centre, Kouwere	34
			Kadjalla	Kadjalla Centre, Kadjalime, Agbassa, Koutakou, Outi	28
10	Kéran	Kantè	Kantè	Atetou, Kandè Centre, Gnadé, Awanda, Wanwo, Deouté	24
Pessidè			Pessidè Centre, Kokotè	15	
11		Adelaide	Atalotè	Adelo, Atalotè, Nousira, Tchaki, Tchaste, Wartè-Household, Koumte-Household, Ouloure, Koumte-Farm	39
			Helota	Helota centre, M'Boratchika, Kpakpai, Nandoudja, Napo	50
	TOTAL				597

In general, the stakeholders involved in the consultations carried out stressed that the positive effects and benefits of the different actions outweigh the negative effects. However, the risks of involuntary population displacement must be considered and addressed appropriately, in accordance with the provisions of national legislation and AfDB operational safeguard policies.

During the consultation, participants expressed the wish that particular attention be paid to the following aspects:

- Give priority to awareness-raising and dialogue when implementing projects involving involuntary population movements;
- Raise awareness among the population and the authorities not to illegally occupy sites and land, sub-projects and actions;
- Raise awareness of the measures of the new land code in order to facilitate its application ;
- Ensure collaboration and coordination of all local actors (traditional leaders, local elected officials, landowners, technical services, civil society organisations) before carrying out displacement interventions;
- Create and use territorial planning tools (e.g. Geographic Information Systems) in projects involving involuntary population movements.

During these consultations, concerns were raised by participants and strategic suggestions were made to traditional chiefs, landowners, support structures and civil society organisations to facilitate the implementation of sub-projects and actions potentially involving involuntary displacement of populations.

➤ **To the heads of cantons and landowners**

It was suggested to them to :

- Involve the village chiefs in the implementation of the projects in order to ensure the coordination of all the actors and to inform the population;
- facilitate the identification of land available for the implementation of activities ;
- ensure as far as possible that land is made available to the project that will not lead to the involuntary displacement of populations.

Specifically, in relation to vulnerable people, they should :

- make special provisions to give priority to these persons ;
- make arrangements to help women access land;
- encourage women to participate in income-generating activities;
- Reserving space for women in the blocks that will be set up for them to conduct IGAs.

➤ **Support structures and civil society organisations.** The latter should :

- give advice and guidance to the population ;
- raise awareness of the project's issues.
- raise awareness among the population on the respect of the corridors and the transhumance period in order to be able to really guide the transhumants.

The summary of the stakeholders consulted, the opinions and concerns raised and the elements of response, as well as the attendance list of the different stakeholders are presented in Annex 5. The minutes of the various consultations as well as the attendance list

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

for each consultation session are presented in Annex 6.

7.2. Mechanism for stakeholder consultation and information disclosure during the implementation phase of the ESMF, the elaboration of IHEAs and RAPs

At the stage of the development of the ESMF and the realisation of the ESIAs and RAPs, it is important to inform and consult the stakeholders involved in the SCPZ Project.

Once the projects have been specified, it will also be very important to involve the stakeholders affected by the projects (government agencies, civil society, etc.) as well as the stakeholders who will potentially be affected by the projects. Indeed, at the locations where SCPZ Project projects will be carried out, community meetings will have to be held and documents explaining the commitments that the project promoter must respect will be distributed and explained. An information and consultation process will then be implemented when the ESIAs and RAPs are carried out.

The broadcast media to be favoured are newspapers, promotional documents specifically prepared according to the projects, and radio programmes. All appropriate means should be used to ensure that men, women and vulnerable people can be invited to participate in consultation and information activities.

Thus, in accordance with AfDB requirements, the populations must be informed of the planned projects prior to their implementation so that they can comment on the possible environmental and social impacts of the projects as well as on the measures and plans that are planned to minimise negative impacts and enhance positive impacts. The concerns and expectations of the populations affected by the projects must be taken into account from the project planning stage and throughout the project's implementation.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (EMSP)

8.1. Mechanism for integrating social and environmental aspects into the SCPZ Project cycle

The environmental selection process will be carried out for any physical investment supported by the project and included in the annual work plan. It will make it possible to further specify these measures and specify them in relation to the sites where the planned works will be located. The procedure to be followed is detailed below, while the screening tools are presented in the appendix (**see Appendix 1**).

The tri-preliminary is necessary, in one form or another, and may lead to one of the following four results:

- no EIA is required (possible application of simple measures) and no RAP is required ;
- no EIA is required (possible application of simple measures), but a RAP is required;
- a simplified EIA is required (possibly accompanied by a RAP)
- A thorough and detailed EIA is required (possibly accompanied by a RAP);

The conditions for the preliminary or tri-preliminary study, or environmental selection, and the procedure that must be followed, are defined by the law and regulations applicable to environmental and social assessment. Thus, the screening will be implemented by the Agency's environmental and social safeguard officers, and will have to be systematically applied to all physical investment sub-projects and activities whose execution sites are identified, based on Togolese national regulations and the AfDB's environmental and social safeguard documents.

The following 10-step approach should be applied to integrate environmental and social aspects into the SCPZ Project life cycle:

1. Step 1: Identification of the location/site and main technical characteristics of the sub-project (E&S Filter)

The agency's environmental and social experts will receive the project notice from the monitoring-evaluation manager; this notice will include a clear indication of the potential site for the activity. These elements may come from the sub-project implementation files that the executing agency will make available.

2. Step 2: Filling in the form Selection and determination of the specific type of instrument to save projects

Once the implementation dossiers are completed, the Agency's environmental and social expert will carry out the environmental and social selection of the targeted activities to see whether or not environmental and social work is required.

The completion of the initial selection form (**see Annex 1**), including the proposal of adequate mitigation measures, will be based on the regulations and principles of the AfDB's environmental and social safeguard policies. The result is the categorisation of the sub-project into :

- environmental and social safeguards (with or without an RAP) ;
- an initial environmental analysis (whether or not accompanied by a RAP)
- a thorough impact study or environmental and social impact assessment (with or without a RAP).

The results of this exercise (completed form) will be transmitted to ANGE for validation of the proposed categorisation.

3. Step 3: Approval of the categorisation of sub-projects

ANGE and AfDB will validate the categorisation identified by the agency's environmental experts and ensure that the project implements the findings. At the regional level, this validation could take place following a site visit. The most restrictive categorisation will apply to the sub-project.

4. Step 4: Preparation of the specific sub-project E&S safeguard instrument and review/approval of ESIA reports

Step 4 a) Preparation of the specific sub-project E&S backup instrument

The agency will prepare through consultants the specific instrument on the basis of national regulations and AfDB safeguard policies.

a. Where an ESIA is required

The Agency's environmentalist will carry out the following activities:

- finalisation of the terms of reference for the ESIA and/or PAR and their submission to ANGE for validation ;
- monitoring of the procedure for recruiting consultants to carry out the ESIA and/or PAR;
- supervision of the ESIA and/or PAR;
- review and approval of ESIA and submission to the committee for validation and/or PAR.

The ESIA and/or PAR will be carried out by approved consultants who will be recruited by the agency.

The agency will only be able to launch the technical implementation files when all the environmental and social due diligence has been effectively taken into account and integrated into the tender documents and market contracts.

b. Where an ESIA is required

The Simplified Environmental Impact Assessment (EIES) is carried out on the basis of a standard document published by the Ministry in charge of the Environment.

- recruitment of consultants to carry out the ESIA and/or PAR;
- supervision of the ESIA and/or PAR;
- review and approval of the ESIA and submission to the committee for validation and/or RAP.

The ESIA and/or RAP will be carried out by approved consultants, who will be recruited by the agency.

c. Where no environmental assessment is required (only requiring simple mitigation measures as environmental work)

In this case, simple measures from **Annex T 2** are proposed. These measures could be updated and supplemented as necessary by the Agency's environmentalists.

Step 4 b) Review/approval of ESIA and HSEI reports

ANGE through the Ad Hoc Technical Committee (ATC) will review and approve the report, including the proposed mitigation measures, to ensure that all environmental and social impacts have been identified and mitigation measures proposed.

NB: The reports drawn up will have to be submitted to the AfDB for opinion before their validation by the technical committee.

The Ministry of the Environment issues the environmental compliance certificate which is shared by the Agency with the Bank for archiving.

5. Step 5: Integration of the environmental measures in the CAD or any other document used for the private order :

Upon submission of the full interim report, the Procurement Manager ensures that the relevant environmental and social measures, including HSE clauses, from the works phase are included in the draft DAO to be launched; a DAO should not be launched without having included the said measures if the activity or sub-project was subject to an ESIA. The implementation of the environmental measures, in the works phase, subsequently implies the integration of the environmental and social clauses, in the contract of the company in charge of the works and of the control mission, as environmental guidelines to be followed for the execution of the works. To this end, the agency will ensure that the measures are included in the unit price schedule, in order to guarantee that environmental and social aspects are taken into account in the contract.

These environmental and social clauses will also be validated by the Agency's environmental officer. These measures will then be contractual with the supplier. They will have to be checked during the supervision of worksites and in the procurement of goods and services, and duly taken into account in any order acceptance procedure.

6. Step 6: Execution/implementation of measures not contracted with construction companies or suppliers of goods and services :

These are the measures provided for in the ESMPs of the projects that would be the subject of specific ESIAs. They will take into account the measures already defined in this document. The agency's environmentalist will ensure that these measures will be respected by the companies.

7. Step 7: Monitoring - control/oversight - environmental and social :

Environmental and social monitoring or control/supervision will take place at an internal and external level.

- **Step 7a:** Internal monitoring (Control) of the implementation of E&S measures: This self-monitoring makes it possible to check compliance with the environmental and social clauses provided for in the orders placed. The responsibilities and strategies to be implemented will have to be specified in the specific SEAs of the projects. Local monitoring of the execution of the works will be carried out by the Control Office recruited by the agency.
- **Step 7 b:** External monitoring of the implementation of E&S measures: This external monitoring is a regulatory control carried out by ANGE. It is to

the Promoter's liability in accordance with the regulations in force. Its purpose is to verify the Promoter's compliance with the requirements of the ESMP for its project.

8. Step 8: Environmental and social monitoring

This monitoring is carried out by the Promoter according to the mechanism that will be defined in the ESIA of the project in order to detect unforeseen impacts at an early stage, verify uncertain impacts and ensure the effectiveness of certain mitigation measures.

9. Step 9: Capacity building of stakeholders in E&S implementation

Capacity building actions aim to facilitate the implementation of the environmental and social management of the project both in the construction and operation phases. These actions are optimised and are directly linked to the projects.

10. Step 10: Audit / Evaluation of the implementation of E&S measures

The audit/evaluation will be carried out by (National) Consultants at the mid-term and at the end of the project.

Table 13 presents a summary of the process of integrating environmental and social management measures into the sub-project implementation process.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Table 13: Summary of the process of integration of environmental and social management measures in the process of implementation of sub-projects

No	Steps/Activities	Responsible	Support/ Collaboration	Provider	Validation
1.	Identification of the location/site and main technical characteristics of the sub-project (E&S Filter)	Environmental Protection Specialist and Social Protection Specialist (SSES) of the APRODAT	Directorate General of APRODAT		
2.	Filling in the Environmental Selection form (Screening-in of forms), and determining the type of specific backup instrument	APRODAT's Environmental Protection Specialist and Social Protection Specialist	Directorate General of APRODAT		
3.	Approval of the categorisation by the National Entity in charge of ESIAs (ANGE and ADB)	ANGE/AfDB Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist			
4.	Preparation of the specific sub-project E&S backup instrument				
	Preparation and approval of ToRs	ANGE	- Directorate-General of APRODAT - The Agency's SSES		- ANGE - ADB
	Carrying out the study including public participation		- Local Authorities	- Certified Consultant	
	Validation of the document and obtaining the environmental compliance certificate		- Directorate-General APRODAT - The Agency's SSES - Local Authorities		- ADB
	Publication of the document		- Direction General of APRODAT	- Media	- ADB
5.	(i) Inclusion in the tender documents (TD) of the project, of all the measures of the phase of the work that can be contracted with the company; (Approval of the company's EMSP)	- APRODAT Procurement Specialists	- The Agency's SSES		- Agency's SSES
6.	Execution/implementation of measures not contracted with the construction company	- Directorate-General of APRODAT	- The Agency's SSES	- Public Consultant - NGO - Competent structures	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

No	Steps/Activities	Responsible	Support/ Collaboration	Provider	Validation
				(conventions)	
7.	Internal monitoring of the implementation of E&S measures	- The Agency's SSES		- Control Office - Consultant	
	Circulation of the internal supervisory report	- The Agency's SSES	- The Agency's SSES		
	External monitoring of the implementation of E&S measures	ANGE			
8.	Environmental and social monitoring	- The Agency's SSES	- ANGE	- Laboratories / specialised centres - NGO	
9.	Capacity building of stakeholders in E&S implementation	- The Agency's SSES	- ANGE - AfDB	- Consultants - Competent public structures (conventions)	
10.	Audit / Evaluation of the implementation of E&S measures	- The Agency's SSES	- ANGE - Project Managers of the Development and Works Control; - Directorate Responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation - Procurement Manager of the Agency - ANGE Local authorities	- Approved Consultants	

The roles and responsibilities as described below will be incorporated in the Project Implementation Handbook (PIM).

8.2. Strategic environmental and social measures

8.2.1. Land control strategy

The land issue is central to the implementation of the project. Therefore, APRODAT will have to put a particular emphasis on the clarification of the land tenure status of sites approached to support private investors or to build infrastructures on the one hand, and on the establishment of a resettlement framework presenting the general principles that will serve as a reference for all resettlement operations in the framework of the implementation of the SCPZ Project.

8.2.2. Leverage to ensure that gender is taken into account

In the implementation of the project, the women's groups are in a strong position to participate fully in achieving food self-sufficiency. A project intervention strategy will have to be developed, taking into account the following aspects "Gender. It is above all a question of supporting women to position themselves as agricultural producers in food production; encouraging and motivating them to invest mainly in food and market gardening production where they have already capitalised a lot of experience, know-how and technical skills; strengthening IEC activities to improve the quality of their training and their access to information.

8.3. Specific measures for the Agro-park Areas

8.3.1. Wastewater and stormwater management

A WWTP is planned for the treatment of wastewater from the APC; its dimensioning has not yet been carried out. In the charter that will bind the APA Administrator and future industrial units, it will be necessary to insist that those producing critical effluents for a WWTP should pre-treat their effluents according to international standards before discharging them into the outfall so that the WWTP can take over.

As for rainwater management, it must be taken into account in the design of the project by means of a study in a first stage before any possible improvements are made. Such a comprehensive study on the stormwater drainage of the APC should ensure that:

- The water from the APA will be well drained to natural outlets outside the site;
- The waters of the APA will not flood surrounding villages or facilities;
- the solution chosen will be sustainable and consistent with the principle of the Zone's scalability.

The consideration of these aspects will have to lead to the elaboration of a complete technical study of the rainwater drainage network of the APC, allowing APRODAT to launch a call for tenders for the corresponding works.

8.3.2. Management of easements

A buffer zone of approximately 200 should be defined between the property boundary of the APC for security reasons. This buffer zone will in fact be a de facto non processing area and legally secure zone.

8.3.3. Means of fighting and intervention in the event of an accident/incident

- **Existence of the fire station**

The design of the project as it currently stands does not provide for the development and equipment of an infrastructure for the fire brigade to deal with possible disasters in the APCs.

Arrangements should be made to ensure that the APC is equipped with machinery, rescue vehicles, fire-fighting vehicles, vehicles for miscellaneous interventions, etc., and that these are available to the public.

- **Existence of the RIA network and fire hydrants**

For fire-fighting, a fire network must be provided. In the standards, the criterion is one (01) pole per hectare.

Table 14 sets out for each of the environmental and social issues how the APC should address them.

Table 14: Agroparc's environmental and social management strategy

Dimensional environment	Issues	Description of the constraint	N°	Management strategy	Indicators	Timeline	Financial estimate	Responsibility	
								Execution	Control
ENVIRONMENT			E1	Comply with articles 38 and 129 of the 2008 - 005 Law on the Environment Code Framework Law (prior authorisation with the obligation to carry out an ESIA/Accident Risk Assessment + classified establishment file) for each host company if necessary.	Number of companies having carried out an ESIA before setting up ; Number of Classified Installations (A/D), with a file on the establishment classified in the APA Number of BEPIs (A/D), with environmental compliance certificate ; Environmental compliance certificate	Before setting up and operating Classified Installations	PM	Host companies	APRODAT/Ad Minister of the APA and ANGE
			E2	Requiring environmental audits of companies and industrial units		after 4 years of operation ; On disposal of activities	25 000 000 F CFA per Company every 4 years	Host companies	APRODAT/Ad Minister of the APA and ANGE
			E3	Preparing an HSE audit of the APA		Every 5 years	50,000,000 F CFA	APRODAT /Administrator of the APA	ANGE
BIODIVERSITY	Conservation of natural and cultural heritage, sustainability of ecological services	The area plays a significant role due to the ecological services it provides. The challenge of conserving the heritage natural to ensure the sustainability of ecological services is necessary because planning for the APA could lead to a loss of biodiversity and therefore a loss of ecological services	B1	Comply with forestry regulations regarding the payment of felling tax with the safety strip to be deforested to prevent the spread of bush fires	Slaughter taxes are paid prior to any deforestation.	Before any slaughter	Protocol to be established with forest authorities	APRODAT	Directorate of Water and Forestry (DEF)
			B2	Carry out compensatory reforestation of the deforested area for the benefit of the APA.	Area compensated by the project	3,000,000 F CFA per Ha reforested		APRODAT Director of the APA in close cooperation with DEF	Directorate of Water and Forestry (DEF)
			B3	Limit deforestation to avoid affecting species in unnecessary areas.	Area preserved by the project	At the time of the work			
			B4	Integrate into the landscape the developments to be made and provide for roadside green spaces (car park, roundabouts, etc.) in the APA, quickset hedges on 3 levels along the fence.	Number of actions for the architectural and landscaping treatment of common / private spaces Number of trees planted / year on public space % of local tree species	Before setting up and operating Classified Installations	Allow 7500 F CFA m2 arranged	APRODAT/ Director of the APA in close cooperation with DEF	Directorate of Water and Forestry (DEF)
			B5	Cover with plantations 10% of the unbuilt space on the plots of the host companies (to be included in the admission criteria for Classified Installations).	Number of plots with landscaping representing 10% of the unbuilt space	After the companies have set up	PM	Host companies	APRODAT
WATER	Rational management of resources, preservation of water quality, flood risks, erosion problems	Risks of water resource degradation	EA1	Prior authorisation from the relevant department before any extraction from hydrogeological resources	Static level in the Project's restricted zone of influence Total annual consumption of drinking water in the business park (m3/year) ; Breakdown of consumption (public/communal facilities, businesses) ; Number of companies that have received and are applying the Plan for the Reduction of Discharges and Water Consumption Mapping of the piezometer network in the project area	Before the start of drilling work	Authorisation, Fees and charges for implementation and operation drilling	APRODAT/ Administrator Operator of the APA	ANGE/Water Resources Directorate (WRD)
			EA2	Prohibition of drilling/sinks on the site of the industrial zone by host companies		Life of the MTA	NA	APRODAT/ Director Operator of the APA	ANGE / DGEA
			EA3	Provide a water supply network drinking water for sanitary use and a water network for industrial use		At the time of carrying out the RMN	PM	APRODAT/ Administrator Operator of the APA	ANGE
			EA4	Obligation of connection for all the companies installed with monitoring of consumption by type through agreements.			Development cost (RMN)	APRODAT/ Administrator Operator of the APA	ANGE
			EA5	Set up a system for monitoring and surveillance of the water table by installing a piezometer in the activity zone.		Before the start of the pilot phase	7 500 000 CFA Francs per Piezometer	APRODAT / DGEA	ANGE/ DGEA

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(ESMF)**

Mental environmental dimension	Issues	Description of the constraint	N°	Management strategy	Indicators	Timeline	Financial estimate	Responsibility	
								Execution	Control
			EA6	Set up a general plan to reduce discharges at source and control water consumption.		Before setting up and operating Classified Installations	PM	APRODAT/ Administrator Operator of the APA	ANGE/ Directorate General for Water and Sanitation nt (DGEA)
			EA7	For "service" water needs ⁵ , give priority to alternative sources of supply such as rainwater catch-up or the reuse of treated water.		Before setting up and operating Classified Installations	5000 F CFA per m linear of piping + installations of a small recovery station (20 million)	APRODAT/ Administrator Operator of the APA	ANGE/ DGEA
			EA8	Characterise the industrial wastewater for each host company in relation to the WWTP operator for 3 months and afterwards once a month	Total annual volume of liquid discharges from the industrial zone ; Distribution of liquid waste (companies / common areas.) Number of days per year of non-compliance of discharge parameters Measures concerning the quality of the effluent at the outlet of the WWTP: TSS, BOD5, COD, global N, P, fats, pH, flow rate, temperature, etc.	Life of the MTA	(400 mil/month for the Three Months) and (100 mil/month afterwards)	Host companies	APRODAT / DGEA /ANGE
		Risk of pollution of water resources in connection with the activities of the APA	EA9	Set up a pre-treatment system based on the characterisation and the results of the environmental assessment (decanting, de-oiling) if required		Before setting up and operating the Facilities Listed	15,000,000 F CFA	Host companies	APRODAT / DGEA /ANGE
			EA10	Provide a main network and secondary networks distant from the industrial units.		Before starting work	To be taken into account in the RMN	APRODAT	APRODAT /DGEA/ANGE
			EA11	Quantity monitoring (flow meters, valves) and payment of a sanitation fee		Before setting up and operating the Facilities Listed	2,500,000 F CFA	Host companies	APRODAT / DGEA /ANGE
		Changes in drainage conditions and rainwater quality	EA12	Provide a buffer basin equipped with a watertight geomembrane that allows flow regulation before treatment by hydrocarbon separator and discharge into ditches in the direction of the "Misseouta" watercourse.	Absence of water stagnation around the site and existence of a functional drainage network around the site; Number of actions to develop runoff water treatment facilities (decanter, oil separator, etc.); Number of host companies with a rainwater management system	Before setting up and operating Classified Installations	50,000,000F CFA	APRODAT/ Administrator Operator of the APA	APRODAT / DGEA /ANGE
			EA13						
			EA14	For each host company, manage rainwater in the following way: Creation of a watertight storage basin sized according to the size of the waterproofed space ; Installation of a safety valve at the basin outlet to contain any accidental pollution; Installation of a hydrocarbon separator downstream of this basin before discharging the treated water into the ditches.		Before setting up and operating Classified Installations	35 000 000F CFA per company	Host companies	APRODAT
			EA15	Exploit the results of topographical studies to determine the natural capacities of the river. The water level of the "Misseouta" River compared to the expected water volumes and, if necessary, provide for additional facilities to contain and avoid the water overflow		Before setting up and operating Classified Installations	20,000,000 F CFA (Size of the work) + 50 000 000 works of furnishings	APRODAT	ANGE
SOILS and WASTE	Soil quality management and waste management	Industrial activities can generate soil pollution; this pollution can be	SD1	Securing the transport of hazardous materials in public spaces	Monitoring Frequency of inventories of places and quantities of storage of toxic or dangerous substances (quantity and	Life span of the APA		APRODAT /Administrator Operator of the APA	
			SD2	Monitor particularly high-risk companies					

⁵ i.e. water for fire-fighting purposes, for washing structures and roads, for irrigating green areas, etc.

Mental environmental dimension	Issues	Description of the constraint	N°	Management strategy	Indicators	Timeline	Estimate financial	Responsibility	
								Execution	Control
		due to improper storage, leaks, accidental spillage	SD3	Set up a prevention and management plan for polluted soils	typology) ; Number of soil decontamination interventions per year ;		PM (to be included in technical studies)		ANGE
			SD4	Installation of watertight retentions for all stored hydrocarbon products					
			SD5	Preventing the appearance of wild deposits and treating polluted soil on public spaces					
			SD6	Set up a system for monitoring the concentrations of heavy metals (Pb, Cu, Zn) in the surface soil at given points in the surrounding area (establishments, etc.). human beings living in the vicinity of the APA)					
		The different types of waste produced (inert, ordinary industrial waste (OIW), special industrial waste (SIW), toxic waste, involve suitable disposal systems	SD7	Each host company must submit to the APA Administrator/Operator a Plan for Storage, Leakage and Spill Control, Clean-up and Handover of Waste.	Annual quantity of waste generated by common areas: packaging, OIW, SIW, DDW, green waste (t-m3/year); Annual quantity of waste generated by companies: packaging, OIW, SIW, DWQD, green waste; % of companies sorting their waste internally ; Recovery rate of waste from companies and the manager: recycling reuse, Number of companies in synergy (waste exchange...)	Before setting up and operating Classified facilities	PM	Host companies	APRODAT ANGEL
			SD8	Each host company must submit to the Administrator/Operator a solid waste management plan			PM	Host companies	APRODAT ANGEL
			SD9	Each host company will be required to submit a plan for the prevention of accidental application of chemicals to the TMA Administrator.			PM	Host companies	APRODAT ANGEL
			SD10	Solid waste must be sorted and collected in suitable labelled containers with a harmonised colour code for the whole area.		Life span of the APA	PM	Host companies	APRODAT ANGEL
			SD11	Establish criteria for screening, entry permits, transport of dangerous loads			PM	Administrator Operator of the APA	APRODAT ANGEL National Agency of the Civil Protection (ANPC)
			SD12	To set up a harmonised storage system by hazardous waste and comply with the labelling standards and provide a procedure for the			PM	Host companies	APRODAT ANGEL

AIR	Preservation of air quality (sound environment and air quality)	The challenge of air quality is posed in terms of : Air pollution Noise pollution Vehicles, combustion plants and specific industrial processes release compounds such as CO2, CO, SO2, and VOCs into the atmosphere, which can be dangerous and must be limited. With regard to noise, the noise emitted by the established companies and that emitted by the zone itself must be considered.	A1	Set up a system for monitoring ambient air quality (reference situation regarding noise, particles and atmospheric pollutants, design of the system, implementation and monitoring).	Number of complaints handled ; Intensity of noise emissions at the edge of the area (housing...); Emergence (3db max. at site boundary); Number of complaints handled Annual quantity of dust and particles / VOC / NOX / SO2 emitted (t/year); Concentration of air pollutants ;	Before the start of development work	Supported in the ANGE Protocol - APRODAT	APRODAT / ANGEL	APRODAT
			A2	Plan a development plan to reduce odour and noise pollution (green screen, artificial mounds, noise requirements in the design of industrial buildings, etc.).		Before the implementation of BPIs			
			A3	Establish the reference situation with regard to noise at the property boundary and ambient air quality before the start of the Agroparc development work.		Before the start of development work			
			A4	Develop and disseminate a Transport Management Plan (traffic and parking within the Agroparc and securing transport for workers and communities) to host companies.		After development of the priority area	25 000 000 CFA Francs	APRODAT, Agroparc Manager	ANGE Directorate of Transport

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(ESMF)**

Mental environmental dimension	Issues	Description of the constraint	N°	Management strategy	Indicators	Timeline	Financial estimate	Responsibility	
								Execution	Control
POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH	Industrial and natural risks		R1	Within the industrial zone, provide a fire safety and intervention centre (fire station).	Number of BPIs (A/D), with the establishment file filed on the Agroparc ; Number of vehicle/pedestrian accidents per year; Number of traffic accidents in the area per year ; Number of actions for signage ; Number of exercises of intervention/evacuation per year; Frequency of monitoring and control of emergency equipment ; Proportion of awareness-raising and prevention actions in the field of industrial and natural risk management per year; Proportion of validated emergency plans and safety drills by Average response time of the emergency services in case of fire ; Number and characteristics (degree of seriousness) of interventions by the rescue / safety services (fire brigade, police, etc.) per year; Existence of a communication plan	Before the Agroparc started operating	PM	APRODAT/Agence Nationale de la Protection Civile (National Civil Protection Agency)	ANGE
			R2	Drawing up a Special Emergency Response Plan			PM		
			R3	Require Emergency Plans for classified installations in accordance with article 132 of the Law 2008 - 005 Framework Law on the Environment Code		3 months after start of operations	7 500 000 CFA Francs per host company		
			R4	Design and disseminate a Local Employment Plan to host companies		Before starting work	PM	APRODAT	Directorate of Labour
			R5	Design a management plan for the movement of people near the Agroparc (securing the easements)		Before the Agro-Park started operating	PM	APRODAT	/Cantons
			R6	Designing a corporate social investment plan as part of corporate social responsibility			PM	APRODAT and Host Companies	
			R7	Designing an IGA development plan for former owners and operators of the agricultural zone of the MTA			PM		
			R8	The APA administrator will require host companies to comply with the labour code.		Before the implementation of BPIs	APRODAT	(APRODAT)	Directorate General of Labour/Inspect labour ion
			R9	Develop a communication plan for local residents on the flood risk management provisions of the APA.			10 000 000	Providers	ANGE

8.3. Measures to strengthen the policy and institutional framework for GHGs

8.3.1. Strengthen the policy framework to improve legislation, the Environmental and Social Assessment regulations and procedures

The implementation of the SCPZ Project involves several technical departments of the ministries at all stages of the project's life cycle: from planning to implementation and monitoring to the end of the project's life. On the one hand, these various technical departments do not have any reference frameworks for managing the environmental assessment process (Strategic Environmental Assessment, Action and Resettlement Plans, Standards for discharges into natural environments). On the other hand, these technical services do not have the technical and logistical means to carry out their regalian missions. APRODAT will have to strengthen the GHG policy framework by enabling the drafting of decrees on strategic environmental assessments and on action and resettlement plans, as well as guides for the drafting of a monitoring and environmental control report; strategic environmental assessment reports.

8.3.2. Strengthening APRODAT's environmental and social expertise

APRODAT will be in charge of the technical and financial implementation of the project activities. It is recommended that, in addition to the environmental expert acting as Environmental Safeguard Specialist and the Social Safeguard Specialist, there should be a social science expert responsible for Social Safeguards, including land tenure issues to ensure effective and appropriate integration of environmental and social issues in the preparation and implementation of project activities. This team could be reinforced by a GIS and database expert. These three experts will assist the agency respectively in the integration of environmental and social aspects, in the close monitoring of activities and in the establishment and maintenance of a database.

8.3.3. Strengthening the environmental and social expertise of the Administrator/Operator of the Agro-Park

The administrator or operator of the APA will have to recruit a Health, Safety and Environment expert: he will be responsible for implementing certain elements of the Environmental and Social Management strategy announced in this document; he will also have to monitor the host companies (HSE clauses in the specifications), and ensure strategic and communication monitoring. It will concern environmental aspects, the interface between the agency and the companies, and between the competent environmental authorities and the host companies. All aspects relating to the environmental and social aspects of the common parts of the APA will also be under its responsibility.

8.3.4. Strengthening the environmental and social expertise of future industries

In order to facilitate the dialogue between the Administrator/Operator of the Agro-Park on environmental management, each industrial establishment installed, and in particular the establishments subject to an impact study, will be asked to appoint an HSE manager among their managerial staff. This person will have the main task of ensuring compliance with the "environmental and social charter" and will be the main contact person on environmental issues. He/she will also be responsible for drawing up self-monitoring reports and all the company's environmental correspondence. Depending on the activity and production volume of the establishment, the position of HSE manager may only require a part-time position (supplemented by another technical activity). The appointment of an environmental manager by the establishment will be a means for the establishment concerned to confirm its

commitment to the environment. Awareness-raising/training sessions will be organised periodically to strengthen the capacity of the Environmental Managers of newly installed establishments.

8.4. Technical strengthening measures

The technical reinforcement measures concern the studies to be carried out, the guides to be produced, the establishment of a reference situation and the setting up of a database with a view to improving scientific knowledge on environmental and social issues.

8.4.1. Realization and implementation of Environmental and Social Studies

- ***Provision for carrying out Environmental Assessments (Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, Resettlement Action Plan) and their implementation***

Several ESIAs, ESMPs and RAPs are being prepared by the 3 missions at the time of project formulation, while the technical options, for the most part, have not yet been decided (APS and ODA not yet available). Moreover, some activities foreseen in the project components are not covered by the Environmental and Social Studies in progress. Therefore, the updating of the ongoing studies will be a requirement and new ESIAs and/or PARs will be required for some of the SCPZ Project activities, to ensure that they are environmentally and socially sustainable. If the environmental classification of activities indicates that ESIAs are required, the project will need to provide funds to pay consultants to carry out these studies and implement the related ESMPs. The studies could also include the carrying out of environmental and social audits for projects that have already been implemented. These studies to be financed by the project will be different from those that each private promoter will have to prepare prior to its installation.

- ***Preparation of a Community Development Plan (ongoing)***

A Community Development Plan (CDP) is being prepared by the Korean Fund and will (i) Clearly identify the target groups benefiting from the CDP; (ii) Identify and select eligible activities based on the expressed needs of the beneficiaries, the areas of intervention selected under the CDP eligible activities and within the limits of the allocated budget; (iii) Provide the modalities for the implementation of the activities; Provide a budget for each selected activity; (v) Define the mechanisms for implementing and monitoring the activities.

8.4.2. Manual of good environmental and social practices

- ***Development of a manual of environmentally friendly good agricultural practices for investors***

APRODAT will have to support agricultural investors in the preparation of procedures for good agricultural practices and management of fishery and livestock resources to accompany the implementation of activities (environmentally friendly farming techniques; use of pesticides and fertilisers; sustainable fishing techniques; product processing).

- ***Environmental and Social Management Handbook for Agro-Industries - Environmental Charter***

APRODAT will also have to support private investors to have standards and procedures of good practice in the field of packaging, processing, bagging and marketing of agricultural and fisheries products. It will be necessary for the installed industries to comply with a number of

environmental rules and practices allowing maximum control of polluting emissions at site level. This sharing of responsibilities between the industrial establishment, responsible for what leaves its plot towards the Platform (*atmospheric, liquid and solid emissions*) and the Administrator/Operator, responsible for what leaves the APA towards the outside environment (watercourses, soils, atmospheres, human communities) will be defined within the framework of a "environmental and social charter" agreed between the establishment and the Administrator/Operator of the APA. It goes without saying that the signature of an The "environmental and social charter" by the industrial establishment will not exempt it from complying with the environmental regulations in force in TOGO.

8.4.3. Baseline and Planning

- ***Baseline situation and environmental and social database***

APRODAT will have to help to carry out an inventory, an environmental and social reference situation, but also the setting up of an environmental and social database in the field of agriculture and fisheries and of the Industrial Processing Units, in order to better understand the environmental stakes and constraints when carrying out its activities. This database should make it possible to establish a reference system to better assess the impacts and efforts made in the management of rural development. The results of the first studies recommended in A3 in Table 14 could serve as initial inputs that would be supplemented by campaigns to collect reference data.

- ***Preparation of land-use plans (POS)***

It is essential to define and map all the useful local rules to ensure the coexistence of the various community activities within the 165,000 ha area. This would make it possible to clarify everyone's rights and avoid conflicts of use, which are frequent, for example, around water management (multi-activity water use), forests, land tenure or between herders and farmers, between intensive and traditional agriculture.

The Togolese state could provide support so that legal provisions can be made to give official recognition to the rules contained in the occupation plans, which would give them more weight. This will thus provide the SOPs with a sufficient legal basis to give them a binding legal character if necessary.

- ***Reinforcement of the knowledge of water resources in the project area***

APRODAT could support the Direction des Ressources en Eau (DRE) in a programme to improve knowledge of water resources in the project area. The purpose of this programme would be first (i) to compile and synthesize the available information on the characteristics of groundwater resources (quantitative and qualitative aspects, location and protection); then (ii) to assess the potentialities of exploitation of these resources and to formulate recommendations in order to optimize the exploitation and management of groundwater resources; and finally on the basis of these results to analyze the needs and possible location of the resource monitoring device (piezometers) that the project will finance.

8.5. Environmental protection measures

8.5.1. Hygiene and sanitation measures

The aim is to carry out an "environmental upgrading" of the villages that will benefit from the WATSAN in terms of construction or rehabilitation of sanitation infrastructures: installing latrines. These measures could be covered by the Community Development Plan.

8.5.2. Measures to assist in the Promotion of Clean Technologies

It would be beneficial if industries wishing to set up in business could benefit from technical support in the acquisition and implementation of technologies that are low-polluting, environmentally friendly and, if possible, low in consumption of raw materials. To this end, APRODAT's assistance to the Promotion of Clean Technologies, under the aegis of the Ministry in charge of industry, can be envisaged. This assistance would take the form of an exchange between the industrial demand (establishments) and the technological offer in terms of low-polluting processes and low consumption of raw materials, or improving the working conditions of employees. The technological offer would be presented in the form of virtual libraries, an exchange bank with specialised technological centres, or by drawing up specific dossiers.

8.6. Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures

8.6.1. Sustainable forest management (natural resources and biodiversity conservation)

It will be important to ensure that the SCPZ Project does not hinder the conservation dynamics of protected areas and reserves in the project area. Reforestation actions are already planned by the project as well as the promotion of improved fireplaces as compensation measures. It is important to extend the reforestation of bare/eroded soils to the slopes of the mountains and hills, especially at the sites where the dams will be built. In parallel with the actions on improved stoves, the SCPZ Project could promote the use of the "Casamance millstone".

8.6.2. Integration of food and energy systems

The SCPZ Project has already planned a system for reusing agricultural by-products by semi-industrial processes. The aim will be to disseminate to producers the multiple use of the resource by the full valorisation of products and by-products/residues. Producers will thus be able to produce sustainable low-carbon energy; they will be able to reduce their consumption of external energy, currently provided by firewood and charcoal. APRODAT could support (i) knowledge creation and management in the field of bioenergy and (ii) knowledge application at the level of the project intervention area and/or the Kara region through knowledge dissemination.

8.6.3. Sustainable Land Management (SLM)

Sustainable Land Management (SLM) can (i) minimise land degradation, restore degraded areas and ensure the optimal use of land resources; (ii) significantly enhance carbon sequestration and ecosystem resilience, both necessary for climate change adaptation and mitigation. In this respect, APRODAT should support the sustainable land management efforts already initiated by the authorities to preserve and improve the quality of soils that constitute the basis of natural resources and agricultural and pastoral activities. This will involve developing a sustainable land management (SLM) programme in the project area.

8.7. Surveillance, monitoring and evaluation measures

The monitoring programme will cover permanent monitoring, supervision, mid-term evaluation and annual evaluation. In addition, monitoring will require physicochemical, biological and bacteriological, toxicological and sanitary analyses. Agricultural producers and local authorities will have to be involved in the local monitoring. Finally, the project will have to foresee a final evaluation (at the end of the project).

8.8. Training of the actors involved in the implementation of the project

The SCPZ Project involves several categories of institutional and socio-professional actors whose environmental and social management capacities are either non-existent or very insufficient. Therefore, in order to guarantee the sustainability of the actions to be carried out within the framework of the SCPZ Project, it is suggested to strengthen the capacities of these actors (agricultural and industrial investors, service providers, members of the Steering Committee and agents of the Technical Services at national, regional and local level), on the procedures and techniques of management and environmental and social monitoring of the activities to be carried out.

This will consist of (i) a national training workshop for Environmental Focal Points and (ii) one (01) regional workshop for members of other technical services, to enable them to become familiar with the provisions of SEA, the environmental selection procedure and responsibilities in implementation. Topics will be centred around : (i) environmental and social issues of SCPZ Project activities and environmental assessment procedures; (ii) health and safety related to the activities; and (iii) appropriate environmental regulations.

The training should also familiarise the actors with national regulations on environmental assessment; African Development Bank guidelines; environmental control and monitoring. Consultant-trainers qualified in environmental and social assessment will be recruited by APRODAT, with the assistance of ANGE, to conduct these trainings. The capacity building programme should be conducted to ensure the sustainability of the measures taken.

Training modules Indicative

Environmental and Social Assessment

- Knowledge of national and ADB environmental and social procedures;
- Objective assessment of the content of the HEI/PAR reports;
- Knowledge of the process of monitoring the implementation of SEA/RAPs

Training on environmental and social monitoring

- Environmental and social monitoring methodology
- Indicators for environmental and social monitoring/evaluation ;
- Compliance with and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations ;
- Raising public awareness on environmental protection and management;
- Effectiveness of gender mainstreaming.

Training modules on pesticide management

- Information on risks; health and safety advice ;
- Basic knowledge of handling and risk management procedures ;
- Wearing protective and safety equipment ;
- Risks related to the storage and transport of pesticides ;
- Handling procedures and management of used packaging and pesticides ;
- Emergency and rescue measures in case of intoxication ;
- Analysis, control, monitoring and follow-up.

Training module on good agricultural processing practices

- Hygiene and quality standards ;
- Environmental and social aspects of the management of processing waste;
- Protection and safety measures.

Training module on land tenure

- Different status of land (modern and traditional) ;

- Modes of access to land ;
- Settlement of land conflicts, in particular between farmers and stockbreeders; between indigenous and non-indigenous people

Technical Assistance will be required to strengthen the existing capacity of implementing structures for resettlement, including the recruitment of social science experts to support the coordination of resettlement-related activities. In addition, it is necessary that all institutional actors involved in the implementation of resettlement are strengthened in capacity building through training sessions on "*SO2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Displacement and Compensation*" and on tools, procedures and content of resettlement (RAP, etc.). This will involve organising a training workshop bringing together the other technical structures involved in the implementation of the CPR and RAP.

8.9. Information and awareness-raising for the populations and stakeholders concerned

The Agency will have to coordinate the implementation of information and awareness-raising campaigns aimed at the Cantons concerned, agricultural producers and potential private investors, particularly on the nature of the work and the environmental and social issues involved in implementing the project activities. In this process, local associations, socio-professional organisations, producers' organisations and environmental and social NGOs will have to be involved at the forefront. The Cantons will also have to be closely involved in developing and conducting these awareness-raising and social mobilisation strategies.

The objectives of this service are to prepare the populations of the Kara Region to receive and live well with the investments to be made, as they have to suffer the potential negative effects in the first place. Awareness raising will also focus on the concept of 'agribusiness'; land issues, conflict management; and vulnerability factors such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and intestinal and urinary bilharzia. This will involve organising information and facilitation sessions in each target site; organising popular assemblies in each site, through NGOs or previously trained local facilitators.

8.10. Environmental and social monitoring and evaluation programme

8.10.1. Follow-up-Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are complementary. Monitoring aims at correcting "in real time", through continuous monitoring, the methods of intervention implementation and project operation. As for evaluation, it aims (i) to verify whether the objectives have been respected and (ii) to draw lessons from operations in order to modify future intervention strategies. Three levels of monitoring are identified :

The first level concerns supervision or control. It is essentially carried out by the control missions simultaneously with their technical mission, under the authority of the two Experts of Environmental and Social Safeguards of APRODAT. These two Experts must ensure that service providers comply with the contractual clauses. The environmental and social monitoring serves to verify the implementation of the environmental and social mitigation measures to be carried out during the works. The monitoring missions will have to feed back the information resulting from their monitoring to APRODAT's Environmental and Social Safeguards Experts.

The second level is environmental and social monitoring. It is carried out for the most part by the technical services involved in implementation (Forestry Services, Hydraulic Services, Plant Protection, Sanitation Directorate, etc.). These services will have to send their monitoring reports to APRODAT. This monitoring serves to verify the quality of the implementation of mitigation measures and the interactions between the project and the

surrounding population.

The third level is that of inspection, which is carried out by the bodies responsible for ensuring compliance with the regulations. In this case, the Project's environmental focal points must ensure that safeguard policies are respected and ANGE must ensure compliance with national environmental protection regulations. ANGE's reports should be transmitted to APRODAT.

8.10.2. Areas of environmental and social monitoring

During the activities of the SCPZ Project, monitoring will include the effectiveness of the implementation of the environmental and social management measures retained in the ESMF. The areas of monitoring are as follows:

- Land tenure conflict zones ;
- Areas surrounding natural habitats (risks of encroachment/incursion, etc.) ;
- Vegetation (classified forests, community forests, etc.) ;
- The quality of surface and ground water (pollution by pesticides, etc.) ;
- Wetlands and spawning areas and fauna (aquatic and forest) ;
- Areas of conflict between farmers and herders ;
- Areas of soil erosion during agricultural development ;
- The health of populations and producers (waterborne diseases, HIV/AIDS, Coronavirus, accidents, etc.).

8.10.3. Indicators for environmental monitoring of the project

Indicators are parameters that provide quantitative or qualitative information on the environmental and social impacts and benefits of SCPZ Project's activities. As such, they constitute an essential component in the Environmental and Social Assessment of the SCPZ Project. At the level of each project intervention site, the indicators and technical elements below are proposed to be monitored by the two APRODAT Environmental and Social Safeguards Experts, but also by state structures, service providers and private investors will designate within them, as well as local authorities. The monitoring will cover the implementation phase of the SCPZ Project's activities, but also the operational phase.

The aim is to define the overall monitoring framework for the environmental and social management strategy and to propose, as an indication, monitoring indicators for the environmental components that will be specified by the ESIA/RAPs to be carried out.

Strategic indicators to be monitored by APRODAT

- Designation of Environmental Focal Points within the structures involved in the SCPZ Project, in particular the APCs;
- Effectiveness of the environmental and social selection of SCPZ Project activities;
- Carrying out ESIA's and implementing the related ESMPs ;
- Implementation of the training and awareness programme on the SCPZ Project ;
- Effectiveness of environmental coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Indicators to be monitored by APRODAT's Environmental and Social Safeguard Experts

- Number of projects that have undergone environmental and social selection ;
- Number of projects having undergone an ESIA with PGES implemented ;
- Types of facilities for environmental protection ;
- Number of hectares reforested after deforestation of development sites ;
- Number of trees planted or landscaped areas created ;
- Level of implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures ;
- Number of training sessions organised ;
- Number of awareness-raising sessions organised ;
- Number of producers sensitised on hygiene and safety measures, STI/HIV/AIDS and Coronavirus ;
- Level of involvement of the cantons and local actors in the monitoring of the work ;
- Level of consensus (approval) on the choice of development sites ;
- Level of gender sensitivity in the choice of investors ;
- Number of jobs created in the project areas ;
- Level of compliance with health and safety measures ;
- Types of waste and wastewater management measures ;
- Number of people affected by SCPZ Project activities ;
- Nature and level of compensation ;
- Number and type of complaints.

Indicators to be monitored by Environment Focal Points at the TAC level

- Basic environmental and social conditions (baseline) in APCs ;
- Number of projects having undergone an ESIA with PGES implemented ;
- Types of environmental and social measures taken at APCs ;
- Level of implementation of environmental and social measures and good practices ;
- Level of compliance with health and safety measures.

Certain activities (development and management of investment plots) will require global rather than individual monitoring in terms of implementation, given their impossibility of planning implementation at the same time. In this respect, it is proposed to carry out a global follow-up after implementation, to assess the cumulative effects of these different projects on natural resources and the living environment. Cumulative monitoring will also concern the other programmes and projects being carried out in the area and with which a fruitful consultation and partnership will have to be established in order to pool environmental and social management and monitoring measures.

Table 15. Indicators and monitoring arrangements

Components	Types of indicators and elements to be collected	Periodicity	Responsible
Waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physico-chemical and biological analysis, and bacteriological water 	- 1 times per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DGREA - ANGE
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed areas - Abandoned areas - Sensitivity to water erosion (area affected) 	- Annual	- Ministry of Agriculture
Vegetation Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degradation rate - Reforestation rate - Encroachment rates in the areas protected 	- Annual	- DEF
Systems of Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume of inputs (pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers) - Rate of adoption of integrated pest management methods - Consumption of organic manure - Areas under organic cultivation - Management of waste (liquid, solid) from processing activities - By-product recovery rate processing industries. 	- Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry in charge of agriculture - Ministry in charged the industry
Human environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance with hygiene measures on the site - Waste management practices - Actions to combat waterborne diseases - Prevalence of STI/HIV/AIDS - Prevalence of Coronavirus - Wearing adequate protective equipment - Presence of disease vectors - Prevalence rate of water-related diseases (malaria, bilharzia, diarrhea, schistosomiasis, etc.), - Number of poisonings related to the use of pesticides - Availability of safety instructions in the event of an accident - Number and type of complains - Presence of disease vectors 	- Annual	-Cantons/APC

These indicators will be regularly monitored during the implementation and progress of the investment projects and will be incorporated into the SCPZ Project Implementation Manual.

8.10.4. Institutional arrangements for implementation and monitoring

Within the framework of the Project, the "environmental and social" function will have to be ensured both for the implementation and for the monitoring. Institutional arrangements are proposed for the project with regard to implementation and monitoring roles and responsibilities at the following levels:

- Coordination and external supervision ;
- Preparation and "internal" monitoring of implementation ;
- Execution of activities;
- External" environmental and social monitoring.

Within the framework of the SCPZ Project, the "environmental and social" function will be carried out as follows:

- by the APRODAT Board of Directors, for strategic coordination (ensuring that all relevant actors are involved and have roles to play). This committee will bring together all institutions involved in monitoring. Within the framework of this committee, the member structures will carry out supervisory missions;
- by the Experts in Environmental and Social Safeguards who will be recruited by APRODAT (The Expert in Environmental Safeguards has already been recruited). These Experts will coordinate the close monitoring, in relation with the Environmental Managers of the local institutions and the technical services concerned;
- by ANGE, which will carry out the external monitoring of the implementation of the ESMF and the PGES;

APRODAT's Experts in Environmental and Social Safeguards and other structures do not have environmental and social autonomy. They will have to work in close collaboration with ANGE and under its supervision. To this end, APRODAT will have to establish a protocol of collaboration with these structures, including support to facilitate their missions.

The following institutional arrangements are proposed for the project with regard to implementation and monitoring roles and responsibilities. These arrangements fall within the framework of the regalian missions of each of the targeted structures.

a) Coordination and supervision

The APRODAT Board of Directors will decide on the main strategic orientations for the implementation of the project and the related implementation modalities. The Board of Directors will have to ensure that representatives of the Ministry in charge of the environment, more particularly ANGE, are present as observer members.

b) Preparation and "internal" monitoring of implementation

Taking into account the environmental, social and land issues of the project, APRODAT will have to recruit two Experts in Environmental and Social Safeguards who will be (The Expert in Environmental Safeguard is already recruited) to guarantee the effectiveness of the consideration of these aspects. These Experts will ensure the environmental and social monitoring, supervise the implementation of the ESIA/RAPs, ensure the environmental and social training of the private investors and other technical structures involved; etc.

c) Execution of activities

The activities of the SCPZ Project, including environmental and social measures, will be implemented by investors and service providers working in conjunction with the Administrator of the APA. Each Investor or Service Provider will be required to appoint an Environmental and Social Focal Point from among its members.

d) External" environmental and social monitoring

ANGE will also review and approve the environmental classification of projects and the approval of impact studies and ESMPs. It will take part in external monitoring, particularly with regard to pollution and nuisances, and the improvement of the living environment. ANGE will ensure the "external monitoring" of the implementation of SEA activities. The ANGE monitoring will in fact be a contradictory verification based on internal monitoring reports made by APRODAT Experts. SCPZ Project will provide institutional support to ANGE in this monitoring (logistics, capacity building). ANGE will transmit its report to the Agency for disposition to be taken, with amplification to the Project Steering Committee.

Other actors to be involved in external environmental monitoring

The structures mainly involved in the SCPZ Project will designate Environment Focal Points who will participate in the external monitoring of the implementation in the sector.

- The Directorate of Nature Conservation (monitoring of reforestation activities) ;
- The Industry Directorate of the Ministry is in charge of industry: monitoring of product processing activities;
- MIT's rural tracks management: monitoring of rural tracks;
- The CEET: monitoring of electricity networks;
- The Water Resources Department . : monitoring water resources
- TOGOCOM for telecommunication lines;
- The Directorate for the development of agricultural equipment and mechanisation: hydro-agricultural developments.

The SCPZ Project will support these structures with intervention and monitoring resources. External monitoring will involve the following non-governmental actors:

- the cantons and the APCs: monitoring of work; awareness-raising and social mobilisation;
- NGOs : ; awareness raising and social mobilisation
- local civil society organisations: monitoring of IEC; involvement of the population.

We will distinguish three axes of interrelationships at the institutional level. They relate to :

- axis 1: operational control linked to the strategies defined in the framework of this study (APRODAT/ Administrator/Operator of the area/Host companies) ;
- axis 2: assistance to APRODAT and pooling of resources in the follow-up of strategic measures (environmental monitoring and follow-up) and regulatory control of promoters and host companies
- axis 3: public participation and social communication.

9. COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT MECHANISM (CMM)

The implementation of sub-projects under the Project requires a multiplicity of actors who often have divergent interests. These actors must work together to achieve the expected results of the Project. It is clear that conflict situations can arise between these different actors. It is therefore necessary to put in place a consensual, impartial, accessible, transparent and fair complaints management mechanism that allows for the proper management of potential or proven conflicts related to the implementation of SCPZ Project actions.

9.1. Rationale for the mechanism

APRODAT will need to establish such a complaints management mechanism before the effective start of activities. This is with a view to build and maintain the confidence of communities and other stakeholders directly or indirectly affected during the implementation of actions in the Kara agropole zone.

Specifically, this complaint management mechanism will contribute to :

- prevent risks and misunderstandings from taking a regrettably high proportion ;
- to create a climate of trust and security in order to make better progress in the implementation of activities;
- rectifying unintentional errors ;
- to deal with complaints fairly and transparently ;
- learning from experience by identifying and analysing lessons learned from the process, in order to create added value for future interventions;
- ensuring accountability to stakeholders ;
- establish and maintain a framework for dialogue and mediation with communities and other stakeholders;
- avoid long and expensive procedures;
- preserve social cohesion.

The scope of this mechanism should be the questions, concerns, problems or grievances (real or perceived) arising from the activities carried out during the implementation of the sub-projects.

9.2. Rationale, objectives and principles

The diversity of the implementation activities of the ESMF and the ESIA can be a source of contentious situations, be it with regard to errors or a sense of injustice regarding the decision taken on the evaluation of losses, the delimitation of plots, conflicts related to property rights, etc. Therefore, the ESMF and the ESIA should ensure that mechanisms are in place for managing, resolving and following up on complaints. Such a mechanism is fundamental to ensure transparency in the resettlement process. Thus, it is essential that all sub-projects under the Project, should incorporate this complaints management mechanism, which does not exclude access to formal channels of redress (such as the courts, including traditional courts), and does not give rise to fears of negative consequences for users in the event of an appeal. Stakeholders should be involved in its development and implementation. General information on the existence of this mechanism should be made public through community consultations.

Several types of conflicts may arise in the event of the implementation of SCPZ Project's activities and this is what justifies the setting up of a mechanism to deal with certain complaints. Problems that may arise include, among others

- Social impacts during the works: temporary occupation of private land, restriction of access to shops, housing, disruption of socio-economic activities, traffic disruption, risk of accidents, etc.
- Environmental impacts during the works: release of dust, bad smells, noise and odour nuisance, vibration, deterioration of the living environment, landscape, production and accumulation of construction site waste, etc.
- Social impacts during the operation of the project: land tenure problem, sharing the fruits of the project

9.3. Complaints management procedure

Complaints management will be carried out in the following steps:

- Reception and registration of complaints
- Acknowledgement of receipt
- Analysis, classification and processing
- Proposed response
- Implementation of the response
- Closure of the complaint

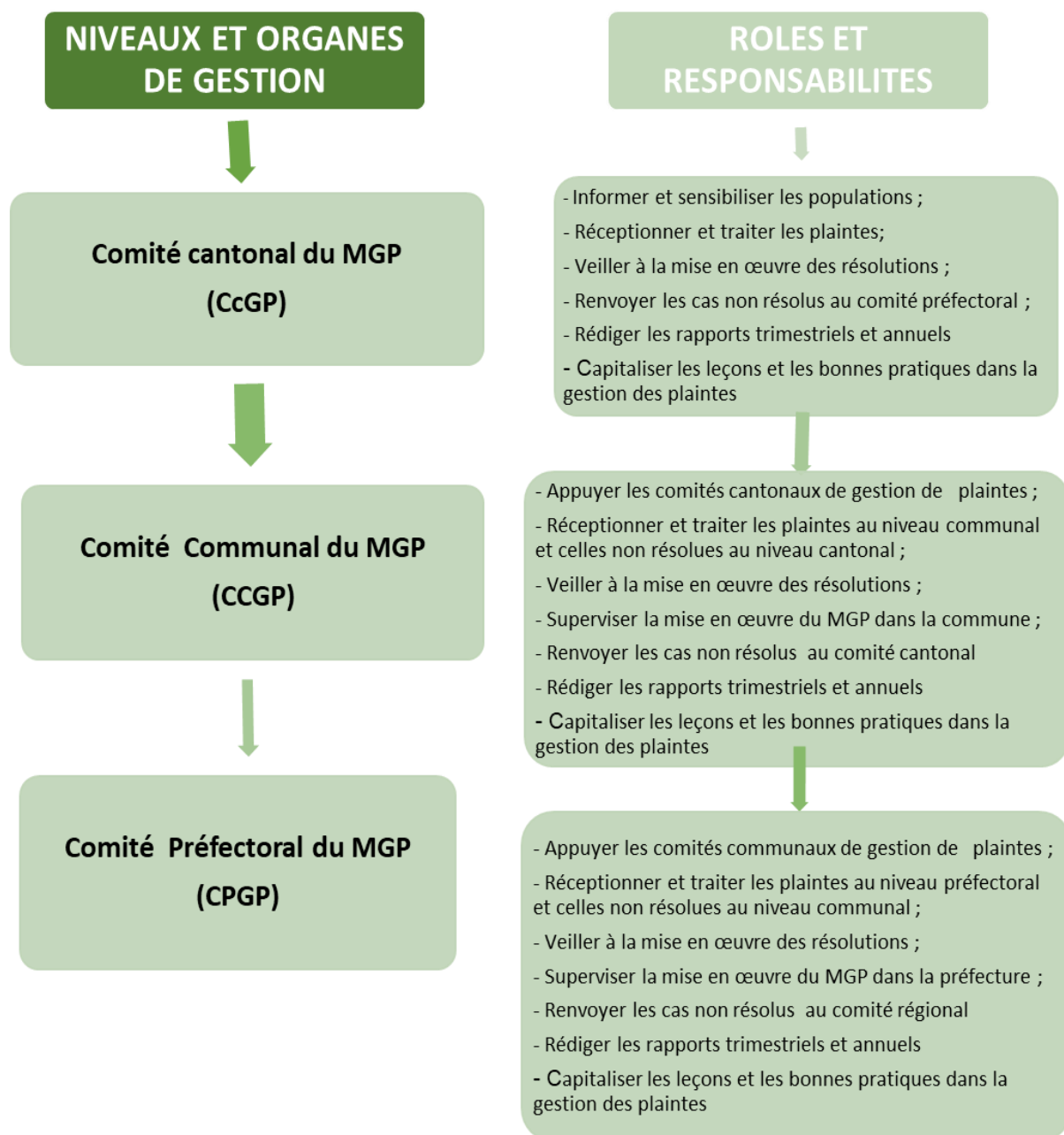
The complaints/conflicts management system is structured around three (03) levels, namely :

- the cantonal level,
- the communal level
- the prefectural level

Figure 2 illustrates the complaints management system.

A model of a complaint registration and handling form is presented in Annex 3.

Figure 2: Diagram of the complaints management system under the PTA - Kara



- The CcGP is made up of the Chief of the canton and his notables, the heads of the villages of the canton and the President of the Cantonal Development Committee;
- The CCGP is made up of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayors, the Councillor in charge of development and environmental issues, the head of ICAT ;
- The CPGP is made up of the Prefect, the Secretary General of the Prefecture, the Prefectural Director of Agriculture, the Prefectural Director of the Environment, etc. The CPGP is composed of the Prefect, the Secretary General of the Prefecture, the Prefectural Director of Agriculture, the Prefectural Director of Environment, etc.

In order to evaluate the functioning of the PGM, a monitoring system should be set up with

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

performance indicators that will have to be filled in. These include :

- Number of complaints received ;
- Sources of complaints ;
- Percentage of complaints eligible for the mechanism ;
- Percentage of complaints ineligible for the mechanism ;
- Percentage of complaints submitted by category of actors ;
- Percentage of complaints submitted by vulnerable stakeholders;
- Percentage of complaints that have resulted in a satisfactory resolution,
- Percentage of complaints that did not result in a satisfactory resolution,
- Processing time

The intelligence data for these indicators will be statistically processed to identify the different trends, interpret them and take the necessary steps to improve the mechanism. The monitoring-evaluation and documentation makes it possible to monitor the management of the complaints received, to evaluate, capitalize and make adjustments, if necessary, to the complaints management mechanism.

Each Complaints Management Committee will record all complaints received directly and those copied to it from the lower level. An archiving system will be set up for the filing of complaints at all levels. This system will give access to information on : (i) the complaints received (ii) the solutions found and (iii) unresolved complaints requiring further action and an explanation of the situation. The information will be used for the drafting of the annual report and the proposal of corrective actions. The reconstruction of the problems encountered is necessary for an analysis of the malfunctions in the settlement chain. Recommendations may also be made for inclusion in the complaint resolution strategy. Each committee will produce quarterly and annual reports.

The following follow-up activities for the settlement of complaints and disputes will be put in place:

- Disclose information to affected persons and authorities about the process, including the success of complaint resolution, as measured by the number of complaints satisfactorily resolved, reduction in recurring complaints, reduction in new complaints;
- ensure ongoing consultation with affected people and local authorities on ways to improve the complaints mechanism;
- document each complaint and regularly report to the affected persons or other stakeholders on the steps taken to resolve the complaint;
- publicize through public meetings, written brochures or appropriate media any complaints that have been successfully resolved ;
- create an internal culture of accountability through the preparation of an operational manual or procedure in conflict resolution;
- once the complaint is resolved, in a timely manner, verify the status of the complaints and the implementation of the agreement, monitor progress, measure effectiveness and report it to the parties involved ;
- document lessons learned throughout the complaints process and share them with affected individuals and affected parties, as this can help to ensure continuous improvement in the operation of the promoter.

9.4. Complaint resolution procedure

The complaint resolution procedure is based on the following fundamental principles:

- the complaint resolution process must be transparent and in harmony with the local culture;
- the registration of complaints will take into account local languages and their resolution will be communicated to the complainants verbally and in writing ;
- All members of the community (or groups) must have access to the procedure (rights holders or not, men or women, young or vulnerable people);
- all complaints and claims must be registered under the complaints procedure;
- All complaints should lead to discussions with the complainant and possibly a field visit to better understand the nature of the problem.

Table 16: Tasks, Responsibilities and Timeframes for Resolving Complaints by Step

N°	Tasks	Levels/responsible persons			Number of days
		Cantonal	Communal	Prefecture	
1	Reception and registration of complaint	Secretary to the chief of canton	Secretary General of the Town Hall	Secretary General of the Prefectures	Immediate
2	Accused of reception	Secretary of CcGP	Secretary of CCGP	Secretary of CPGP	5 Working days
3	Analysis/classification and processing	CcGP/APRODAT	CCPG/APRODAT	CPGP/APRODAT	15 Calendar days
4	Reply/Communication of the reply	Secretary of CcGP	Secretary of the PCC	Secretary of CPGP	2 Calendar days following treatment
5	Implementation of responses	CcGP and parties involved, including APRODAT	CCPG and parties involved, including APRODAT	CCPG and parties involved, including APRODAT	-
6	Closing	CcGP and parties involved, including APRODAT	CCPG and parties involved, including APRODAT	CCPG and parties involved, including APRODAT	21 Calendar days from receipt of the complaint
7	Monitoring and documentation of the implementation of resolutions	CcGP and parties involved, including APRODAT	CCPG and parties involved, including APRODAT	CPGP and parties involved, APRODAT	-

9.5. Conflict prevention

It is necessary to identify potential conflicts early on and to implement mitigation measures early enough in the sub-projects, using a participatory approach that integrates all potentially interested social categories. It is therefore particularly important to ensure the information and participation process of the entire community, especially those affected by the project.

10. TIMETABLE AND BUDGET FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ESMFP

10.1. TIMETABLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MEASURES

The timetable for implementation of the SMCP is shown in Table 17.

Table 17: Timetable for implementation and monitoring of measures

Activities	Institutional players	Period of implementation of the ESMFP			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Recruitment of ESS and SSS	APRODAT, TFP				
Specific environmental studies and measures					
- Screening, realization and implementation of ESIA's and ESMPs	ESS and SSS, APRODAT, ANGE, Consultants				
- Surveillance, monitoring	ESS and SSS, APRODAT, ANGE				
Environmental training and awareness raising					
- Training of actors in assessment and integration of environmental and social issues	ESS and SSS, APRODAT, ANGE				
- Information and awareness raising, including on HIV/AIDS and Coronavirus	ESS and SSS, APRODAT				
Evaluation of the environmental and social actions of the SCPZ- Kara					
- Mid-term evaluation (End of 3 rd year)	ESS and SSS, APRODAT, Consultant, CSO				
- Final evaluation (End of 4 th year)	ESS and SSS, APRODAT, Consultant, CSO				

10.2. Budget for the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan

The estimated cost of taking into account environmental and social mitigation measures is: eight hundred and forty-six million five hundred thousand (846,500,000) CFA francs. These costs mainly include: Strengthening of the policy framework to improve legislation, regulations and Environmental and Social Assessment procedures for an amount of one hundred twenty-five million (125,000,000) FCFA; Strengthening of APRODAT's environmental and social expertise for an amount of one hundred eighty million (180,000 000); Measures to strengthen scientific and technical knowledge, including the implementation of possible ESIA/ESMPs, and follow-up for an amount of three hundred and two million five hundred thousand (302 500 000) CFA francs, Measures for the protection of the environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures for an amount of one hundred and five million (105 000 000) CFA francs, Monitoring, follow-up and evaluation for one hundred and five million (105 000 000) CFA francs also the training of focal points at

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

CTA level for twenty million (20 000 000) CFA francs, Information and Awareness Raising Measures for the population for nine million (9 000 000) CFA francs.

Table 18: Costs of technical and monitoring measures

Activities	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost (CFA Francs)
<i>Strengthen the policy framework for improving legislation, regulation and Environmental and Social Assessment procedures.</i>			125 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the policy framework for improving legislation, regulation and Environmental and Social Assessment procedures. 	2 SEA decrees and 2 Guides	25 000 000	50 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen ANGE's technical capacities for environmental monitoring (measuring equipment + 4x4 vehicle) 			75 000 000
<i>Strengthening environmental and social expertise :</i>			180 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of two Experts (Environment and Social) + a GIS expert for 5 years 	3 x 60 h-m	750 000	135 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of Health, Safety and Environment experts for the APC 	1 x 60 h-m	750 000	45 000 000
<i>Measures to strengthen scientific and technical knowledge :</i>			302 500 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating ESIA's and conducting new ESIA's 	10	20 000 000	200 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a good agricultural practices manual for investors 	1	15 000 000	15 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual of good practice - environmental charter 	1 manual	15 000 000	15 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference situation and setting up of a database (air quality, noise, water...) 	1 campaign	25 000 000	25 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of land-use plans (POS) 	1	25 000 000	25 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforcement of the knowledge of water resources in the project area 	3	7 500 000	22 500 000
<i>Environmental protection measures and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures:</i>			105 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction or rehabilitation of sanitation infrastructures 	PM PDC		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of vegetation cover and protection of natural habitats in the hills and near the riverbanks 	20 ha	3 000 000	60 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Land Management (SLM) 	1	25 000 000	25 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures to assist in the Promotion of Clean Technologies 	1	20 000 000	20 000 000
<i>Surveillance, monitoring and evaluation :</i>			105 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring of the SCPZ Project 	5 years	10 000 000	60 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Environment Officers (ER) in monitoring 	5 years	5 000 000	25 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final mid-term evaluation of the SCPZ Project ESMFP 	2	10 000 000	20 000 000

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Training measures :				20 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Focal Points of the APCs• Technical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training in Environmental and Social Management• National environmental legislation and procedures• Follow-up of environmental measures• Monitoring of health and safety standards• AfDB Safeguard Policies; etc.	A national workshop for environmental managers (RE)	10 000 000	10 000 000
		1 regional workshop for other technical services	10 000 000	10 000 000
Information and Awareness Raising Measures :				9 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Town Halls• Investors• Populations,• Local Associations (OPA, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information and awareness-raising campaigns on the nature of the work, the involvement of local stakeholders, environmental and social issues (pesticide management, health).• Raising awareness on safety and hygiene during works		3 000 0000	9 000 000
Total				846 500 000

Total cost of environmental measures: 846,500,000 CFA francs or USD 1,527,978.30

NOTE: All these costs will have to be included in the costs of the SCPZ Project.

11. CONCLUSION

The activities of the SCPZ Project will have major positive impacts on the living environment of the populations of the Kara Basin agropole region in particular and for Togo in general. However, some activities will have negative impacts. Indeed, infrastructure construction and/or rehabilitation activities will have minor to moderate negative impacts in terms of space occupation, soil degradation, loss of vegetation cover, waste production, pollution and various nuisances during the works and during the operation phase of the said infrastructures. Nevertheless, the positive impacts largely dominate the negative impacts.

The positive impacts that may result from the actions of the SCPZ Project will be found at the level of support facilities for agricultural and fish production; the development of cereal crops; storage and packaging infrastructures, processing facilities, electrification, the installation of 4,302 kW of solar energy for lighting, processing, drying and packaging of basic food crops, the rehabilitation of rural tracks, climate resilient agricultural practices and the deployment of low carbon energy technologies.

For the SCPZ Project, this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has identified environmental and social impacts and potential risks of the various sub-components and proposed generic mitigation and management measures to be implemented during the implementation of the SCPZ Project. The ESMF defined the monitoring and surveillance framework and the institutional arrangements to be made during project implementation and the execution of activities to mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts, remove them or reduce them to acceptable levels.

To prevent, eliminate, mitigate the negative impacts or enhance the potential positive impacts of the SCPZ Project, an Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan (PESMF) is drawn up. It includes the key elements of environmental and social management including :

(i) environmental and social screening procedures, (ii) implementation, (iii) monitoring and evaluation, and (iv) budget. Finally, the SMCP also includes guidelines on institutional, legal and technical strengthening measures, training, awareness-raising and social mobilisation measures, and the environmental and social monitoring plan.

The total cost of the implementation of the ESMF is estimated at The estimated cost of taking into account environmental and social mitigation measures is: eight hundred and forty-six million five hundred thousand (846 500 000) F CFA.

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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

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ANNEXES

**APPENDIX 1: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW FORM
(Screening)**

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

This selection form has been designed to assist in the initial selection of projects to be implemented in the field.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPONENTS	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONCERNS	PHASE 1 (WORKS)	PHASE 2 (OPERATION OF THE PROJECT)	RESULT RN
Air	Does the project risk causing air and atmospheric pollution, etc.)?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
Geology and Soils	Will the project cause soil pollution?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Is the project likely to cause soil destructuring (erosion, gully, compaction, etc.)?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Will the project require large volumes of construction materials in local natural resources (sand, gravel, laterite, etc.)?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Are there geologically unstable areas or soils (erosion, landslides, collapse)?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
Water	Does the project risk causing pollution of the surface water (contamination, turbidity, sedimentation, etc.)?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Is there a risk that the project will cause groundwater pollution?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Is the project likely to modify the flow of surface water, its diversion	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
Vegetation / Fauna / Biological diversity	Will the project require significant land clearing?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Is the project likely to cause vegetation degradation (deforestation, felling,) and a destruction of wildlife?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Is the project likely to cause effects on rare, vulnerable and/or economically, ecologically, culturally important and/or vulnerable species?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Are there any areas of environmental sensitivity that could be negatively affected by the micro-project? forest, wetlands (lakes, rivers, flooding areas seasonal) ?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Does the project area (or its components) include protected areas (national parks, national reserves, protected forests, world heritage sites, etc.)?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
Landscape and aesthetics	Could the project have an adverse effect on the aesthetic value of the landscape?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
Historical, archaeological or cultural sites	Could the project change one or more historical, archaeological or cultural sites, or require excavations?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
Living environment/ human environment	Does the project risk generating solid and liquid waste?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Is the project likely to generate inconvenience and nuisance (noise, insecurity)?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

	Is the project likely to affect the free movement of local goods and people?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS AND SOCIAL	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONCERNS	PHASE 1 (WORKS)	PHASE 2 (OPERATION OF THE PROJECT)	RESULT RN
	Is the project likely to affect the drinking water supply of the populations (water points, wells, boreholes, etc.)?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Is the project likely to affect the health of the local population (STI/HIV/AIDS, other diseases, mercury contamination)?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Can the project cause health and safety problems?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Can the project lead to a reduction in the quality of life of the local population?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Is the project site subject to natural phenomena (flooding, landslides, etc.)?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Does the project lead to involuntary population movements?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
Economic activities	Is the project likely to result in disruption/degradation of activities? (destruction of agricultural fields, degradation of cropland, etc.)?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Is the project likely to result in a disruption/degradation of business activities?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
Social environment	Can the project lead to losses total or partial assets (crops, agricultural land, buildings, etc.)?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Can the project lead to an increase in social inequalities?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Can the project lead to incompatible uses or social conflicts between the different users and owners of the territory (sacred places, traditional sites)?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
	Can the project lead to a displacement of labour (no local recruitment)?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
Socio-educational and health facilities	Can the project negatively affect the operation of the infrastructure? and health services in the surrounding area?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
Institutional	The project beneficiary does not have a mechanism to manage, operate and monitor the project. maintenance of the project?	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	Yes (major) = 2 Yes (minor) = 1 No = 0	
TOTAL				RN

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

ASSESSMENT OF THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

RN VALUES	TYPES OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES TO BE CARRIED OUT	CATEGORY ACCORDING TO LAPO 4.01
0 <= RN <= 30 points	No study requested	Category C ¹
30 < RN <= 80 points	Simplified Environmental and Social Impact Study	Category B
80 < RN <= 100 points	In-depth Environmental and Social Impact Study	Category A
RN > 100 points	Likely impact too great unfunded project	

1. In the national project selection procedure, a project classified in category C is also subject to a simplified
1. environmental and social impact assessment.

ANNEX 2: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A SIMPLIFIED EIS

I. Introduction and background

This part will be completed at the appropriate time and should provide the necessary information on the context and the methodological approaches to be undertaken.

II. Aims of the study

This section will show (i) the objectives and activities of the planned project under the sub-project, and (ii) indicate the activities that may have environmental and social impacts and that require appropriate mitigation measures.

III. The Consultant's Mandate

The consultant's mandate will be to :

- (a) Carry out a description of the biophysical characteristics of the environment in which the project activities will take place, and highlight the major constraints that need to be taken into account during site preparation, construction and during the installation of equipment and operation;
- (b) Assess the potential environmental and social impacts due to project activities and recommend appropriate mitigation measures including cost estimates;
- (c) Assess the needs for solid and liquid waste collection, disposal and infrastructure management and make recommendations;
- (d) Assess, in health projects, the medical waste disposal practices in place in infrastructures including storage, transport and final disposal, and make appropriate recommendations for the proper management of medical waste;
- (e) Conduct a review of the respective national environmental policies, legislation, and administrative and institutional frameworks in relation to the Bank's safeguard policies, indicate which of these policies is applicable to the project activities, identify any gaps that may exist and make recommendations to address them in the context of the project activities;
- (f) Identify responsibilities and actors to implement the proposed mitigation measures;
- (g) Assess the available capacity to implement the proposed mitigation measures, and make appropriate recommendations, including training and capacity building needs and their costs;
- (h) Prepare an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the project. The EMP must show : (a) the potential environmental and social impacts resulting from project activities that take into account the mitigation measures contained in the ESMF mitigation checklist; (b) the proposed mitigation measures; (c) the institutional responsibilities for implementing the mitigation measures; (d) monitoring indicators; (e) the institutional responsibilities for monitoring the implementation of the mitigation measures; (f) cost estimates for all these activities; and (g) the timetable for the implementation of the EMP;.
- (i) Public consultations. The results of the environmental impact assessment as well as the proposed mitigation measures will be shared with the population, NGOs, local government and the private sector working in the area where the activity will be carried out. The minutes of this consultation will be an integral part of the report.

IV. Map of the report

- front page
- table of contents
- list of abbreviations
- executive summary (if necessary in English and French)
- introduction
- description of the activities of the proposed project
- description of the environment of the project area
- description of the policy, institutional and regulatory framework
- Methods and techniques used in the evaluation and analysis of the impacts of the proposed project.
- Description of the environmental and social impacts of the various components of the proposed project
- Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of the project including measures for mitigating negative impacts and enhancing positive impacts of the proposed project, the actors to be involved, the monitoring as well as the monitoring indicators and the different actors to be involved
- Recommendations
- References
- List of individuals/institutions contacted
- Environmental Mitigation Plan Summary Table

V. Consultant profile

The Consultant must be approved by ANGE for the conduct of impact studies.

VI. Working hours and specialisation

The duration of the study will be determined according to the type of project.

VII Production of the final report

The consultant will produce the final report two weeks after receiving the comments from the Agency and ANGE. The final report will have to take into account all comments.

APPENDIX 3: MODEL OF REGISTRATION AND COMPLAINTS HANDLING FORM

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(ESMF)**

MODEL REGISTRATION AND COMPLAINT HANDLING FORM

Registration form and complaint resolution
<p>Date: day/month/year File No. :</p> <p>Complaints Committee, Commune of</p> <p>Place of receipt of the Complaint :</p> <p>Name of the person registering the complaint :</p>
<p>Complaint Name of complainant :</p> <p>Address :</p> <p>Commune :</p> <p>Identity card number :</p> <p>PAP ID No. (Database) :</p>
<p>Description of the Complaint</p> <p>Complainant's signature or imprint digital :</p> <p>Date: day/month/year</p>
<p>Observations of the customary authority or local community :</p> <p>Signature of the authority : </p> <p>Date: day/month/year</p>

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(ESMF)**

Complainant's response :

.....
.....
.....

Complainant's signature or imprint

digital :

Date: day/month/year

RESOLUTION

.....
.....

Signature of the Committee representative :

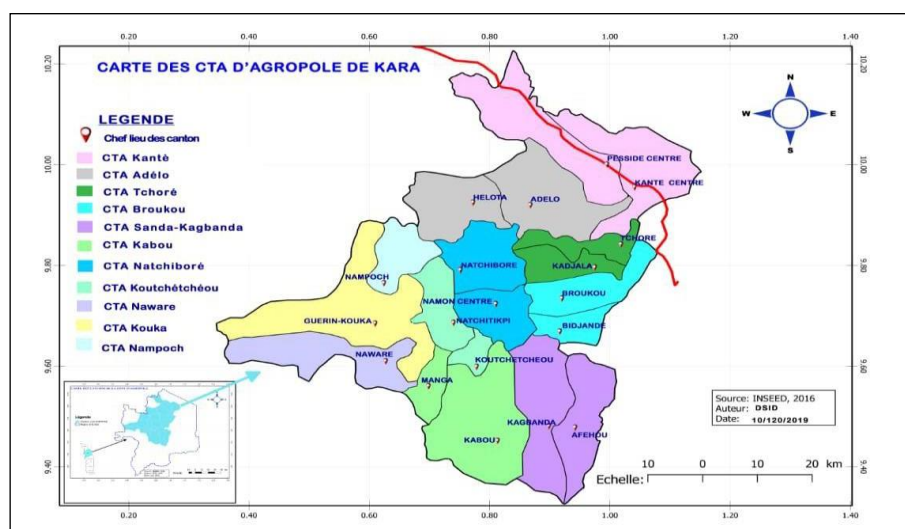
Complainant's signature or fingerprint :

DATE: (day/month/year)

APPENDIX 4: OVERVIEW OF APC OPERATION

Overview of the functioning of the Agricultural Processing Centres (APCs)

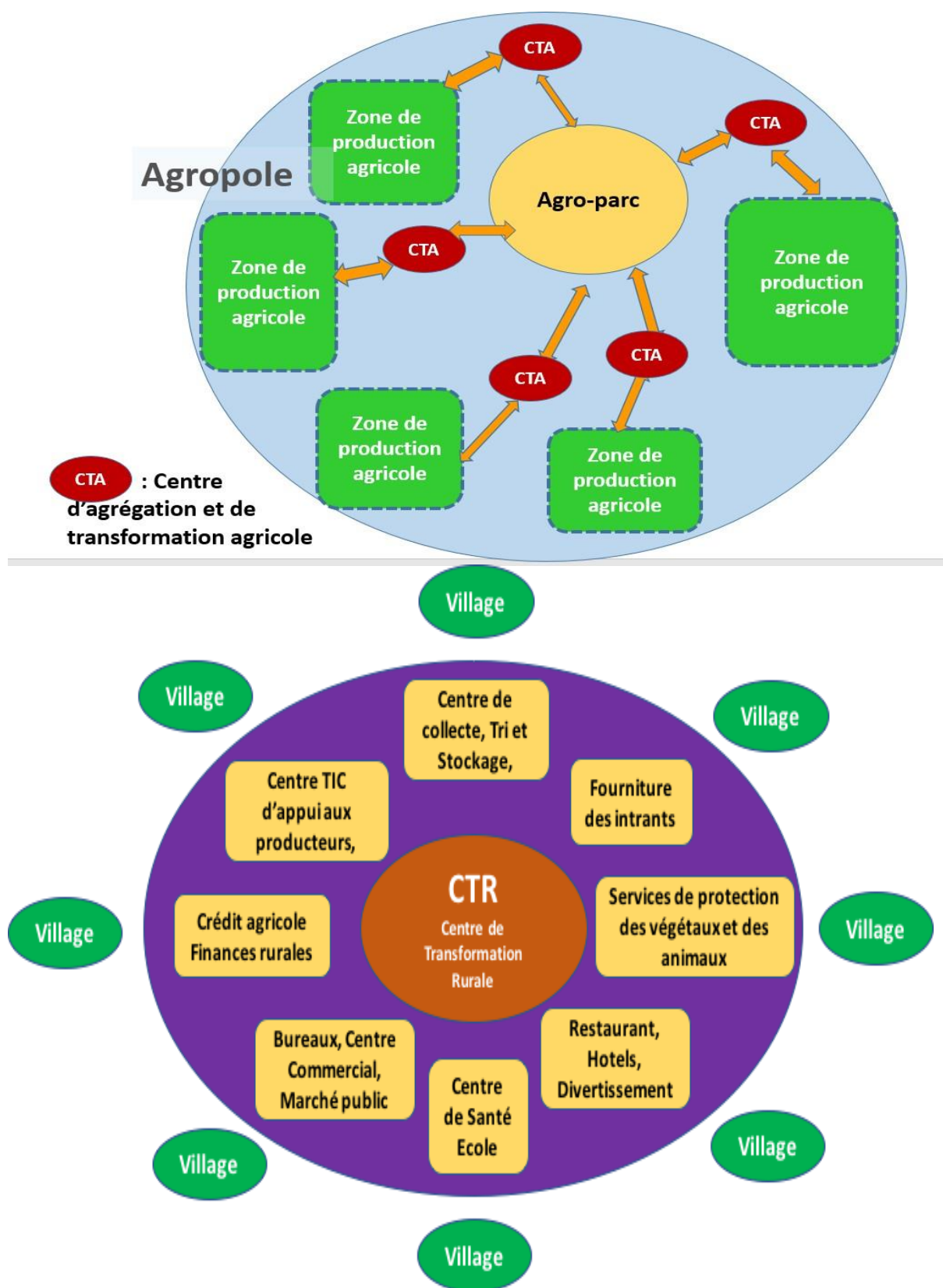
The agricultural processing centre (CTA) is a geographical area grouping together one or two cantons, depending on the case, and thus becomes a technical division or a technical supervision unit within the framework of the pilot agropole of the Kara basin. The entire area of influence of the Kara pilot agropole, covering four (4) prefectures (Dankpen, Bassar, Doufelgou and Kéran) and extending over nineteen (19) cantons, is divided into eleven (11) APCs (see map).



At the functional level, the APC brings together all the actors at the base of its territorial jurisdiction, and constitutes the relay between the production area and the agropark. The APC model (under discussion) will be coordinated by a steering committee made up of the stakeholders involved. The APC is also designed to be a multifunctional platform. It will have structures and infrastructure to enable grassroots actors to strengthen and/or improve their capacity. Indeed, the lack of infrastructure for storing agricultural inputs and crops at the community level is respectively one of the causes of limited access to inputs and post-harvest losses. Difficulties in crop aggregation largely explain the vulnerability of farmers to fluctuations in agricultural commodity prices. For this reason, APCs will be set up as essential relays between the private sector, particularly in the agro-park, and producers in the three agricultural zones (irrigated, lowland and under-rainfall).

In order to make the APCs operational, the project will finance the establishment of the necessary basic infrastructure, including functional premises for the use of the APCs: cooperative office, meeting/training room, input storage, crop storage sheds, agricultural services.....These aspects are summarised in the diagrams below.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)



Land acquisition process

The approach followed for the acquisition of the land is as follows:

- exchange with the administrative, local and technical authorities (Prefect, Mayor, Head of Canton, DPAPAH, ICAT Head Agency) on the land management mechanism provided for by the project and based on the emphyteutic lease contract,
- meeting and raising awareness of landowners at the level of the canton chiefs;
- Identification of owners and location of sites,
- Site demarcation: a demarcation team and landowners walk the site boundaries and GPS is used to take the coordinates and record the route taken.
- Signing of the land availability certificates during a public meeting in the presence of the local authorities, the owners and the population,
- Visa of the mayors and prefects of the attestations countersigned by the heads of canton,
- Development of sites and identification of boundaries and ownership communities based on the size of the plots,
- Continuation of the security process until the securities are signed.

N.B :

- 1) For the production blocks, the process ends with the signing of emphyteutic operating lease contracts between landowners and agricultural investors with the facilitation of APRODAT,***
- 2) For infrastructure construction sites (agropark, APC, etc.), the people affected will be compensated according to the procedure applied by the inter-ministerial compensation committee (CII).***
- 3) For small areas such as drilling sites, the owner signs a donation certificate for the benefit of the community.***

ANNEX 5: SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Summary of questions, concerns, grievances raised and answers				
Appreciations/questions/concerns/complaints		Actors	Elements of response	Points of attention
CANTON OF SANDA AFOHOU				
				
1	Presentation of the needs of a document that takes into account in detail the needs of the canton in all sectors (cf. document presented)	Président of CTA/CCD spokespersons for the actors we met	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The concerns raised are relevant and most of them are taken into account in the project, but others are the responsibility of other ministries;- The objective of the meeting is to gather your point of view on how environmental and social issues should be taken into account in order to anticipate possible problems (how to identify and secure land, their effects on the community, how to manage in a consensual way the different infrastructures to be set up).	Ensure that the infrastructure, equipment and support services are not overlooked, especially the social, collective educational and health infrastructures and facilities

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

2	<p>The identification of the land needs to raise the awareness of the population, especially the village chiefs.</p> <p>Identifying the real landowners who are going to give up their land</p>	School Director	- Relevant concerns as the consultations will help build consensus on who the real owners are and which sites are appropriate.	Consider landowners as the major actors in securing the land. sites to be identified and enhanced
3	Consultations must be organised at the cantonal level for the identification and choice of each piece of land to be valorised	Madam Mayor- of the Bassar 4 municipality	-	
4	Won't there be a risk of imbalance in the provision of infrastructure to the detriment of some cantonal communities compared to others?	President of APC/CTA, spokesperson for the stakeholders we met	- It is the communities within each canton and CTA that identify the sites to be developed in a consensual way, not the agropole team; the decision to develop a particular site at the expense of another depends on the potential that each one offers; these meetings allow us to explain to you in order to avoid possible frustrations and conflicts.	In addition to the economic potential of the cantons and CTAs, take into account aspects of equity between communities in the development of the infrastructure.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

CANTON OF SANDA KAGBANDA				
				
1	We have the sites to create community forests. Our concern is whether we will train local nurserymen to prepare the plants?	Président of "To God the glory	- The project provides for capacity building of local nurserymen who are closer to the actors.	-
2	The additional activities are quite relevant. The chief township must talk to the landowners to get their consent on the available spaces.	President of the CVD Batom	- Yes, there is indeed a need to discuss with the landowners and village chiefs so that they can identify in a consensual manner the land available for both the development of the market gardening block and the forests. This avoids land tenure problems in the future.	-
3	The chief-canton must bring together landowners and chiefs from all the villages in the canton to identify sites and give their agreement to avoid problems in the future.	Chef Canton of Kagbanda		

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

4	<p>-My concern: will the owners of the land that will be retained for these additional activities be compensated?</p> <p>-Some trees are fetishes, I hope that when we do the landscaping, arrangements will be made to have ceremonies before destroying these trees.</p>	Chief village of Akadébiyo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agropole is not taking the land for the project or for the State. The market garden block will be developed and made available to the beneficiaries for exploitation. The landowners will sign contracts (emphyteutic lease) with the farmers. The site for the community forest will be consensual for the entire community and the benefits will be for the entire community. - For fetish trees, tombs and other cult aspects and cultural, arrangements will be made to relocate them in accordance with customary practices. 	-
5	<p>-Our villages are landlocked. Some villages do not have drinking water (boreholes), we also need dispensaries and schools. We are asking for help from Agropole to help us.</p> <p>-Will the solar panels in question also be used to light our villages?</p> <p>-We need the electricity to charge our portable. To charge a mobile phone, you have to come to Sanda, pay 300f and three days later it's discharged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chief of Mawè - Head of canton - Chairman of the DAC - Chief village of Tchawadè 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - -These are relevant and legitimate grievances. Agropole will make tracks to facilitate the transport of the products as well as the drilling of boreholes in certain localities. However, Agropole cannot do everything. Please also contact the other services, notably education, health and hydraulics, who will explain their criteria. - The solar panels discussed here will be used to produce energy to run the irrigation system. So it's not for lighting. 	-
6	-Will local labour be used in the different agropole activities?	Youth leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, priority will be given to local labour; however, if the qualification sought is not available locally, it will be sought elsewhere. 	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

KABOU CANTON



1	An initiative of the mayor of the Bassar commune... in the sense of the consensual identification of the sites to be developed is underway, some village chiefs and landowners have already pronounced	Head of canton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An initiation that is appreciated and encouraged because the approach is inclusive and sustainable. 	Ensure that these initiatives are shared with other cantons and APCs in order to minimise socio-environmental problems.
	Can mountain areas be used for community forests?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is possible if it is the choice of the community. 	Mountains are potentially favourable ecosystems for the consensual establishment of community forests in the Agropole area.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

2	Should the community forest be on a single site or perhaps on several sites in a canton?	President QDC	- Depending on the availability of land and the choice of the community, both alternatives are possible, provided that communities are committed and organised to properly manage	Flexibility in the validation of the selected sites
3	Where to find the land to relocate farmers who will be relocating market garden blocks to be developed in order to avoid conflicts?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first operators of the sites to be developed are not evicted from their plots, they continue to use them after development if they have the possibility of developing them; if not, they allow others to use them after signing a contract with the landowners; - In the event of the need to resettle some of the farmers who give up their land, it is up to the community to come to an agreement with the authorities and the owners. - to find them new land 	Ensuring that smallholders, outsiders and poor families are not dispossessed of their already insufficient land
4	Can the project support the development of a site for the benefit of an individual?	President CCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project wants to reach the maximum number of beneficiaries, so it gives priority to developments of community interest where several farmers who wish to do so can have a plot of land to farm. - A private contractor may also have a right to a developed site or part of a developed site if communities - beneficiaries cannot enhance it 	
5	Registered pesticides are too expensive, will growers be able to pay?	President QDC	- The cost is lower compared to the risks involved in the use of unregistered pesticides (human and animal health, product quality, difficult market access, etc.); quality comes at a price.	Ensure the identification/definition of a mechanism for access to quality inputs (e.g. in-kind input credits) for producers in the zone.
	The use of even registered pesticides will not have negative effects on the land?		- All synthetic inputs have a negative effect on man and his environment; but rational use and the adoption of sustainable agricultural measures and practices correct or mitigate these effects.	For sustainable land use in the Agropole area, the use of natural pesticides should be favoured. (locally manufactured)

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(ESMF)**

6	The creation of community forests will contribute to the reduction of grazing areas, is there not a risk of conflict?	President CCD	- These exchanges will help anticipate conflicts with livestock owners; each community will ensure that livestock owners have a grazing area. The project will ensure that no economic actor is harmed.	Watching for divergence/conflicts of interest in the implementation of certain actions
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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

	The ban on the exploitation of community forests is likely to pose a problem of fuel shortages, what solution is envisaged?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is not a ban on exploitation but a consensual management under the control of a committee. In addition, the project has planned actions to reduce fuel consumption in households (use of improved stoves, promotion of alternative sustainable energy such as biogas and solar energy) and the creation of wood energy forests. 	The promotion of clean energy use in households, especially in urban and semi-urban areas
	What means will be available to protect community forests from bush fires?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The management of each forest will be ensured by the community, which will be supported in setting up a monitoring, management and exploitation committee. This committee will have enhanced means to ensure the protection of forests against wild fires and criminal acts. 	Promote within the Agropole the appropriate equipment for the detection and control of fires.
	There is a pond fed by the waters of a mountain in Manga, can it be developed within the framework of this project for a maraichère exploitation?	Deputy Mayor Bassar 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Agropole project foresees the development with a borehole equipped with solar panels for the drip irrigation system. The site you present seems suitable for the construction of water reservoirs; you could present it at the appropriate time to the technicians who will appreciate it. It is possible that the farmers could organise themselves to carry out a low-cost participatory development as was done in the PGICT project with AGAIB in the village of Lidjoblibo (Dankpen Prefecture) 	Ensure that successful experiences and initiatives that can complement the actions planned by the Agropole project are exploited.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

CANTON OF MANGA



1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some sites had been identified beforehand (one site for water retention and another of 40 ha for the production of soya, maize and sesame). Is there still a need for these sites? - Can market gardening management and community forests be carried out on these former sites? 	Head of canton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The previously identified sites will be used to produce soya, maize and sesame. They are still in use today. - Market gardening sites and community forests are additional activities to those you already know about. These activities must take place on new sites that are different from the old ones. 	The canton chief, the village chiefs and the landowners considered it very important to consult each other in order to identify appropriate sites by consensus.
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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

2	Will the market garden block be developed in one place or on individual, isolated plots?	Chairman CVD Koulado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The investment to develop the market garden block is quite expensive. It will be technically and financially impossible to develop the individual plots. The site will therefore be in a single block. 	
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Can we get advice and support within the framework of agropole? -When will agropole start its activities and for how long? 	Head of MFFR-Manga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, ICAT's technical advisors must devote 90% of their time to support and advise you. Moreover APRODAT is at your disposal. You have the contacts of APRODAT and you know where their office is located. Do not hesitate to contact them if you need them. - Agropole has already started certain activities (awareness raising, distribution of sesame seeds, distribution of fertilisers). - Agropole will stay in the area forever as long as there is enough material to run the agro-park. 	The head of the canton has drawn the attention of young people to seek information related to agropole.
4	Our villages are landlocked, we have neither electricity nor water. Please help us.	Chairman of the ATALIKA group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These are relevant and legitimate grievances. Agropole will make tracks to facilitate the transport of the products as well as the drilling of boreholes in certain localities. However, Agropole cannot do everything. Please also contact the other services, notably hydraulics and public works, who will explain their criteria to you. 	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

CANTON OF NAWARE



	We don't have a land problem	Head of canton	- Good news, if there are no worries, this is reassuring and we are waiting for the proposals of sites.	-
	Land is available, but there needs to be an understanding between the parties involved.	President CCD	- A consensus within the community is important for the success of the actions; the organisation of meetings with village chiefs and landowners will enable a consensus to be reached on the sites to be proposed.	Vigilance must be required in the identification and validation of each site in order to anticipate any potential outbreak of conflicts
	Agropole has only asked for land, but so far there is no concrete realisation.	Village chief of KISSATING	- The large and complex project requires heavy investments; it therefore requires a very scientific approach to succeed without regrets tomorrow. - But Agropole has already started concrete projects (drilling for drinking water, construction of water reservoirs, acquisition of inputs for sesame and soya producers and distribution of seedlings for reforestation, etc.).	-

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

	Six (6) sites have already been identified since the start of the Agropole project. Are you sure that all these sites will be developed and exploited?	Village chief of KOUBI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sites already validated will be developed and exploited and the process is continuing at technical and strategic level (interministerial commission according to Agropole's Environment Specialist). - Only sites that will not be validated due to a lack of meeting technical and socio-economic criteria can be excluded 	Observe transparency on the criteria for qualifying the sites to be developed in order to build confidence among the communities concerned.
	Will women have access to the blocks that will be developed?	Women's representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All those who want to exploit in the community, including women, will be able to access (personal exploitation). - Others may be employed on behalf of larger producers or contractors. 	Ensure inclusive access to the blocks that will be developed (women, youth, smallholders, etc.).
	Agropole is a hope for young people; no action capable of triggering the real development of the canton has been undertaken.	CVD Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The actions planned as part of this project will contribute to the development you hope for and the young people will benefit from it (production on the developed blocks, access to jobs, vocational training...), - development of services, etc.). 	Building the capacity of young people to acquire skills that meet the needs of the agropole
	Does Agropole take livestock farming into account? Can our canton benefit from support for animal husbandry?	Head of canton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No sector is neglected (there are plans to set up poultry farms, fish farms, etc.); apart from this, the support of the Ministry's livestock services and NGOs will continue for your benefit. 	Ensuring that a balance is maintained in the support provided to the various economic players.

CANTON OF GUERIN-KOUKA



1	<p>We had already identified the Gbangbalé site as part of the agropole's activities. Do we need to identify another one for additional activities or can this one be used to do all these activities?</p>	<p>Head of canton</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Gbangbalé site previously identified will be used to produce soya, maize and sesame. It is still of current events. - Market gardening sites and community forests are additional activities to those you already know about. These activities must be done on new sites that you must identify. 	<p>Seek to understand with ICAT the causes of the suspension of work on the vaccination park in Gbangalé.</p>
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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

2	We have local nurserymen, but they send us plants from Lomé that we don't even know and a large part of which is dead. Why not make the most of our nurserymen?	President of the nurseries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Your concern is quite relevant and legitimate. It is a mistake that APRODAT must learn from and correct in the future to improve. 	
3	We have already experienced reforestation in Namab. The trees are planted equipped with beehives for beekeeping. This site has been decimated by bush fires. How can we ensure that this new reforestation project does not suffer the same fate?	Head of canton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Your concern is well-founded. The strategy for securing the sites must be discussed and adopted by all stakeholders. Although the project does provide for capacity building of stakeholders for good management of community forests, the populations will have to take this into account. - You need to learn from past experiences to improve. 	
4	-What type of tree will be brought to us that is adapted to our soils in the context of community forests?	Chairman NCPR rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - -No tree types will be imposed on you. Your choice and preferences will be taken into account, as you are familiar with the types of trees that do best. - in your home and that matter. 	
5	-The Ministry of the Environment has selected 53 ha for reforestation. During the implementation, the population believes that the reforested area has become the property of the State. Won't it be the same with Agropole?	President nursery Dankpen green.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review the clauses on making the site available to the Ministry of the Environment to understand. - As far as Agropole is concerned, it should be remembered that Agropole does not take or buy land from communities. - It is you who identify the sites and Agropole develops them for you. The forests will be yours and you will manage them. You need to raise awareness among the population in this respect. 	
6	Will there be water reservoirs and boreholes for nurserymen?	Member of the nurserymen cooperative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. The facilities will be made for market gardening. However, nurserymen will be able to negotiate to have water on the sites for their nurseries. 	
7	Will the market gardening block bring together all the market gardeners in a single place where individual and isolated plots will be set up to every producer who has it?	Head of canton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The investment to develop the market garden block is quite expensive. It will be technically and - It is financially impossible to develop individual plots. The site will therefore be in one block. 	
8	You talk about drilling, not to mention water retention. The Kouka dam has failed. What can we do about it?	President CCD Kouka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This dam has been redeveloped with the support of FAO. FAO specialists and the prefect have already gone to see it. 	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

NAMPOCH CANTON



	The information given is very important, but the absence of village chiefs to make a decision is the only problem.		- Time to consult with you before making decisions about the land you are proposing.	
	107ha have already been identified in the canton without being valorised, the demand for new land without action risks demobilising the communities.	Head of canton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first targeted sites are not abandoned, the process for their development is continuing. - These new sites are as important as the first ones and necessary for new complementary actions related to climate change. 	
	Anything in the field without prior consultation with the village chiefs is impossible.	Chief of the Tindjodou district	- At the end of this meeting, you will be able to organise a broad consultation to identify the sites to be proposed.	
	Will local nurserymen be involved in	Head secretary	- The nurserymen have been identified to be strongly	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

	reforestation? Unknown forest species have been proposed to the communities for reforestation, but this has not aroused any interest	Kpaghiérdo village	involved in seedling production and reforestation - The beneficiary community is free to choose the types of tree species it prefers to reforest.	
	Will local workers be able to be employed during site development work?		- The local workforce will be favoured if they have the required skills, so young people should - think about training to have a place in this vast job market that will be created	
	Will local farmers have access to plots on the developed sites?		- Developed sites are primarily accessible to local entrepreneurs and operators; it is in the event that these actors cannot valorise all the developments that the opening will be made to external investors? The latter will first sign operating contracts with the landowners and the local authorities.	
	The high cost of registered pesticides is the barrier to their use	Kpaghiérdo village chief secretary	- The cost is nothing compared to the risks taken with the use of unregistered pesticides (human and animal health, product quality, difficult market access, etc.); quality comes at a price.	
	The absence of registered pesticides is the factor favouring the use of those sold in the markets.	Head of canton	- There are approved structures that market the registered pesticides; the technical services agents are there to guide you. - With the implementation of Agropole, the types of pesticides you use in your fields will determine your access to the market and the price at which your product will be sold, thus determining your income.	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

CANTON OF KOUTCHETCHEOU



1	We find the additional projects very relevant and we fully adhere to them. We have enough land here. Don't worry.	President of the CCD		
2	-We are going to put our land at the disposal of agropole. Will this land become the property of agropole or will there be a mechanism for managing this land that involves us?	Secretary to the canton chief	- Agropole is not taking the land for the project or for the State. The market garden block will be identified by you, managed and made available to the beneficiaries for exploitation. The landowners will sign contracts (emphyteutic lease) with the farmers. The site for the community forest will be consensual for the whole community and the benefits will be for the whole community. In all cases, the land remains the property of the communities and not of the agropole	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

3	Will the site we have identified for market gardening be the same one that will be used for the community forest?	President of the nurseries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No, they are two different sites. The market garden site will be equipped with boreholes and solar panels for the drip irrigation system. You understand that it will not be possible to do market gardening in a forest. 	
4	<p>We had previously identified the spaces for the production block. These spaces are not yet delimited and Agropole still wants new sites. Are the old ones no longer relevant?</p> <p>Why didn't Agropole send us the plants in good time? It is September, and the trees have not yet been planted.</p>	President of the Mayéfou Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The spaces identified are still current. The delimitation process is a little complex. To do so, you have to activate GPRS and walk around the perimeter without getting the boundaries wrong. It is therefore difficult to do this work in the rainy season when the grass and watercourses are obstacles. Agropole has already demarcated the perimeter in some localities. In the dry season it will do it in other localities. - Yes, your remarks on the delay in tree distribution are relevant. Agropole will take steps to correct these malfunctions in the future. 	
5	Will Agropole make good quality pesticides and herbicides available to producers at an affordable price?	An agricultural producer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the agropole zone, unregistered herbicides and pesticides will not be allowed. The advisers - ICAT's technical staff will ensure that these inputs are available and accessible in your localities. - You need to raise awareness among other producers about the need to adopt good agricultural practices (registered products, improved seeds, climate-resilient farming practices). 	Producers are aware of the negative effects of the herbicides and insecticides they currently use. However, they agree to buy with the support of agropole the approved products even if they are more expensive because they believe that quality always comes at a cost.

CANTON OF NATCHITIKPI



	<p>Women are often excluded from land management; it is the canton chief and men who have an answer as to the availability of land.</p>	<p>President CCD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The decision lies with men, but men too must be careful not to sacrifice women's interests in their decision-making, especially in relation to access to production land 	
	<p>Wandering animals often destroy our gardens along the rivers, will the market garden blocks to be developed not be threatened by these wandering animals?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The farmers of the market gardening blocks will be primarily farmers from the community and the stockbreeders as well. - the regulatory measures taken to avoid these dreaded situations 	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

	The market gardening site must be located in the capital of the canton?	Chairman of the TITOTOB group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The market gardening block can be located anywhere in the canton provided that the community and the landowners agree and that the conditions are suitable. 	
	There has already been the identification of 30ha of land within the framework of Agropole's actions; if new ones are needed, new meetings are needed.	Notable canton chief + local councillor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is a good proposal to have appropriate and problem-free sites tomorrow. Please make sure to communicate your choice to the Agropole team as soon as possible. 	
	The use of registered pesticides has an advantage; the problem is their unavailability at the local level.	A producer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The technical services technicians know the approved suppliers, they can give and inform any farm operator ; - Under the project, these inputs will be increasingly available and close to the consumer. 	
	The application of sustainable cultivation techniques such as agroforestry on leased land can cause problems with landlords.	Secretary OPA BAZOUWE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The application of sustainable farming practices protects the land in the interest of both the farmer and the owner; if there is a very clear contract that provides security guarantees for both parties, there will be no problems. 	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

CANTON OF NATCHIBORE



1	How much space will be mobilised by each CTA for additional projects?	Chairman CVD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no area quota per CTA. Each CTA will mobilise according to its land availability. 	
2	The problem of renting land (the emphyteutic lease), if in the meantime the landlord wants to change the price and the tenant refuses, how are they going to manage this difficulty?	Nagbakou village chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before signing the contract, all the outlines will be explained to the stakeholders. Everyone will have the opportunity to fully understand the substance, duration and amount. Neither the owner nor the tenant will be able to unilaterally change the terms of the contract before it expires. - This type of contract aims to secure the land for the owner and to guarantee the operator's investment. 	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

3	<p>Agropole had us identify land that needed to be developed for the production block. In the meantime, we were told that bulldozers had to come and develop these sites for the work to start, but since then nothing has been done. We are pessimistic.</p> <p>The local nurserymen had been identified to be valorised; however we find that they are put aside and the plants are dropped off to us unknown and whose usefulness we do not know.</p>	Member of the GPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is true that there was a delay in the start of the activities. However, this does not mean that they will not take place. Moreover, you will have seen for yourselves that the water reservoir has already been built here at home. Rest assured that the activities will start. - Your concern and observations about the nurserymen and plants are quite relevant and legitimate. This is a mistake that APRODAT must learn from and correct in the future to improve. 	Care should be taken to make use of local nurserymen who know the varieties of plants that are adapted and can easily succeed.
4	The market garden products we will produce, who will buy them from us?	Head of Koutière	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You will first produce for your own consumption. Then Agropole will identify a market for the producers. At the level of the agro-park, processing units will also be interested in your products. The surplus can be exported abroad. This will allow you to leads to the respect of your customers' requirements. 	
5	The exploitation of clinker has completely destroyed our road. Since they started the farm, nothing is done to improve the road. If they don't arrange the road for us, we will be forced to prevent them from using our road. Let them make their own.	Youth Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Your concern is well-founded and legitimate. We suggest that you revisit the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIA) document. This document specifies what needs to be done to mitigate negative impacts. - Please favour the path of dialogue and negotiation. Formally avoid violence. Ask for advice and guidance. 	

CANTON OF NAMON



Actions against the effects of climate change are relevant; land is increasingly degraded and large quantities of pesticides are used which are harmful to health.

Village chief of Margbanlé

- This is a good observation; it is to change this increasingly dangerous behaviour that these actions are initiated within the framework of the project.
- The actions in the framework of this project will contribute to change these habits, pesticides degrade the quality and the market value of agricultural products on the international markets in particular.

The available land is plots

- Community forests can be managed on sites where

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

	about 1 to 2 ha; is this sufficient?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> small areas - For market gardening blocks, larger areas are needed for large-scale production and to allow many people to have access to these production blocks. 	
	There is a quality problem with some inputs found on the local market and there is a lack of sales points for registered pesticides.	Village chief of Tipoule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are approved structures that market the authorised pesticides; technicians have this information and can give you advice; within the framework of the Agropole project the registered pesticides will be accessible and available. Today, the access of agricultural products to the market at an attractive price will depend on whether or not they contain traces of pesticides; the organic products are more popular. 	Making the promotion of natural pesticides
	Who can have access to the plots on the sites to be developed? Will there be access to a secure market?	President of the groups of the canton of Namon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed sites are accessible first to local entrepreneurs and operators and then to others if the former are not able to develop an entire site. - The local community is the first consumer of the agropole's products, the processing plants that will be set up will take a part and a third part could be bought by outsiders (exported). 	
	Will livestock farmers be taken into account in the implementation of these actions?	Head of the Fulani breeders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The actions that will be implemented will only help to favour certain sectors at the expense of others; measures will be taken to ensure that livestock farmers have the means to pursue their economic activities; moreover, actions are planned in the area of livestock farming (poultry, fish farming, etc.). 	
	The first sites identified by the Agropole project have not yet been developed; will they be?	Nawalo village chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each identified site is intended for a specific action; therefore all sites will be valorised. 	
	Will young locals have access to jobs as part of the Agropole project?	Youth leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people with skills that will be in demand will be able to get jobs; priority in recruitment must necessarily be given to local people, but must be given to the training and skills required 	
	The complementary actions proposed by the Agropole project are relevant, but the identification of sites cannot be done without a meeting with the village chiefs.	Chieftanton (Regent) of Namon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is relevant to get everyone on board; just make sure you give the information to the agropole's team as soon as there is a site to propose. 	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

CANTON DE LEON



1	<p>The mountains here are an asset for the community forests. Our fear is that people are dishonest and the risk of them setting bush fires to destroy this forest is high. How can we take steps to avoid these bushfires?</p>	<p>CCD Léon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indeed, the mountains in your area are not exploited for agriculture. It is an asset so that they can be enriched for the community forest. - The best strategy for fighting bushfires must come from you. It is your forest that will provide you with the enormous benefits. It will be necessary to raise awareness among local residents and involve them in making the forest safe. The project will be able to strengthen your capacities for good management. You will also be equipped to fight bush fires. Beyond that, only your ownership and involvement will facilitate the securing of the forests. 	
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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

2	The problem of the transhumants who destroy the forests and cut the trees there, how can we ensure that these transhumants who often graze at night do not destroy the forest?	Secretary to the canton chief	- You must work with the transhumance committee and the communal authorities. There are texts that govern transhumance and specify the corridors and the transhumance period. Make an effort to respect and ensure that these provisions are respected by the transhumants.	
3	-How to maintain the community forest and protect it from wildfire? -We are concerned about the slow pace of activities that are slow to get started	President of CTA	- The project plans to build your capacity in the maintenance, protection and management of community forests. You will be provided with adequate equipment to fight bush fires. You will be able to make experience-sharing visits to the Mô plain to see their experience in managing community forests. - Yes, you are perfectly right to be concerned about the slowness. But don't worry, starts are always slow time.	It is desirable to envisage exchange visits with the communities of the Mô plain to learn from their experiences in forest management initiated by the PDRI-Mô project.
4	Is the 10,000 ha of community forest you are talking about for our CTA alone?	Member of CTA	- No, it is for all 11 APCs in the agropole, each of which will share them out according to the available surface area it has identified.	
	There is no land problem	Representative of the Regent of ALOUM	- Good news, it is therefore certain that the community of Léon will find land for the various projects.	-
	Can a landowner of a developed site decide not to renew an operator's contract if his children are now capable of operating it?	President CCD	- The owner may do so if his children really have the capacity to exploit the plot, but he will not be able to remove a plot to leave it unexploited; Any rupture contract must be made in strict compliance with the terms of the contract agreed by both parties	
	What will be the conditions of access to the plots on the drip-fed sites for market gardening?		- The only conditions that are listed at this stage are to be an entrepreneur or individual farmer with the desire to do market gardening or horticulture, to have a plot on the developed site or to acquire a plot by formal lease/renta with a landowner	
	There is an area where there is a sacred forest, can this area be turned into a community forest?		- The area can be included in the community forest since it is sacred to the same community. If they decide to include it in their community forest there is no problem. The sacred area will only be managed with respect for its sacred character according to its owners.	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

	Who will manage the community forest? Who will build the capacity of the management bodies if they are set up? How long should a community forest be maintained? Will the community be able to decide to make another use of it?	President CVD of BROUKOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The management of all community forests is the responsibility of the community that owns the forest; - The project will support the establishment of management committees for these forests and ensure that their capacities are strengthened in order to play their roles effectively; - The community forest is of indefinite duration as long as the community understands its relevance and importance (wood, IGA as beekeeping, medicinal plants, climate regulation, carbon credit, etc.). It must be conserved in a way that sustainable. 	-
	Can each village in the canton identify its site to be developed for market gardening production?	Agricultural producer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is difficult for the project to do a village by village development; - it would be too expensive; but a developed site will be accessible to farmers from all the surrounding villages on a priority basis 	
	Will the community have access to wood from the forests?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The exploitation of community forests will be the responsibility of the community itself; management mechanisms will be put in place and their capacities strengthened to ensure that management is for the benefit of all. For access to timber in particular, each community will decide on the conditions of exploitation and access to the forest. 	
	What measures will be taken to protect community forests from transhumant herds?	President CTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring and protection systems will be set up and their capacities strengthened (technical training and equipment) to ensure the monitoring of each forest. Transhumance corridors have been demarcated, and transhumants will be made aware of the need to respect them. There are also regulatory texts of transhumance and forest protection, which will be popularised for the benefit of all stakeholders operating in the Agropole zone 	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

CANTON D'ALLOUM



	There is no land problem	Representative of the Regent of ALOUM	- Good news, it is therefore certain that the NAWARE community will find land for the various projects.	
	Can a landowner of a developed site decide not to renew an operator's contract if his children are now capable of operating it?	President CCD	- The owner may do so if his children really have the capacity to exploit the plot, but he will not be able to remove a plot to leave it unexploited; Any breach of contract must be done in strict compliance with the terms of the contract agreed by both parties.	
	What will be the conditions of access to		- The only conditions listed at this stage are to be a	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

	plots on drip-fed sites for market gardening?		entrepreneur or individual farmer wishing to do market gardening or horticulture, to have a plot of land on the developed site or to acquire a plot of land by formal lease/rental from a landowner	
	There is an area where there is a sacred forest, can this area be turned into a community forest?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The area can be included in the community forest since it is sacred to the same community. If they decide to include it in their community forest, there is no problem. The sacred part will only be managed with respect for its sacred character according to its owners 	
	Who will manage the community forest? Who will build the capacity of the management bodies if they are set up? How long should a community forest be maintained? Will the community be able to decide to make another use of it?	President CVD of BROUKOU Agricultural producer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The management of all community forests is the responsibility of the community that owns the forest; - The project will support the establishment of management committees for these forests and ensure that their capacities are strengthened in order to play their roles effectively; - The community forest is of indefinite duration as long as the community understands its relevance and importance (wood, IGA as beekeeping, medicinal plants, climate regulation, carbon credit, etc.) It must be conserved in a sustainable way. 	
	Can each village in the canton identify its site to be developed for the vegetable production ?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is difficult for the project to do one development per village; it would be too costly; but a developed site will be accessible to farmers from all the surrounding villages as a matter of priority 	
	Will the community have access to wood from the forests?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The exploitation of community forests will be the responsibility of the community itself; management mechanisms will be put in place and their capacities strengthened to ensure that management is for the benefit of all. For access to timber in particular, each community will decide on the conditions of exploitation and access to the forest. 	
	What measures will be taken to protect community forests from transhumant herds?	President CTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring and protection systems will be set up and their capacities strengthened (technical training and equipment) to ensure the monitoring of each forest. Transhumance corridors have been demarcated, and transhumants will be made aware of the need to respect them. There are also regulatory texts on transhumance and forest protection that will be disseminated to all stakeholders operating in the Agropole zone. 	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

CANTON OF KADJALLA



1	<p>Agropole had previously had plots identified. Since then, however, we no longer talk about these plots.</p> <p>Is it possible to share community forests and market gardening sites in several villages in our canton?</p>	President CCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These plots are intended for the production block (soya, rice, maize, sesame). They will be exploited. - Several villages will be able to establish their community forests. But it will not be possible to develop market gardening blocks in several villages in the same canton because of the high cost of investment. 	
2	<p>Who will be authorised to operate the market garden perimeter that will be developed?</p> <p>How will reforestation be carried out? On individual plots or on a collective plot?</p>	President of the OSRA grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority will be given to local operators to exploit the developed sites. However, if the local operators are unable to exploit the entire developed perimeter, the landowners will authorise other foreign operators to exploit the perimeter through an emphyteutic contract. - It is desirable to have a collective plot for the collective forest, but beyond the collective plot, if people individually have the plots for reforestation, This is also desired. 	
3	<p>Here everyone has their own plot. The site that will group the plots of several owners.</p> <p>How will each owner have access to his plot?</p>	Neighbourhood chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each farmer knows his plot and will operate it as a matter of priority. However, if the owners do not manage to exploit the entire developed perimeter, they will authorise other foreign operators to exploit the 	

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(ESMF)**

			perimeter through an emphyteutic contract.	
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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

	can group the plots of several owners. How will each owner have access to his plot?		as a matter of priority. However, if the owners do not manage to exploit the entire developed perimeter, they will authorise other foreign operators to exploit the perimeter through an emphyteutic contract.	
4	Is there community participation for these additional activities?	President of the Lana- Assinih group	- No. The only thing the community is asked to do is to dispose of the land.	
5	How can we make sure that the transhumants do not destroy our reforestation?	President of the Lantouh group	- You have to work with the transhumance committee and the communal authorities. There are texts that govern transhumance and specify the corridors and the transhumance period. Make an effort to respect and ensure that these provisions are respected by the transhumants.	
6	-We do market gardening on the banks of rivers which is often devastated by transhumants. How do we do it so that our reforestation and market gardening are not devastated?	Tilawa district chief		
7	Some people or projects often arrive to ask for the land and a while later they want to appropriate the land that is given to them. How can we secure our land?	President of the Tcharna-Assinih grouping	- Agropole is not taking the land for the project or for the State. The market garden block will be identified by you, managed and made available to the beneficiaries for exploitation. The landowners will sign contracts (emphyteutic lease) with the farmers. The site for the community forest will be consensual for the whole community and the benefits will be for the whole community. In all cases, the land remains the property of the communities and not of the agropole.	
8	Often when we do community reforestation, some local P&MS take over this reforestation. How can we secure the community forest that we are going to create?	Youth leaders	- The whole community will be informed through awareness raising. The site will be identified and chosen by consensus. The project will strengthen your capacities to ensure good forest management. A management committee will also be set up and will periodically report on management. All it makes the forest safe.	

CANTON OF CHORO



	Can community forests be demarcated in every village in the canton?	President CCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community forests can be in every village if the community agrees to do so. It would even be a good thing if each village community had its own forest. - community 	
	There is a concern about the absence of landowners at the meeting.	Chairman of the KORFALO group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You have the information, if you perceive the relevance of the actions announced, you organise a meeting with the village chiefs and landowners to identify the sites you are going to propose to Agropole. 	
	Drip irrigation will work	Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The development plans to drill boreholes to feed the 	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

	with what water? There is a water problem here.	SITOLE group	sites to be developed for market gardening and horticulture	
	What is the required area per canton for each action (community forest and drip-fed block)?	Agricultural producer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The area depends on the availability of land in each canton for community forests. - For the drip system, it is also important to know that the available financial means will allow the development of 15428ha. There is no fixed surface area per canton; each canton proposes the surface areas it has at its disposal. 	
	Sesame is grown with late sowing so herbicides are used to spray before sowing, will there be any herbicides registered for this?	Young apprentice carpenter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are registered herbicides; the ICAT technicians who accompany you know them, ask them for advice; they can even advise you on other cultural practices that you will not use herbicide 	

CANTON OF KANTE



1	<p>-Agropole had had certain sites identified for its activities; but since then these plots have not even been demarcated. Are the activities really going to take place?</p> <p>-For these new activities, we are going to consult each other (the village chiefs and landowners) to identify suitable sites and get back to you.</p>	<p>Chef of Agnigata district</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The identified sites are still up to date. The delimitation process is a bit complex. To do so, you have to activate GPRS and walk around the perimeter without getting the boundaries wrong. It is therefore difficult to do this work in the rainy season when grass and watercourses are obstacles. Agropole has already demarcated the perimeter in some localities. In the dry season it will do it in other localities. - The activities are going to take place; rest assured. 	
2	<p>The herbicides and pesticides we use are not good. They kill our</p>	<p>Chef of Mayé village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the agropole zone, unregistered herbicides and pesticides will not be allowed. ICAT Technical advisors will ensure that 	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

			these inputs are available and accessible in your localities.	
	animals and give us diseases. Harvests from treated fields do not give a good quality of food. In addition, these products destroy our soil.		-	
3	We use these products for lack of anything better. Approved products are neither available nor affordable	Régent of canton	- You need to raise awareness among other producers about the need to adopt good agricultural practices (registered products, improved seeds, climate-resilient farming practices).	People are aware of the negative effects of the herbicides and insecticides currently used. For this reason, some people do not consume the crops from the treated plots. They sell.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

CANTON OF KPESSIDE



	The landowners were not invited to the meeting, it would be difficult to say, but land exists.	Head of canton	- With the information you have received, you will organise a meeting with village chiefs and landowners to identify sites and come back to the Agropole team.	
	Our fears are often promises that are never kept and also the bad experience with groups of swindlers who have victimized communities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You are right to be wary, but you know the Agropole project and the members of the Agropole team and the head office in Kara to verify the information - We also have our contacts that we will leave with you if necessary to reassure you. 	
	Who will delimit the sites if we identify them?	Chief of KOKOTE	- Agropole will come with the appropriate equipment and under your guide to delimit the sites and have the precise area of	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

			each site	
	Who is going to bear the costs of developing market gardening sites? Can a family identify a site that will be developed for them?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The development costs of each site are borne by the project. - Developments are made for the benefit of the community, not for the benefit of the families; a family that is willing and able to afford it can apply to companies with skills to make the development at its own expense. 	
	Can community forests be demarcated by village? Is it possible to develop a site with drip irrigation per village?	PresidentCVD KOKOTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each village can normally decide to demarcate its own community forest; - The development of drip irrigation sites requires a large investment that it will not be possible for the project to do on a per village basis. - However, each development carried out is primarily beneficial to the surrounding communities. 	
	For beekeeping in community forests, for example, who is going to provide the hives when the price of a hive is estimated at 25,000 CFA francs?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The initiative will come from the community with the support of the project; - The community does not have to buy these hives, but can also use cheaper, locally made hives if available. 	
	Can you create your own private forest?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Everyone can have their own private forest if they have land and if the area is suitable and does not pose any threat or danger to neighbours. 	
	Can seedlings be found to reforest the quarries often abandoned by the contractors who build the roads?	Secretary SCOOP LAMOSSABA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The choice of reforestation sites is the responsibility of the community; on the community's initiative, nurserymen can produce seedlings for the reforestation of these quarries. - Seek the support of a technician to successfully reforest these types of quarries where rich arable land has often been stripped. 	
	Can the project strengthen the capacity of local nurserymen to produce seedlings? Can the project provide nurserymen with seeds of fast growing plants?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The identified and registered nurserymen will be strengthened for the production of adapted and accepted plants by the community. 	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

CANTON OF ATALOTE



1	The message on additional activities comes from reach us. We have to think, identify the available land and come back to you.	Président of ALAWNA OSAR group	- Your approach is good. Consult with landowners to find consensus sites that will not cause problems.	
2	As we have just received the information on the complementary activities, I will organise a meeting with the village chiefs and landowners to identify the plots. available	Head of canton		
3	We welcome the initiative. However, it is necessary to absolutely ask the landowners for the land	CCD Secretary		

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

4	Is it possible to make private forests?	President of the nurseries	- Yes, this is desired and encouraged because the benefits of a forest are enormous for the owner.	
	<p>How will the benefits of the community forest be managed for the benefit of the whole community?</p> <p>Producers face the crucial problem of destruction (of fields and trees) by livestock. How are we going to deal with this problem in order to maintain social cohesion?</p>	Member of ALAWNA OSAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will support you in setting up the forest. You will set up a management committee for your forest. The project will strengthen the capacity of the members of this committee to manage the forest in a transparent manner. When the time comes, you will have to identify honest, honest people with integrity and concern for the collective good to be members of this committee. The management rules will be defined by you and for you with the support of the project. - The beasts that destroy are your own beasts. You will set up a rule that everyone will try to respect under penalty of the sanctions that you will have defined together. 	
	For the market garden block that will be developed, if we don't manage to exploit everything, are we going to sell the rest to foreigners or are we going to rent it to them?	President CVD Atalotè	- The market gardening block will be identified by you, arranged and made available to the beneficiaries for exploitation. The landowners will sign contracts (emphyteutic lease) with the farmers. The land will therefore not be sold. The site for the community forest will be consensual for the whole community and the benefits will be for the whole community. In all cases, the land remains the property of the communities and not an agropole.	
	The community forest will eventually be able to shelter reptiles and wild animals that may threaten the population. How can we manage the threats and the damage they will cause?	President of the Sino-Saraa grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community forest is not a wildlife reserve that will shelter wild animals and other dangerous wildlife. - It may house reptiles, in which case it is up to you to define the conditions and areas of access to avoid bites from these reptiles. 	
	How much area each canton should clear for the market gardening block and for the community forest? Will these sites be grouped together in a single block or scattered throughout the villages of the canton?	Chief of the village Télotè	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the project plans 15428 ha for the market gardening block and 10000 ha for community forests in all 19 cantons of the agropole. These areas are not evenly distributed by canton. Each canton will identify the area it has available, depending on the availability of land. - For each CTA, the market gardener's block will be in one place. The investment to develop this block is quite expensive and it will not be possible to develop it in all villages, however, community forests could be scattered in the villages. - several villages in the same canton depending on land availability 	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

CANTON OF HELOTA



	Our priority problem is not the production but the dispensary to treat us.	Chief village of N'boratchika	- Health is important, but there are competent services that are better placed to respond to the problem; nevertheless, the project provides for the creation of socio-communal educational and health infrastructures.	
	Land exists but needs a meeting	Head of canton	- Each plot of land requested has a utility as there are several	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

	with the village chiefs who are not present; The first sites requested by Agropole have not been developed and it is now making new requests, which is causing reticence. The NSCT has also come to ask for plots of land, and this is our concern.		- Always keep the first target plots and identify new plots for the latter actions outside the site that the NSCT is requesting for cotton production.	
	It is the appearance of the pesticides that are sold everywhere that make farmers today overextend their plots of land.		- The new requirement for producers who want to sell their products to the agropole's factories is to follow the advice of technicians and use registered pesticides. - Ask for advice from the ICAT technicians who work with you and accompany you in your agricultural production.	
	Can the project support the development of several small sites?	Secretary SCOOP BETCHARO	- The project wants to reach as many beneficiaries as possible, so it will give priority to sites that can accommodate large numbers of people entrepreneurs or as many smallholders as possible	
	Cereal producers have great difficulty selling their products (especially maize), what guarantees can we have regarding access for market gardening and horticultural products?	Agricultural producer	- Access to the market for the sale of its products depends on several factors: product quality, product quantity, price, organisation for its marketing, etc. - The project will ensure that these factors are taken into account	Take into account the marketing aspect in the production objectives
	Is it possible to develop several market gardening sites in a single canton?	President Cantonal Union of Associations	- The development of drip irrigation sites requires large investments and takes into account the potential of each canton, but should not be concentrated in one canton if there is potential elsewhere; the development carried out in one canton should benefit all market garden producers and horticulturists of the canton before other economic operators	
	The nature of the species to be reforested plays an important role in community membership; can fruit species be planted in community forests?	Youth Leader	- The choice of species to be reforested to enrich the community forest is left to the community itself The choice of enriching a community forest with species of economic value is strongly recommended - Cashew nuts are also a target plant in the development of export channels within the framework of Agropole.	
	Will the drip-feeding take place at CTA headquarters or in each canton?	President CCD	- There are more than 15,000ha to develop, the developments could be done by canton or by CTA depending on the size of the identified sites.	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

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