

REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI
UNITY – EQUALITY– PEACE

*Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Livestock, in charge of Halieutic
Resources*

**Program to Build Drought Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the
Horn of Africa Countries (BREFONS)**

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (EMSF)

September 2021

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List of abbreviations

AD: Administration Department
AEP: Alimentation en Eau Potable (drinking water supply)
AfDB: African Development Bank
ANM: National Meteorological Agency
CA: Catchment area
CERD: Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche de Djibouti (Djibouti Study and Research Centre)
DEDD: Direction de l'environnement et du développement durable (Environment and Sustainable Development Department)
DRSLP: Program to Build Drought Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa Countries
EMSF: Environmental and Social Management Framework
ES: Environmental and social
ESIA: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP: Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGM: Female Genital Mutilation
GDP: Gross Domestic Product
HRD: Human Resources Department
ICT: Information and Communication Technology
IDDRSI: IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IGA: Income-generating activity
IGAD: Intergovernmental Authority on Development
INSPD: Djibouti National Public Health Institute
MAEM-RH: Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Livestock, in charge of Halieutic Resources
MTR: Mid-term review
MWD: Major Works Department
PIU: Project Implementation Unit
PMU: Project Management Unit
PPR: Pre-project review

RFP: Request for Proposal
SME: Small and medium-sized enterprise
ToR: Terms of reference
WD: Water Department
WSC: Water and soil conservation

Executive summary

Project background

Similar to other nations in the Horn of Africa, Djibouti is witnessing the adverse impacts of climate change. These effects are impeding the country's developmental efforts, particularly within its rural communities. The country is facing increasingly frequent and prolonged droughts due to climate change. Climate change has altered the seasonal cycle, especially affecting rainfall patterns, which are inherently low in Djibouti due to the country's arid to semi-arid climate classification.

The economic impact of climate change is detrimental, resulting in a 3-point decrease in the GDP of the least developed country, according to the World Bank. The effects have repercussions on the entire population, particularly impacting those who are the most vulnerable. This is especially evident in rural regions heavily reliant on subsistence agriculture and pastoralism, with very limited access to infrastructure, services, and markets. Pastoral activities primarily involve extensive nomadic livestock raising, mainly comprising sheep, goats, and camels, often serving as the sole means of livelihood. However, due to the impacts of drought, transhumance is restricted by a reduction in grazing routes with sufficient water and pastures. Over 70% of the population and livestock lack reasonable access to water. Similarly, livestock sales have diminished due to poor animal health and the challenge of traveling long distances to reach markets.

Thus, IGAD, in partnership with the AfDB, has implemented the DRSLP program to mitigate the impacts of drought in the countries of the region.

Djibouti benefited from the first phase of the DRSLP program (2015-2019) and is also participating in the ongoing DRSLP III, which commenced in 2020.

The objective of the Djiboutian authorities through this second project is to continue the efforts initiated with DRSLP I and III, addressing the expressed needs of beneficiary populations in the regions, and enhancing food security, income, and living conditions for households.

Project description

The project is entitled "Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security " with the overall objective to contribute to improving living conditions and food and nutrition security of the populations in the Horn of Africa region

The overall objective of the Horn of Africa programme, as defined by the AfDB's June 2019 project identification mission, is to contribute to improving living conditions and food and nutrition security of the populations in the Horn of Africa region.

The project's achievements include the construction of infrastructure for the mobilization and storage of surface and groundwater resources, the reduction of erosion through reforestation/vegetation to prepare for the risks of drought and flooding, and the diversification of livelihoods while improving market access.

Limited negative environmental impacts

The potential activities outlined in this program do not require extensive civil engineering projects that could pose substantial risks with significant and irreversible environmental impacts. Nevertheless, some existing risks must be taken into account during the preparation, construction, and operation phases of these investments:

During the preparation phase:

- ✓ Improper site selection for camp site and waste disposal.
- ✓ Lack of awareness lead to social conflict,
- ✓ Employment may lead to conflicts with local communities,
- ✓ Storage of materials, circulation of machinery;
- ✓ Risk of non-respect for the integrity of cultural sites (risk of borrowing materials or depositing materials in these sites)
- ✓ Traditional lifestyles; transmission of disease including HIV and COVID-19,

During the construction phase:

- Risks of impact on the soil: erosion caused by the use of borrowed materials, accidental soil pollution, soil degradation resulting from inadequate cultivation practices, and improper use of fertilizers and pesticides;
- Risks to water sources: Pollution of ground and surface water (accidental spillage of fuel and lubricants, as well as the extensive use of plant protection products and Agro chemicals);
- Risks to biodiversity: encroachment into protected areas; loss of biodiversity;
- Risks for vegetation: The intensification of farming practices will lead to a significant deterioration in vegetation;
- Air quality risks: Potential negative impact of site machinery; Dust and exhaust emissions from rolling stock; GHG emissions from farming and grazing;
- Risk of noise pollution: increase in noise pollution;
- Risk of accidents: road accidents due to roadworks; collisions; collisions with and deaths of livestock;
- Flood risk: Run-off and subsidence in the event of heavy rainfall.

During the operation phase

- Generation of wastes/emissions, pollution of soils and water.
- Potential for adverse effects if expectations not met and community relations are not well managed.
- Impacts on habitats and species from habitat alteration and degradation (e.g. from reduction in water supply, changes in water flow and drainage, soil erosion, pollution of water, soils introduction of invasive species).
- Water borne and water related diseases, especially those associated with water dwelling disease vectors (new areas of standing water created) or poor sanitary conditions.

The positive environmental impact of the programme

In general, the Program investments will have a positive environmental impact, both direct and indirect, temporary and permanent. In fact, **through activities it seeks to finance**, the Programme will contribute, among other things, to:

- (i) Better sustainable management of the environment to make it conducive to good productivity;
- (ii) Mitigating the degradation and even restoring natural resources;
- (iii) Strengthening a national disaster risk management and early warning system;
- (iv) Raising awareness among those involved in agriculture and livestock farming of the interrelationships between their productivity, the environment and their living conditions;
- (v) Mobilizing stakeholders and financial resources for sustainable use of the environment;
- (vi) Increasing the resilience of producers in target areas, etc. Among other things, it will contribute to
 - ✓ Increase in the area farmed in certain zones due to greater availability of water and all other forms of support (certified seeds, credit, etc.);
 - ✓ Improve the living conditions of rural populations through better access to water and agricultural and livestock services;
 - ✓ Sustainable management and restoration of natural resources and the environment;
 - ✓ Reducing the frequency and incidence of food risks in rural areas due to climatic hazards.
 - ✓ Combating deforestation and desertification;
 - ✓ Contribution to soil restoration and fertilisation;
 - ✓ contributing to water management.

Negative social impacts

The potential negative social impacts of the programme - particularly those linked to private land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement - will be circumscribed and time-limited because of sub-projects' relatively little need for land. In fact:

- ✓ social risks linked to land acquisition by expropriation are relatively minor since the majority of water dam development sub-projects are on lands belonging to the State
- ✓ Social tensions could also arise between the local population and foreign workers (if the work is carried out by foreign companies).
- ✓ Risk of conflict due to inequitable allocation of developed plots and poor management of irrigation water. The allocation of plots could also increase vulnerability if women, particularly female heads of household, do not have access to developed plots.
- ✓ Some sub-projects could create health and safety risks for workers
- ✓ Use of child labour
- ✓ Risk of HIV contamination on worksites due to lack of information and awareness-

raising
Positive social impact

By their very nature, planned activities should even have several advantages for beneficiary populations. Such advantages include, among other things:

- ✓ Overcoming recurrent droughts and creating sustainable production: improving the ability to minimise climate-related risks
- ✓ Increased agricultural and livestock yields and production, leading to improved food availability and household access to food, and improved household food security in the long term;
- ✓ Strengthening the role of women in household decision-making and their knowledge of agro-pastoral product processing and marketing channels;
- ✓ promotion of technologies that reduce the workload for men and women producers;
- ✓ Provision of technical services to agricultural and pastoral producer organisations;
- ✓ Building the capacity of input suppliers, transporters and market intermediaries;

Consultation with stakeholders and beneficiaries

Numerous consultations were held with country offices, IGAD and the AfDB during the definition of project components, feasibility studies and preparation of environmental and social safeguards documents for the Djibouti HoA programme. Conversations were held with programme implementers in the project regions regarding environmental protection and social safeguard issues during field missions.

These meetings were structured on three levels:

- ✓ ***Heads of ministerial departments and attached directorates.*** These meetings took place at the start of the consultation, i.e. in February and March 2021.
- ✓ ***Heads of the interior regions.*** These meetings took place between 1 and 7 July 2021. The consultants responsible for appraising the project met with the presidents of the regional councils and the prefects.
- ✓ ***Project beneficiaries (DRLSP II).*** Field visits were carried out by the consultants in the various localities of the Project areas. These field visits took place in the first week of July 2021. The purpose of the visits was to see the project sites and also to talk to the cooperatives, village committees and beneficiaries.

In conclusion, the population is eager to see this project come to fruition quickly. They also hope that once the activities have been carried out, living standards in their localities will improve. The proposed project was conceptualized based on the main conclusions of these initial consultations. The proposed interventions will be discussed at the feedback workshop to be organised by the Project Management Unit at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan

Generic environmental and social management measures: The DRSLP II project is pre-classified as Environment Category 2 at regional level. Final Project categorization for Djibouti Component will be determined when feasibility studies are concluded, site specific projects are designed, and

project component activities that will lead to outcomes properly and adequately presented. When identifying the main risks, appropriate mitigation measures should be applied depending on the specific situation of each project site. The list of generic environmental and social (E&S) impact mitigation measures includes:

- ✓ The destruction of natural habitats should be avoided as far as possible.
- ✓ The landfill site will be chosen near the works,
- ✓ To mitigate dust emissions, the construction area should be fenced to reduce the effect of dust on surrounding populations,
- ✓ Avoid disrupting the ecological flow of watercourses. Sites must be selected using a catchment approach. This ensures that all water needs, including those of ecosystems, are taken into account.
- ✓ Social risks linked to the influx of labour and gender-based violence (GBV) /Provision of cultural awareness training for workers regarding engagement with the local community; supply of local labour; Provision of drug prevention and management programs; implementation of the education program on HIV / AIDS, COVID-19 and education on disease transmission.
- ✓ To correct the negative effects of the project on flora and fauna, the recommended measures consist of (i) carrying out a floristic inventory at each site before work starts to indicate the species and number of individuals to be felled, and the area to be cleared, and (ii) supporting the creation of a new protected area to compensate for the same type of biodiversity that will be lost. The project could also contribute to the Government's efforts to create national parks.
- ✓ Set up an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programme on themes dealing with the prevention of water-borne diseases, nuisances caused by water-borne vectors and which could result from the project's activities, and contagious diseases (AIDS and others), and (ii) two aspects of control at the same time, namely a preventive approach and a curative approach to water-borne diseases.

Environmental and social management procedure for sub-projects

In the Program framework, all sub-projects submitted for African Development Bank financing will have to be reviewed using appropriate screening instruments (see Box 1 below). Environmental and social diagnostics will be conducted for each project to determine the type of planning tool required based on the scope and importance of environmental and social impacts.

Plan for public consultation through the project life cycle

The project will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design.

The project will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, special consideration should be given to stakeholders that may be disadvantaged or vulnerable.

The public must have access to information about the project, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation.

Specific capacity building

During our meetings with project stakeholders, we discussed knowledge of Environmental and Social Assessment, the various SEA instruments, and national and AfDB environmental provisions regarding capacity building needs. We note that this knowledge varies not only from one structure to another, but also within the same structure, people do not have the same knowledge of the SEA process and its different instruments. The same applies to the environmental and social requirements of Djibouti and the AfDB.

Given that the PMU does not have an environmental or social specialist to manage SEA issues internally, a capacity-building plan will be put in place to strengthen both technical and institutional capacity to implement this EMSF.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

Project implementation may be a source of grievance. Grievance may be during construction, compensation, payment modality, pollution, resource use conflict etc. Grievance related exercise include questions, requests for information, or general perceptions that may or may not be related to a specific impact or incident. If not addressed to the satisfaction of the person or group sensed it, concerns may well become complaints, and will lead to a loss in the projects to operate or failure for successful delivery of the intended development goal of the project.

There is a need for clear standard procedure and plan of how to register (how, where, and when) grievance. This GRM shall be disseminated within the project implementation level with focuses to communities where for concerns/grievances of the program are expected to be presented due its size of the proposed intervention and site specificity of the activities. When affected or concerned persons present their grievance, they expect to be heard and taken seriously. In particular, safeguard experts or focal persons are required to inform the project GRM system and provide adequate information to people that they can voice their grievances without fear of any perceived retaliation. The received complaint has to be documented in writing using a standard format containing specific time plan for resolving conflict/complaint. After registration using standard format it should be examined; investigated and remedial actions shall be taken (see Appendix 7).

EMSF monitoring and indicators

Monitoring is a key component of the ESMF during the Project implementation. Monitoring will be done by PMU at all level. The program environmental and social monitoring mission will be used to verify and assess the effectiveness, efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of the environmental and social mitigation measures under ESMF and prospective subprojects. Environmental and social monitoring used to tune and regulating the sub-project impact predictions; prevention, mitigation and compensation measures are relevant to sub-projects; international and national environmental and social regulations and standards are respected. Environmental monitoring shall be carried out as part of the overall monitoring system for project activities using environmental and social indicators. The environmental and social monitoring will be done by the program ESS expert at national and regional PMU and the inputs will be aggregated in the overall program monitoring and evaluation process.

Institutional arrangements and roles and responsibilities for implementing the EMSF

At the institutional level, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) is responsible at government level for managing environmental issues. In conducting and monitoring ESIA procedures in Djibouti, the Ministry relies on the Environment and Sustainable Development Directorate (DEDD), which is the structure responsible for implementing the environmental assessment policy. ***The implementing body for the project is the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea, in charge of Halieutic Resources.*** Within this ministerial department, the following directorates will be involved in the project: The Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry (for support to agricultural production); the Directorate of Major Works (for the construction of agricultural facilities and mini-dams) and the Directorate of Rural Hydraulics (for boreholes and wells in rural areas). Despite the presence of agronomists, phytosanitary specialists, hydraulic engineers and hydrogeologists, these structures do not have experts in environmental and social safeguards.

It is recommended that the Ministry of Health, through the INSPD, be involved in the project in order to:

- Contribute to monitoring the state of health and well-being of the population and its determinants,
- Ensuring health safety, particularly in all matters relating to water, but also to COVID 19.

At local level, the regional prefectures and sub-prefectures act as an interface between the State and local authorities. The prefecture is involved in prior authorisations, in particular those concerning the opening and operation of loans during the works. With extensive experience in awareness-raising, they will play a major role, particularly by participating in the implementation of the project, for social engineering operations through consultations (social mobilisation, advocacy, information and awareness-raising, conflict management, etc.).

Cost of implementation

The activities budgeted in the table below will make it possible to reduce the negative effects on the environment and society. Thus, the implementation of the measures recommended in the EMSF will enable MAEM-RH to improve its environmental and social management capacity. The costs of the proposed activities will be included in the project costs. They will be adjusted if necessary. The total estimated cost of implementing this ESMF is USD **590,000 (FDJ 104,725,000)**.

Estimated cost of implementing the EMSF

ACTIVITIES	COSTS (USD)
<i>Environmental and social studies</i>	100 000
<i>Capacity building plan</i>	50,000

Community <i>information and awareness campaign</i> (local population, service providers and administrative staff)	50,000
<i>Implementation of mitigation measures</i>	80,000
<i>Estimated cost of monitoring</i>	120,000
<i>Estimated cost for evaluating the implementation of safeguard documents:</i> two evaluations will be carried out: one at mid-term and one at the end of the project,	80,000
<i>Implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism</i>	30,000
<i>Technical support for the DESD</i>	50,000
<i>Environmental and social compliance audit</i>	30,000
Total	590,000

1- Project description

The Horn of Africa which includes Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda, has been affected for several years by the worst drought in its history. The drought continues to decimate livestock and destroy crops. It is compounded by another major scourge. The Horn has been invaded by locusts this year, resulting in significant consequences for the affected areas.

This recurrent drought combined with various conflicts and civil wars in the region, has caused massive displacement of population. The number of displaced and vulnerable people is estimated at around 12.4 million.

Given the scale of this humanitarian crisis, the international community has mobilized in a show of solidarity to prevent a human tragedy in the Horn of Africa.

It is within this framework that the African Development Bank (AfDB) initiated at the request of eight countries, the preparation of Program to Build Drought Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa Countries. The project to build resilience for food security and nutrition in Djibouti is therefore part of this regional programme. The programme is financed by the African Development Bank under the regional coordination of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) through the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI).

Overall project objectives

The overall objective of the project is to improve the living conditions of the people living in the programme's areas in the Republic of Djibouti by improving the availability of and access to water and increasing agricultural incomes through the sustainable development of surface water mobilisation and the development of agricultural land alongside wadis.

Integrated catchment management can have the following objectives:

- Improving the standard of living and living conditions of the population in local areas;
- Halt soil erosion and degradation through systematic measures of Soil and water conservation.
- Satisfying the economic needs and guaranteeing the safety of the population of a Catchment area;
- Protecting infrastructure and public investment;
- Establishing an ecological balance between man and his environment;
- Sustained production with increased yields thanks to a better questioning of the Crops, livestock and forests;
- Organisation of marketing channels.

Specific project objectives

The specific objectives are to:

- Increase, on a sustainable and resilient basis agricultural, silvicultural and pastoral productivity and production in the Horn of Africa; increase
- Increase agricultural, silvicultural and pastoral chain revenue;
- Strengthen the capacity of populations to better adapt to the risks of climate change.
- Strengthening the role of women in household decision-making and their knowledge of agro-pastoral product processing and marketing channels;
- Identification and promotion of technologies that reduce the workload of men and women producers;
- Provision of technical services to agricultural and pastoral producer organisations;
- Building the capacity of input suppliers, transporters and market intermediaries;

Project components

To achieve these objectives, the project has four main components, and within each component there are sub-components, each of which is made up of activities to be carried out. The four main components are:

Component 1: Strengthening the resilience of drought prone areas and pastoral and agro-sylvo-pastoral production systems to Climate Change

Sub-component 1.1: Development of climate-resilient infrastructure

This involves carrying out the following work:

- Building infrastructure to mobilise water resources in the context of climate change: mini-dams, related infrastructure and boreholes;
- Maintenance work on hydraulic structures and development of drinking troughs and standpipes (downstream of threshold structures) for livestock drinking water and grazing;
- Climate-resilient development of irrigated areas;
- Complete technical studies of integrated infrastructure development in river basins and their supervision;
- Construction of drinking water distribution networks in rural areas;
- Updating PNISA in the context of Climate Change and the impact of COVID 19;
- Purchase of agricultural and veterinary inputs and livestock products;
- Purchase of soil science laboratory equipment;
- Purchase of workshop lorries equipped with tools to repair boreholes, water trucks and crane lorries;
- Purchase of spare parts for large trucks and site machinery, generators, solar panels, drill pipes, pumps and drilling equipment;
- Procurement of animal health laboratory products and instruments for monitoring and assessing fisheries resources;
- And the construction of livestock infrastructure in cross-border areas

Sub-component 1.2: Supporting sustainable management of agro-pastoral land:

The activities of this sub-component consist of:

- Establishment of a national policy for sustainable land management;
- building the capacity of beneficiaries, including women, in water and soil conservation techniques (training and awareness-raising);

- the establishment of nurseries for the protection of endangered species (SDSA) and the production of market garden and forage seeds in the context of climate change and the monitoring of plantations;
- The regeneration, enrichment, and management of set-aside rangelands, a rotational management system, and adherence to carrying capacity, as well as the planting of drought-resistant trees and shrubs (such as acacias, laureates, etc.) (labour-intensive work and support);
- the implementation of erosion control structures at the watershed scale (such as gabion weirs, cordons, stony structures, etc.).
- Study and monitoring of anti-erosion works in catchment areas;
- Biological treatment of watersheds using labour-intensive methods;
- the purchase of small agricultural machinery and equipment;
- technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture by recruiting an individual consultant to develop and validate a sub-project financing manual;
- the recruitment of a technical assistant to support the identification of sub-projects, the development of teaching tools and the training of trainers (rural development agents);
- Supporting communities in implementing and monitoring sub-projects (5 facilitators);
- developing and signing grants for infrastructure management. Sub-component 1.3:

Sub-component 1.2: Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture technologies and innovations:

- Development and dissemination of TAAT catalogue tools to producers, including women, in the context of climate change;
- Developing innovative and intelligent technologies to tackle climate change;
- Establishment of a pilot aquaculture farm in the context of climate change and construction of wharf facilities;
- Technical and supervisory study on setting up an aquaculture farm;
- Building a centre of excellence in zootechnics (genetic engineering) for arid and semi-arid lands;
- Capacity building for technical staff;
- Financing of sub-projects related to climate change;
- Development of a phoeniculture centre for resilient in vitro date production.

Component 2: Supporting agro-business development:

Sub-component 2.1: Facilitating access to advisory services, financing and markets

- Building community markets;
- Development work on 25 km of rural tracks;
- Feasibility study on setting up digital advisory services;
- Purchase of equipment for processing agricultural and fishery products;
- Technical studies, supervision and control of works to develop rural tracks and community markets.

Sub-component 2.2: Supporting development of entrepreneurship:

- Technical study to identify income-generating activities for women and young people;

- Establishment of financial services adapted to the financing of small farmers and fishermen and SMEs (financing of FPA sub-projects) that are gender-sensitive;
- Training, structuring and raising awareness of entrepreneurship among producer groups, including women's groups (30%), right through to the development of a business plan.

Component 3: Strengthening Adaptive capacity to Climate Change:

Sub-component 3.1: Development of Climate Services:

- Improving climate and weather observation networks and infrastructures and data processing to improve the provision of hydrometric services;
- Generation of climatological information and services;
- Dissemination of climatological information and services.

Sub-component 3.2: Building capacity of main stakeholders in the agro-pastoral sectors in the drought prone areas for mainstreaming and monitoring Climate Change: this sub-component will focus on carrying out a feasibility study for insurance mechanisms at the macro-micro level.

Sub-component 3.3: strengthening the Operational Capacity for resilience

- Purchase of 1000 hens, equipment and food and veterinary products;
- Training of stakeholders in i) environmental and social assessment, ii) environmental monitoring of sub-projects (30% women and young people will be trained);
- Purchase of agricultural inputs and small tools for forage plant nurseries;
- Purchase of crossbred goats, including nutritional supplements and veterinary products;
- Training in good agro-pastoral practice techniques with a long duration dedicated to project beneficiaries (technical support for pasture regeneration, installation of irrigation systems, training on crop cycles, etc.);
- Awareness-raising/mobilisation training for local people (50% women) on the following themes: gender, hygiene, HIV-AIDS, nutrition, FGM, leadership, climate change;
- Purchase of vehicles, office and IT furniture for the technical departments of the MAEPE-RH (HRD, MWD, DESV, DAF, RFP);
- Capacity building for the PIU and the technical departments of the MAEPE-RH;
- Capacity-building for works management committees;
- Technical assistance in gender and development;
- Technical assistance on climate change and the environment;
- Support for the implementation of the EMSF ;
- Environmental audit;
- Support for the implementation of gender activities; and
- Setting up of infrastructure management committees by the Regional Directorates.

Component 4: Project management and capacity building, through which the project will provide logistical and financial support to strengthen MAERH and its Project Management Unit, and help it to effectively implement all the activities described above.

Major Environmental and Social Benefits and Risks

The investment activities under component 1.2 of the programme could generate moderate to substantial negative impacts. These will be identified in advance, and management measures will be recommended through specific environmental and social safeguard instruments to be prepared.

The activities planned as part of the programme, which may have an impact, will include the following:

- Construction/rehabilitation of water resource mobilisation infrastructure: mini-dams, dykes/recharge dams and related infrastructure;
- Development/rehabilitation and equipment (wells, solar pumps, reservoirs, irrigation kits, fences, etc.);
- Maintenance work on existing hydraulic structures (excavation reservoirs, mini-dams, collinear lakes);
- Installation of drinking troughs and standpipes (downstream of the weirs) for livestock drinking water and grazing;
- Implementation of farm boreholes, with raised reservoirs, water supply networks, drinking troughs and standpipes;
- Rehabilitation of distribution networks in 15 large rural villages (borehole, storage reservoir, water supply and distribution network within the village);

2- Description of major/critical environmental and social issues and risks

The potential activities outlined in this program do not require extensive civil engineering projects that could pose substantial risks with significant and irreversible environmental impacts. Nevertheless, some existing risks must be taken into account during the preparation, construction, and operational stages of these investments.

Limited negative environmental impacts

During the preparation phase:

- ✓ Improper site selection for camp site and waste disposal.
- ✓ Lack of awareness lead to social conflict,
- ✓ Employment may lead to conflicts with local communities,
- ✓ Storage of materials, circulation of machinery;
- ✓ Risk of non-respect for the integrity of cultural sites (risk of borrowing materials or depositing materials in these sites)
- ✓ Traditional lifestyles; transmission of disease including HIV and COVID-19,

During the construction phase:

- Risks of impact on the soil: erosion caused by the use of borrowed materials, accidental soil pollution, soil degradation resulting from inadequate cultivation practices, and improper use of fertilizers and pesticides;
- Risks to water sources: Pollution of ground and surface water (accidental spillage of fuel and lubricants, as well as the extensive use of plant protection products and Agro chemicals);
- Risks to biodiversity: encroachment into protected areas; loss of biodiversity;
- Risks for vegetation: The intensification of farming practices will lead to a significant deterioration in vegetation;
- Air quality risks: Potential negative impact of site machinery; Dust and exhaust emissions from rolling stock; GHG emissions from farming and grazing;
- Risk of noise pollution: increase in noise pollution;
- Risk of accidents: road accidents due to roadworks; collisions; collisions with and deaths of livestock;
- Flood risk: Run-off and subsidence in the event of heavy rainfall.

During the operation phase

- Generation of wastes/emissions, pollution of soils and water.
- Potential for adverse effects if expectations not met and community relations are not well managed.

- Impacts on habitats and species from habitat alteration and degradation (e.g. from reduction in water supply, changes in water flow and drainage, soil erosion, pollution of water, soils introduction of invasive species).
- Water borne and water related diseases, especially those associated with water dwelling disease vectors (new areas of standing water created) or poor sanitary conditions.

The positive environmental impact of the programme

In general, the Program investments will have a positive environmental impact, both direct and indirect, temporary and permanent. In fact, **through activities it seeks to finance**, the Programme will contribute, among other things, to:

- (vii) Better sustainable management of the environment to make it conducive to good productivity;
- (viii) Mitigating the degradation and even restoring natural resources;
- (ix) Strengthening a national disaster risk management and early warning system;
- (x) Raising awareness among those involved in agriculture and livestock farming of the interrelationships between their productivity, the environment and their living conditions;
- (xi) Mobilizing stakeholders and financial resources for sustainable use of the environment;
- (xii) Increasing the resilience of producers in target areas, etc. Among other things, it will contribute to
 - ✓ Increase in the area farmed in certain zones due to greater availability of water and all other forms of support (certified seeds, credit, etc.);
 - ✓ Improve the living conditions of rural populations through better access to water and agricultural and livestock services;
 - ✓ Sustainable management and restoration of natural resources and the environment;
 - ✓ Reducing the frequency and incidence of food risks in rural areas due to climatic hazards.
 - ✓ Combating deforestation and desertification;
 - ✓ Soil restoration and fertilisation;
 - ✓ contributing to water management.

Negative social impacts

The potential negative social impacts of the programme - particularly those linked to private land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement - will be circumscribed and time-limited because of sub-projects' relatively little need for land. In fact:

- ✓ The Social risks linked to land acquisition by expropriation are relatively minor since the majority of water dam development sub-projects would be located in undeveloped areas.
- ✓ Social tensions could also arise between the local population if foreign companies are

recruited to carry out the work.

- ✓ Risk of conflict due to inequitable allocation of developed plots and poor management of irrigation water. The allocation of plots could also increase vulnerability if women, particularly female heads of household, do not have access to developed plots.
- ✓ Some sub-projects could create health and safety risks for workers
- ✓ Use of child labour
- ✓ Risk of HIV contamination on worksites due to lack of information and awareness-raising

Positive social impact

By their very nature, planned activities should even have several advantages for beneficiary populations. Such advantages include, among other things:

- ✓ Improving people's social and economic living conditions.
- ✓ The implementation of strategically identified investments that increase the resilience of rural populations
- ✓ Increased agricultural and livestock yields and production, leading to improved food availability and household access to food, and improved household food security in the long term;
- ✓ Strengthening the role of women in household decision-making and their knowledge of agro-pastoral product processing and marketing channels;
- ✓ promotion of technologies that reduce the workload of men and women producers;

3- Policy, legal and institutional framework for environmental and social assessments in the country

3.1 The international and national environmental policy framework

African Development Bank Group: Integrated Safeguard System (ISS)

This document addresses emerging environmental and social development challenges as well as encourages greater transparency and accountability. The ISS has five operational safeguards (1) Environmental and Social Assessment that governs the process of determining a project's environmental and social category and the resulting environmental and social assessment requirements and grievance procedures. It also guides on categorization of projects in to four based on their predicted impacts. Operational safeguards 2-5 includes (2) Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation consolidates the policy commitments and requirements set out in the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement, and it incorporates refinements designed to improve the operational effectiveness of those requirements. (3) Biodiversity and ecosystem services safeguards used conserve biological diversity and promote the sustainable use of natural resources. (4) Pollution Prevention and Control, Hazardous Materials and Resource Efficiency includes pollution prevention and control, hazardous materials and resource efficiency. (5) Labour Conditions, Health and Safety safeguard establishes the Bank's requirements for concerning workers'

conditions, rights and protection from abuse or exploitation. It covers working conditions, workers' organizations, occupational health and safety, and avoidance of child or forced labour.

AfDB Eastern Africa Regional Integration Strategy Paper

The regional strategy paper articulates strategic priorities and a corresponding indicative operational program for the AfDB support to regional economic integration in Eastern Africa. It gives emphasis for the design of the Bank's new regional infrastructure projects in a way to have a greater gender-oriented focus; specific components targeting women and youth to be included in every project design. Give focus for Gender and age disaggregated indicators to be integrated in project results-based frame works. The projects also seek to support social facilities along the corridors tailored to meet the needs of women in cross-border traders.

IDDRSI strategy

IDDRSI advocates enhanced cooperation of all IGAD Member States on building resilience and sustainability with a focus on the vulnerable communities in the ASALs; focusing on managing risk. IDDRSI advocates for interventions against drought and related emergencies employ approaches that are pre-emptive, rather than reactive, holistic rather than independent, long- term instead of short-term and combining relief with development interventions. IDDRSI cross-border cooperation priority areas are natural resources management; market, trade, finance; production, livelihoods diversification; DRM; knowledge management and technology transfer; peace building, Conflict prevention and resolution coordination; institutional strengthening and partnerships; and human capital and social development.

Accession to International and Regional Conventions

Several conventions have been signed by the Republic of Djibouti in the field of environmental and natural resource management, in addition to its national regulatory and legislative framework, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)) and the Basel Convention on the Management of Hazardous Waste are the most relevant for the project. The list of these conventions can be found in APPENDIX 1.

Contribution to sustainable development goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The Republic of Djibouti signed up to the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015 with the aim of accelerating progress towards the main targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda. These objectives are in line with the priorities set out in the national SCAPE/2015-2019 plan and in the Regional Development Plans.

The National Urban Development Strategy (SNDU)

The SNDU (March 2012) The key strategic areas and the various actions selected align with the country's authorities' vision expressed through sectoral policy guidelines and the authorities' belief in considering cities as the territorial basis for development, ensuring that the capital

occupies a strategic position in the sub-regional dynamic. These areas take into account the country's current capabilities and the opportunities available for the Djibouti's cities to initiate a process of institutional, economic, and social renewal towards sustainability. The SNDU aims to achieve the following objectives: strengthening the urban framework so that cities can fulfil their role as drivers of regional development in line with their rural hinterland; enhancing conditions for local development and making territorial communities genuine development actors; promoting good urban governance; striving for sustainable cities; economic and social integration of residents in spontaneous neighbourhoods; improving the environment and the living environment, making the city more attractive.

National economic and social development policies and programmes

The Djiboutian Government has also developed an ambitious long-term program called Vision Djibouti 2035 (V.D.2035), which serves as the reference framework for defining government policies, strategies, and action programs in the areas of economic and social development, poverty reduction, and cooperation with technical and financial partners.

V.D.2035 is aligned with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is implemented through five-year operational plans, with the first one being the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion (2015-2019), which is currently being finalized. The strategic areas of the SCAPE are: (i) economic growth, competitiveness and the driving role of the private sector, (ii) human capital development, (iii) public governance and institutional capacity building, and (iv) regional development hubs and sustainable development.

The decentralisation policy of Djibouti

Law No. 139/AN/06/5e L of 4 February 2006, amending Law No. 174/AN/02/4e L of 7 July 2002, on decentralisation and the status of the regions, ratifies the division of the territory of the Republic of Djibouti into six authorities: five rural regions and a special status for Djibouti-ville (made up of three towns: Ras-Dika, Boulaos and Balbala).

Since 2006, five regions (Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Arta, Tadjourah and Obock) have been established as local authorities, headed by Regional Presidents. Almost all of these regions have developed Regional Development Plans (in 2009) and established Regional Development Coordination Committees and Local Development Committees.

Local authorities face many challenges: limited transfer of competencies; weak capacity and resources (most of the budget is allocated to the operation of the structures and salary payments); etc.

National Gender Policy (PNG, 2011-2021)

The PNG is structured around the following key strategic areas: (i) promoting gender awareness at family and community level; (ii) strengthening equitable access to basic social services for women, men and adolescents; (iii) equitable promotion of women's and men's access to economic resources; (iv) equitable strengthening of women's and men's rights in the process of participation in economic and political bodies; (v) strengthening national institutional capacity to implement the PNG.

Various other initiatives have also been taken to take account of gender aspects, although a number of difficulties have been observed in applying them.

3.2 National legal framework applicable to the project

Djibouti's environmental and social legislative framework is governed by a multitude of texts that must be complied with during the implementation of this project.

These regulations are listed in Table 2 below:

Table 1: Summary of regulatory provisions

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Core text</i>	<i>Content and application in the context of the Project</i>
National environmental and social legislation	<p>The Framework Law of 2000 and the Decree of 2001, which respectively lay down the principles enshrined in environmental law and the practical procedures to be followed for an appropriate environmental impact assessment of projects.</p> <p>The provisions ¹ of Law n°106/AN/00/4ème on the Environmental Framework Law establish the principle of the requirement for impact studies and environmental monitoring of all projects.</p>	<p>It sets out the objectives to which this requirement must contribute, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protecting the environment in such a way as to ensure the integrity of the factors that regenerate and conserve its components - Ensuring sustainable and equitable development between generations - Improving and maintaining people's quality of life - Restore degraded elements of the national natural and ecological heritage - Prevent any action that could have a significant negative impact by implementing specific environmental assessment and planning mechanisms - Stop any pollution or degradation, or at least limit its negative effects on the environment. <p><u>Also, in application of this law, all measures will have to be taken to manage pollution and nuisances likely to develop with the Project.</u></p>
Environmental impact assessment procedures in the Republic of Djibouti	<p>The annex to Decree no. 2001-0011/PR/MHUEAT setting out the environmental impact assessment procedure lists the list of operations for which an impact assessment is mandatory. Article 12 of the said decree specifies the content of the prior impact</p>	<p>As such, the impact study is an integral part of the studies required to develop a large-scale activity. The study must inform the authorities responsible for approving it about all the negative risks as well as the mitigation measures that the project promoter intends to undertake. To this end, the study must contain:</p>

¹ Articles 16, 33, 54 and 55 on environmental impact assessments and article 56 on environmental monitoring.

	assessment for any activity likely to have a negative impact on the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An analysis of the initial condition of the site and its natural, socio-economic and human environment, focusing in particular on the elements and natural resources likely to be affected by the project; - A prospective analysis of the likely impact of the project on the siting area and its immediate surroundings (direct, indirect, temporary, permanent and cumulative impact on the landscape, fauna, flora, air, soil, climate, natural resources and environments, health, social, cultural and economic impact, impact on the quality of life of residents, on public health and hygiene and on the amenity of neighbours as a result of noise, vibrations, odours, light emissions, etc.). - The measures that the promoter proposes to put in place to eliminate, mitigate, correct or compensate for harmful effects on the environment, with a presentation of the corresponding financial resources, - An estimate of the residual impacts envisaged after the implementation of corrective measures. Five copies of the impact study, together with a summary not exceeding 20 pages, must be submitted by the project owner or promoter to the Ministry responsible for the Environment. <p><i><u>The DEDD will have to ensure compliance with EIA legislation in the appraisal of the implementation of this Project, and the authorities in charge of environmental issues, in particular the DEDD, will have to be involved in the entire ESIA process for the Project.</u></i></p>
Transportation of hazardous goods	Decree n°2003-0212/PRE/MHUEAT	Article 4 of this decree categorizes hazardous goods into 9 classes.
Hygiene and Sanitation Regulations	Resolution no. 472 / 6th L of 24 May 1968, enforced by Order no. 879/SG/CD of 2 June 1968 on "Hygiene and Sanitation Regulations".	It lays down the rules that must be observed in terms of hygiene throughout the country, particularly with regard to public roads, housing, food, the disposal of water and waste, etc. The text addresses issues related to household waste, collection containers, as well as the prohibition of open burning on public roads. The text appears as a very vague summary that superficially addresses the issue of waste, without specifying the

		methods of management and treatment (including the environmental and health impacts), and even less so on the typology of waste. Given the date on which it was drafted (1966) and implemented (1968), this regulatory text is a clear illustration of the weakness of national regulations on hygiene and sanitation.
Waste management	Order no. 86-0744/PR/MINT of 16 June 1986 regulating waste disposal and the operation of the Douda landfill site	This decree stipulates, among other things, that toxic waste excluded from the Douda landfill must be deposited in a location determined by the District;
Use of loans	Law n°66/AN/94 of 7 December 1994 on the Mining Code	Sets the conditions for opening and operating quarries. It also sets out the rules for exploiting the resources, including safety aspects. <i><u>The provisions of this law will have to be respected by the companies in charge of the works by sourcing from authorised quarries in the Tadjourah and Ali Sabieh region.</u></i>
Protection of workers	Law n°133/AN/05/5ème of 26 January 2006 on the Labour Code.	It lays down rules on working conditions, in particular to protect the health and safety of workers, provide a medical service, guarantee a minimum wage and regulate working conditions.
Legislation on land, compensation and resettlement	<p>→ Law n°172/AN/91/2eL of 10 October 1991 regulating expropriation in the public interest</p> <p>→ Law n°171/AN/91/2eL of 10 October 1991 establishing and organising the public domain</p> <p>→ Law n°177/AN/91/2eL on the organisation of land ownership</p>	Any expropriation procedure must comply with the procedures laid down by the regulations.

4- Public consultations carried out during the preparation of the EMSF

Numerous consultations were held with country offices, IGAD and the AfDB during the definition of project components, feasibility studies and preparation of environmental and social safeguards documents for the Djibouti HoA programme. Conversations were held with programme implementers in the project regions regarding environmental protection and social safeguard issues during field missions.

The overall objective of the public consultations was to ensure the participation of local people and stakeholders in the project's action planning process. These included:

- (i) inform the public about the project and its activities;
- (ii) give the public and stakeholders the opportunity to express their views and opinions on the project;
- (iii) identify and gather the concerns (needs, expectations, fears, etc.) of the local population and stakeholders with regard to the project, and take their recommendations and suggestions into account.

As part of this ESMP, a series of meetings were held with representatives of the project's stakeholders with the aim of informing them, gathering their proposals and mobilising them around the project (DRLSP II) currently under appraisal. These meetings were structured at three levels;

- ✓ ***Heads of ministerial departments and attached directorates.*** These meetings took place at the start of the consultation, i.e. in February and March 2021. These were consultation meetings with the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Livestock and Fisheries in charge of hydraulic resources and the directors and project managers of his department. During this period, the consultants met with senior officials from the Ministries of Finance, Social Affairs, the Djibouti Social Development Agency, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, and the Ministry of Women and the Family, among others.
- ✓ ***Heads of the interior regions.*** The consultants responsible for appraising the project met with the presidents of the regional councils and the prefects. The mission had fruitful discussions with the regional authorities. It was able to gather the concerns and actions proposed by regional authorities to increase the resilience of rural populations affected by the effects of climate change. These meetings took place in the offices of the regional councils and those of the prefectures.
- ✓ ***Project beneficiaries (DRLSP II).*** Field visits were carried out by the consultants in the various localities of the Project areas. These field visits took place in the first week of July 2021. The purpose of the visits was to see the project sites and also to talk to the cooperatives, village committees and beneficiaries. During the meetings, the consultants were able to meet beneficiaries from five inland regions. This was an opportunity to discuss and note the needs expressed by these populations. Most of the community's grievances were related to water, livestock, drainage methods, equipment, and capacity building both in terms of agro-pastoral production (crop techniques) and the functioning of rural organizations. They also expressed their commitment to actively participate in the project's implementation in order to sustain its benefits.

In conclusion, the population is eager to see this project come to fruition quickly. They also hope that once the activities have been carried out, living standards in their localities will improve.

The proposed project was conceptualized based on the main conclusions of these initial consultations. The proposed interventions will be discussed at the feedback workshop to be organised by the Project Management Unit at the Ministry of Agriculture.

5- Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan

5.1 Generic environmental and social management measures

The DRSLP II project is pre-classified as Environment Category 2 at regional level. Final Project categorization for Djibouti Component will be determined when feasibility studies are concluded, site specific projects are designed, and project component activities that will lead to outcomes properly and adequately presented. When identifying the main risks, appropriate mitigation measures should be applied depending on the specific situation of each project site. The list of generic environmental and social (E&S) impact mitigation measures includes:

1. The destruction of natural habitats should be avoided as far as possible. The sites to be developed must be chosen outside ecologically sensitive areas such as protected natural areas and classified forests.
2. - No construction should be undertaken until the Project Affected Persons (PAP) are compensated for their losses and have received their resettlement rights,
3. - The landfill site will be chosen near the works, to receive the residues from the excavation and site work and its development will be carried out in an approved and controlled manner. A waste storage and management system must be put in place in accordance with the regulations in force.
4. To mitigate dust emissions, the construction area should be fenced to reduce the effect of dust on surrounding populations, scarves should be folded correctly to minimize dust emissions to the public; sprinkle soil surfaces with water to reduce dust levels; Construction trucks transporting materials to the site, delivering sand and cement to the site must be covered to prevent dust emissions into surrounding areas; masks should be provided to all personnel in areas prone to dust emissions during construction; piles of excavated soil should be closed / covered / watered in dry or windy weather to reduce dust emissions and drivers of construction vehicles must be educated in order to limit their speed to reduce dust levels.
5. Avoid disrupting the ecological flow of watercourses. Sites must be selected using a catchment approach. This ensures that all water needs, including those of ecosystems, are taken into account.
6. Social risks linked to the influx of labour and gender-based violence (GBV) /Provision of cultural awareness training for workers regarding engagement with the local community; supply of local labour; Provision of drug prevention and management programs; implementation of the education program on HIV / AIDS, COVID-19 and education on disease transmission; mandatory and regular training for workers on legal behaviour required in the host community and the legal consequences for non-compliance with laws and provision of casual employment for both men and women throughout the implementation cycle/.
7. To correct the negative effects of the project on flora and fauna, the recommended measures consist of (i) carrying out a floristic inventory at each site before work starts to indicate the species and number of individuals to be felled, and the area to be cleared, and (ii) supporting

the creation of a new protected area to compensate for the same type of biodiversity that will be lost. The project could also contribute to the Government's efforts to create national parks.

8. Set up an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programme on themes dealing with the prevention of water-borne diseases, nuisances caused by water-borne vectors and which could result from the project's activities, and contagious diseases (AIDS and others), and (ii) two aspects of control at the same time, namely a preventive approach and a curative approach to water-borne diseases.

These proposed environmental guidelines for site selection will make it possible to avoid land conflicts, the destruction of natural habitats and the creation of conditions that disrupt the ecological flow of watercourses.

Table 2: ESMP framework

Project phase	Anticipated Environmental and Social Impacts	Mitigation measures	Monitoring indicators	Responsible institutions	Cost Estimates USD/Source of Funds
<i>Sub-component 1.1 Development of climate-resilient infrastructures</i>					
Preparatory phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improper site selection for camp site and west disposal. -Lack of awareness lead to social conflict, -Employment may lead to conflicts with local communities, -Storage of materials, circulation of machinery. -Risk of non-respect for the integrity of cultural sites (risk of borrowing materials or depositing materials in these sites) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of relevant authorities at all locations, - Careful site selection and siting of all project components, with advice from biodiversity authorities/wildlife specialists and other, - Good construction site “housekeeping” and management procedures (including site access), - Demarcation and avoidance of areas of conservation interest (high value species, feeding or breeding sites, migration routes, etc.) where possible, - Staff training and awareness raising in communities, - Development of an Employment Plan, with clear employment requirements and procedures for the construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Compliance with laws and regulations, - Environmental and social awareness, 	MAEM-RH /UGP	USD 10,000 (construction costs)

		and operational/maintenance workforce,			
Construction phase	<p>-Generation of wastes/emissions, pollution of soils and water.</p> <p>- Loss, degradation or fragmentation of protected or ecologically sensitive areas (e.g. wetlands, migration routes), and other areas of conservation interest, and degradation following poorly managed rehabilitation.</p> <p>- Impacts on habitats and species from habitat alteration and</p> <p>degradation (e.g. from reduction in water supply, changes in water flow and drainage, soil erosion, pollution of water, soils or air, introduction of invasive species).</p> <p>- Earthworks and clearance may lead to loss of plant species and habitats.</p> <p>- Potential for adverse effects if expectations not met and community relations</p> <p>- Affects to cultural heritage sites by construction activities well managed,</p> <p>- Poor construction management practices may lead to adverse effects on safety, human health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>establishment of buffer zones around conservation areas, watercourses, and other locations identified as ecologically</p> <p>sensitive and avoidance or minimization of activity within these zones.</p> <p>- Rehabilitation of cleared areas with native species, and ecosystem</p> <p>restoration in habitats of conservation value, using specialist advice and input so as to maintain the integrity of the habitat, backed up by a long-term monitoring program and corrective actions as</p> <p>necessary.</p> <p>- Restrictions on access to all temporary access roads, and their removal after construction,</p> <p>- Staff training and awareness raising in communities,</p> <p>- Development of transparent and culturally appropriate</p>	<p>- Loss of vegetation,</p> <p>- Land degradation</p> <p>- Compliance with laws and regulations,</p> <p>- Water quality in communities meets international standards,</p> <p>- Proper waste management practices related to construction works,</p> <p>- Land restoration</p> <p>- revegetation after construction and or rehabilitation work,</p> <p>- Solid waste separation and recycling/disposal measures adopted in camp settlements</p> <p>- Compliance with the Environmental Guidelines for Contractor,</p>	MAEM-RH/UGP/Construction company	80 000 (project construction costs)

	<p>- Occurrence of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, COVID-19 and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).</p> <p>- Real or perceived disruption to normal community life, through the physical presence of a workforce; in particular, potential for conflicts to occur over water use,</p>	<p>communication with communities</p> <p>An Employment Plan, with clear employment requirements, and procedures for the construction and operational /maintenance workforce,</p> <p>- Fair and transparent hiring and staff management procedures,</p> <p>- Training and awareness raising and Implementation of a health management for workforce and their dependents on HIV/AIDS and other STDs, and communicable diseases; health awareness raising campaigns for communities on similar topics,</p> <p>-Facilitate programs/measures to ensure appropriate sanitary and medical facilities are available,</p> <p>- Implement environmental management measures for vector control,</p>	<p>- Number of people resettled</p> <p>- Environmental and social awareness,</p> <p>- Effect of program implementation on local household economies. Number of farmers applying soil conservation measures</p>		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of a Grievance Procedure; - Ensure the participation and benefit of marginalized and vulnerable part of the communities (poor, landless, minority groups, women, old and youth) throughout and after the project. 			
Operation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Generation of wastes/emissions, pollution of soils and water. - Potential for adverse effects if expectations not met and community relations are not well managed. - Runoff from grazing areas and land used for growing feed (containing fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides etc.). - Impacts on habitats and species from habitat alteration and degradation (e.g. from reduction in water supply, changes in water flow and drainage, soil erosion, pollution of water, soils introduction of invasive species). - Earthworks and clearance may lead to loss of plant species and habitats - Water borne and water related diseases, especially those associated with water dwelling disease vectors (new areas of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Avoid contamination of livestock drinking water -Proper waste management, following established standards -Adequate storage of products and waste (waterproof storage); -Disposal of waste to authorized public landfills -Avoiding the use of prohibited chemical inputs -Promote the use of organic fertilizers Regular preventative maintenance of all system components to ensure minimal wastage of water, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of vegetation, - Land degradation - Water quality in communities meets international standards, - Proper waste management, - Land restoration - Revegetation after construction and or rehabilitation works, - Pest management practices by communities, - Best practices in the implementation of program activities, 	MAEM-RH/INSP/PMU	150,000 (construction costs)

	standing water created) or poor sanitary conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wherever feasible, establishment of buffer zones around conservation areas, watercourses, and other locations identified as ecologically sensitive, and avoidance or minimization of activity within these zones - Invasive Species Management Plan, which should be developed and implemented in consultation with authorities, and align with national strategic plan, - Staff training and awareness raising in communities, - Clearance of invasive species during routine maintenance of water storage and distribution systems (eradication by utilization). - Implementation of a Grievance Procedure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental and social awareness, - Effect of program implementation on local household economies 		
Sub-component 1.2: Supporting sustainable management of agro-pastoral land					
Preparation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improper site selection for camp site and west disposal. -Lack of awareness lead to social conflict, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of relevant authorities at all locations, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Compliance with laws and regulations, - Environmental and social awareness, 	MAEM-RH /UGP	USD 10,000 (construction costs)

	<p>-Employment may lead to conflicts with local communities,</p> <p>-Storage of materials, circulation of machinery.</p> <p>-Risk of non-respect for the integrity of cultural sites (risk of borrowing materials or depositing materials in these sites)</p>	<p>- Careful site selection and siting of all project components, with advice from biodiversity authorities/wildlife specialists and other,</p> <p>- Good construction site “housekeeping” and management procedures (including site access),</p> <p>- Demarcation and avoidance of areas of conservation interest (high value species, feeding or breeding sites, migration routes, etc.) where possible,</p> <p>- Staff training and awareness raising in communities,</p> <p>- Development of an Employment Plan, with clear employment requirements and procedures for the construction and operational/maintenance workforce.</p>			
Construction phase	<p>- Noise and vibration</p> <p>Noise and vibration from equipment, traffic and activities during Bush clearing and rehabilitation at worksites and associated facilities, may disturb sensitive noise receptors (human, Wildlife and fauna</p>	<p>- Minimization soil disturbance with revegetation as soon as feasible, with native species,</p> <p>- Retention of topsoil for restoration (including tilling and</p>	<p>- Loss of vegetation,</p> <p>- Land degradation</p> <p>- Compliance with laws and regulations,</p> <p>- Proper waste management practices</p>	MAEM-RH/PMU/ contractor, national to community level stakeholders	Cost of the Project

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss, fragmentation and degradation of habitat, and severance of animal migration routes and pathways, - Soils erosion from loose soils; Loss of vegetation from site clearance. - Potential spread of disease in livestock and humans. - Creation of borrow pits; May trigger some impacts on physical cultural resources such as graves amongst others; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> revegetation) as soon as practicable, - Rehabilitation of cleared areas with native species, and ecosystem restoration in habitats of conservation value, using specialist advice and input, backed up by a long-term monitoring program and corrective actions as necessary, - Implementation of a Grievance Procedure, - Restoration and enhance ecosystem functions and services, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> related to construction works, - Land restoration - revegetation and or rehabilitation works, 		
Operation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Generation of wastes/emissions, pollution of soils and water. - Potential for adverse effects if expectations not met and community relations are not well managed. - Runoff from grazing areas and land used for growing feed (containing fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides etc.). - Impacts on habitats and species from habitat alteration and degradation (e.g., from reduction in water supply, changes in water flow and drainage, soil erosion, pollution of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Avoid contamination of livestock drinking water -Proper waste management, following established standards -Adequate storage of products and waste (waterproof storage); -Disposal of waste to authorized public landfills -Avoiding the use of prohibited chemical inputs -Promote the use of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of vegetation, - Land degradation - Water quality in communities meets international standards, - Proper waste management, - Land restoration - Revegetation after construction and or rehabilitation works, 	MAEM-RH/INSP/PMU	150,000 (construction costs)

	<p>water, soils introduction of invasive species).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earthworks and clearance may lead to loss of plant species and habitats - Water borne and water related diseases, especially those associated with water dwelling disease vectors (new areas of standing water created) or poor sanitary conditions. 	<p>organic fertilizers</p> <p>Regular preventative maintenance of all system components to ensure minimal wastage of water,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wherever feasible, establishment of buffer zones around conservation areas, watercourses, and other locations identified as ecologically sensitive, and avoidance or minimization of activity <p>within these zones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invasive Species Management Plan, which should be developed and implemented in consultation with authorities, and align with national strategic plan, - Staff training and awareness raising in communities, - Clearance of invasive species during routine maintenance of water storage and distribution systems (eradication by utilization). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pest management practices by communities, - Best practices in the implementation of program activities, - Environmental and social awareness, - Effect of program implementation on local household economies 		
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		- Implementation of a Grievance Procedure			
Sub-component financing and markets	2.1:	Facilitating	access	to	advisory services,
Preparation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improper site selection for camp site and west disposal. -Lack of awareness lead to social conflict, -Employment may lead to conflicts with local communities, -Storage of materials, circulation of machinery. -Risk of non-respect for the integrity of cultural sites (risk of borrowing materials or depositing materials in these sites) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of relevant authorities at all locations, - Careful site selection and siting of all project components, with advice from biodiversity authorities/wildlife specialists and other, - Good construction site “housekeeping” and management procedures (including site access), - Demarcation and avoidance of areas of conservation interest (high value species, feeding or breeding sites, migration routes, etc.) where possible, - Staff training and awareness raising in communities, - Development of an Employment Plan, with clear employment requirements and procedures for the construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Compliance with laws and regulations, - Environmental and social awareness, 	MAEM-RH /UGP	USD 10,000 (construction costs)

		and operational/maintenance workforce,			
Construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise and vibration <p>Noise and vibration from equipment, traffic and activities during Bush clearing and rehabilitation at worksites and associated facilities, may disturb sensitive noise receptors (human, Wildlife and fauna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss, fragmentation and degradation of habitat, and severance of animal migration routes and pathways, - Soils erosion from loose soils; Loss of vegetation from site clearance. - Potential spread of disease in livestock and humans. - Creation of borrow pits; May trigger some impacts on physical cultural resources such as graves amongst others ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimization soil disturbance with revegetation as soon as feasible, with native species, - Retention of topsoil for restoration (including tilling and revegetation) as soon as practicable, - Rehabilitation of cleared areas with native species, and ecosystem restoration in habitats of conservation value, using specialist advice and input, backed up by a long-term monitoring program and corrective actions as necessary, - Implementation of a Grievance Procedure, - Restoration and enhance ecosystem functions and services, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of vegetation, - Land degradation - Compliance with laws and regulations, - Proper waste management practices related to construction works, - Land restoration - revegetation and or rehabilitation works, 	MAEM-RH/PMU/ contractor, national to community level stakeholders	Cost of the Project
Operation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Generation of wastes/emissions, pollution of soils and water. - Potential for adverse effects if expectations not met and community relations are not well managed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Avoid contamination of livestock drinking water -Proper waste management, following established standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of vegetation, - Land degradation - Water quality in communities meets international standards, 	MAEM- RH/INSP/PMU	150,000 (construction costs)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Runoff from grazing areas and land used for growing feed <p>(containing fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts on habitats and species from habitat alteration and degradation (e.g. from reduction in water supply, changes in water flow and drainage, soil erosion, pollution of water, soils introduction of invasive species). - Earthworks and clearance may lead to loss of plant species and habitats - Water borne and water related diseases, especially those associated with water dwelling disease vectors (new areas of standing water created) or poor sanitary conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate storage of products and waste (waterproof storage); -Disposal of waste to authorized public landfills -Avoiding the use of prohibited chemical inputs -Promote the use of organic fertilizers <p>Regular preventative maintenance of all system components to ensure minimal wastage of water,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wherever feasible, establishment of buffer zones around conservation areas, watercourses, and other locations identified as ecologically sensitive, and avoidance or minimization of activity within these zones - Invasive Species Management Plan, which should be developed and implemented in consultation with authorities, and align with national strategic plan, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper waste management, - Land restoration - Revegetation after construction and or rehabilitation works, - Pest management practices by communities, - Best practices in the implementation of program activities, - Environmental and social awareness, - Effect of program implementation on local household economies 		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff training and awareness raising in communities, - Clearance of invasive species during routine maintenance of water storage and distribution systems (eradication by utilization). - Implementation of a Grievance Procedure 			
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5.2 Environmental and social management procedure for sub-projects

In the Program framework, all sub-projects submitted for African Development Bank financing will have to be reviewed using appropriate screening instruments (see Box 1 below). Environmental and social diagnostics will be conducted for each project to determine the type of planning tool required based on the scope and importance of environmental and social impacts.

All sub-projects submitted as part of the project must be analysed using a screening sheet. This sheet (administered by an environmental expert), depending on the very nature of the sub-project, will make it possible to define the levels of environmental and social risks and impacts of each project, as well as the type of management instrument required, i.e.:

For projects with a *moderate* social and environmental impact, an

Initial Environmental Analysis (IEA) will be conducted by each sub-project developer:

The Initial Environmental Analysis (IEA) is an inventory of the project's environmental situation. It identifies the significant impacts associated with the project's activities. This tool is used to determine how to identify the environmental impacts of the project and how to comply with environmental regulations.

It involves :

List project activities

Identify applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Analyse the sensitivity of the site: local residents, fauna, flora, meteorological and geological data, etc.

Drawing up an inventory of environmental aspects, i.e. activities, products or services likely to interact with the environment, taking into account the project cycle.

Identify environmental impacts, i.e. changes to the environment resulting from activities (water, air, soil, noise, etc.) ...

A checklist is attached in **appendix 2** to help you apply this tool.

For projects with a *moderate* impact, an ESIA accompanied by an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be conducted.

(See **Appendix 3 and 4**),

Finally, for other projects where the environmental and social risk is *low*, simple Environmental and Social Information Sheets (ESIS) will have to be prepared (in accordance with existing national provisions).

It is essential that *the tender documents and specifications of* the contractors responsible for the works contain all the technical arrangements and mitigation measures planned, as well as

a monitoring and control system that complies with the current standards (including the safety of workers and local populations). (*See appendix 6: environmental and social clauses to be included in tender documents and specifications*).

All ESMPs prepared for *moderate risk projects* will be subject to appropriate public disclosure.

Local beneficiaries must be informed of the commitments contained in these instruments and have access to a ***Grievance Redress Mechanism in the*** event of non-compliance with these commitments. The structure in charge of implementing the programme or the programme coordination unit will be responsible for implementing this mechanism, as part of a more comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and control system.

List of environmental and social selection and review criteria

The absence of significant negative environmental and social effects associated with interventions under the Programme is mainly due to the following considerations:

The nature of the Programme designed excludes, as a matter of principle, any investment involving major environmental and social risks, i.e. activities classified as high risk. Thus, in accordance with this policy, the Programme will exclude any activity posing a potentially high environmental and social risk, in other words, with diverse, varied, irreversible and unprecedented negative impacts. Therefore, any sub-project pertaining to the following will be deemed ineligible:

1. Construction or rehabilitation of works that would require a significant displacement of people or the acquisition of land, or the demolition of individual houses or significant restrictions on access to economic resources.
2. Construction or rehabilitation of works that could exacerbate existing social conflicts of a land nature.
3. Structures/works that could have an irreversible impact on physical cultural resources of an archaeological or historical nature.
4. Work in areas classed as biological or ecological interest sites.
5. The footprints of the projected structures are likely to have a relatively limited spatial extent and mostly fit within the existing right-of-way.

Conditions of non-exclusion:

- ✓ The various developments planned under the Program will be identified following detailed pre-project studies that take into account social, economic, and environmental parameters.
- ✓ Infrastructure developments are limited in scale and involve excavation work of limited depth and surface area, generally with little or no destabilisation of the subsoil;
- ✓ Most sub-projects will be implanted in the State or municipal public domain; expropriation for cause of public utility will not be applied in the context of this Program except under exceptional circumstances;

- ✓ Due to the nature of planned activities, specific vulnerable groups should not suffer any harm because of the Programme.
- ✓ The various measures advocated for identification (screening), impact mitigation and monitoring are known, controllable and efficient, both during the construction work phase and during program operations. They correspond to measures applied to worksite monitoring and they will be included in requirement specifications of

procurement agencies; implementation monitoring is performed using tools (tracking forms).

There are institutions with the capacity to manage environmental and social impacts. and they are equipped with good practices, environmental management and risk assessment standards and techniques, as well as a clear and complete legal framework.

5.3 Public consultation plan through the project life cycle

The project will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design.

The project will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, special consideration should be given to stakeholders that may be disadvantaged or vulnerable.

The public must have access to information about the project, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation.

In this respect, the project documents (PAD) and the ESMF will be used to define the type of information the public needs, particularly in relation to the potential environmental and social risks of the project and the mitigation measures to be implemented. These documents will be available in digital form (on the project website). Information will be disseminated in French and in a manner adapted to local languages. The specific needs of groups that the project may affect differently or disproportionately, as well as groups of the population with particular information needs (such as disabled individuals, illiterate individuals, women and men, those who travel regularly, or those who are hard to reach), will be taken into account.

Table 3 : Information dissemination schedule

<i>Project stage</i>	<i>Consultation themes</i>	<i>Methods used</i>	<i>Schedule</i>	<i>Target audience</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
Project design phase	-Project information	- Public consultation meetings	Before the project is validated	Project coordination authorities Internal	-The project coordinating authorities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presentation of the various safeguard documents prepared (EMSF, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correspondence, official meetings; -Poster on the community notice board -Project leaflets Informal meetings 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stakeholders (project steering committee, project technical committee, external stakeholders and vulnerable groups) -beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project Management Unit
Project implementation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and awareness of the project, including: Information and awareness-raising on -the environmental and social impacts of the project -Raising awareness of HIV, COVID 19... -MGP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Local radio (RTD), print media (La Nation) and TV (RTD) Social media, -Website, Community notice board, -Project leaflets, formal and informal meetings. -Public meeting Report 	Before the project starts and throughout the project until completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Media – - Construction company -beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The project coordinating authorities -Project Management Unit -Environmental specialist -Social specialist
Operation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and awareness of the project, including: -Raising awareness of HIV, COVID 19... -MGP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Local radio (RTD), print media (La Nation) and TV (RTD) Social media, -Website, Community notice board, -Project leaflets, formal and informal meetings. -Meeting 	Until the end of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project Management Unit

5.4 Specific capacity building

During our meetings with project stakeholders, we discussed knowledge of Environmental and Social Assessment, the various SEA instruments, and national and AfDB environmental provisions regarding capacity building needs. We note that this knowledge varies not only from one structure to another, but also within the same structure, people do not have the same knowledge of the SEA process and its different instruments. The same applies to the environmental and social requirements of Djibouti and the AfDB.

Given that the PMU does not have an environmental or social specialist to manage SES issues internally, the project must help through a capacity-building plan:

Technical capacity building

- 1) Design and operationalization of Grievances Redress Mechanisms.
- 2) COVID prevention for program stakeholders.
- 3) Development of a Manual of good environmental practices and safety standards for the program stakeholders.
- 4) Training on environmental and social safeguards, Environmental and Social Assessment Tools (Environmental and Social Impact Studies, Environmental and Social Management Plan, Environmental Audit, etc.) to actors who are responsible for ensuring the integration of the environmental and social safeguards of sub-projects (ESS expert, Monitoring and evaluation expert, Procurement expert, etc.).
- 5) Training on prevention and management of cross border conflict using customary and forma laws and traditional institutions in pastoral and agro pastoral areas.
- 6) Gender mainstreaming in HoA program.
- 7) Cross border conflict management

Institutional strengthening measures

1 Recruit an environmental and social safeguard specialist for the PMU and appointment of Safeguard focal person for each program implementing locality that will report to the project coordinator and regional safeguard specialist.

The safeguard specialist tasks will include

- Assist in environmental and social screening task
- Choice of mitigation measures
- Preparation of the draft ToR for sub-projects requiring separate ESIA
- Assist in the recruitment of qualified consultants to carry out EISA

- Sharing of HoA safeguards activities and reports to appropriate institutions
- Conduct of environmental and social monitoring and learning for the program
- Organize capacity building training and experience sharing on environmental and social safeguards tools to program implementation staffs and relevant stakeholders.

3. Mainstreaming environmental and social management into HoA program to integrate the tools and recommendations of the safeguard documents into the manuals and management procedures and in the preparation of program and sub-project budget. This would strengthen inclusion of legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks in HoA management and support procedures.

4 Updating the ESMF (program, schedule and budget): At national and regional level

5 Organizing ESMF best practice and lesson sharing with stakeholders as well as with other projects implemented by the public and NGO in similar thematic and context. Since program safeguards is an emerging subject that could be developed further with creating and attending experience sharing process among different institutions to ensure the restitution, sharing and dissemination of the ESMF to the various stakeholders; have a common understanding of the recommendations of the ESMF; better clarify the institutional arrangements and the responsibilities of each actor; to agree on the methods and tools for applying the ESMF; and identify and propose all decisions, measures or reforms that could facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the ESMF.

6 Adoption by the project of the Codes of conduct and action plan for the implementation of Environmental and social, health and safety (ESHS) and occupational health and safety (OHS) standards and the prevention of violence based on gender (GBV) and violence against children (VAC). This measure involves getting the project to adopt a set of key definitions, codes of conduct and guidelines in order to: (i) clearly define the obligations of all project staff (including subcontractors and labourers) concerning the implementation of environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) and occupational health and safety (OHS) standards; and (ii) to help prevent, identify and combat GBV and VAC on the site and in neighbouring communities. The application of these Codes of Conduct will make it possible to ensure that the project meets its objectives in terms of ESHS and OHS standards, as well as to prevent and / or mitigate the risks of GBV and VAC on the project site and in the local communities. The people working in the project must adopt these Codes of Conduct which aims to: - Raise awareness among staff operating in the project of ESHS and OHS expectations; and - Create awareness about GBV and VAC, and: - Create a consensus on the fact that such acts have no place in the project; and Establish a protocol to identify incidents of GBV and VAC; and to proactively manage to such incidents.

5.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Project implementation may be a source of grievance. Grievance may be during construction, compensation, payment modality, pollution, resource use conflict etc. Grievance related exercise include questions, requests for information, or general perceptions that may or may

not be related to a specific impact or incident. If not addressed to the satisfaction of the person or group sensed it, concerns may well become complaints, and will lead to a loss in the projects to operate or failure for successful delivery of the intended development goal of the project.

There is a need for clear standard procedure and plan of how to register (how, where, and when) grievance. This GRM shall be disseminated within the project implementation level with focuses to communities where for concerns/grievances of the program are expected to be presented due its size of the proposed intervention and site specificity of the activities. When affected or concerned persons present their grievance, they expect to be heard and taken seriously. In particular, safeguard experts or focal persons are required to inform the project GRM system and provide adequate information to people that they can voice their grievances without fear of any perceived retaliation. The received complaint has to be documented in writing using a

standard format containing specific time plan for resolving conflict/complaint. After registration using standard format it should be examined; investigated and remedial actions shall be taken (see Appendix 7).

GRM procedure

- 1 The affected or concerned person files his/her grievance, relating to any issue associated with the DRSLP II (HOA) activities in writing or phone to the focal person.
- 2 If the concerned person is unable to write, the safeguard or focal person will assist on write the note on the aggrieved person's behalf.
- 3 Any grievances reported should be documented.
- 4 At the local level, the administrators will play a key role in managing complaints and disputes
6. grievance registration form should contain a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, date for the complaint reported; date the grievance logged; date of proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate), the date the complaint was closed out and the date response was sent to complainant.
- 9 The response to resolve for any grievance logged depend on magnitude of the issue to be addressed but in generality it should be addressed within shortest time three weeks as maximum time for cases need decision at regional or federal level and every grievance shall be solved with compliant satisfaction.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism will primarily rely on existing local practices that have proven to be effective. Public consultations have shown that local people prefer conciliation with customary leaders (village and canton chiefs) to legal proceedings. For example, the vast majority of land disputes are settled amicably at local level.

Djibouti does not have a Grievance Redress Mechanism that meets the requirements of SO1.

However, there is a standard Grievance Redress Mechanism used in all projects. This mechanism is as follows:

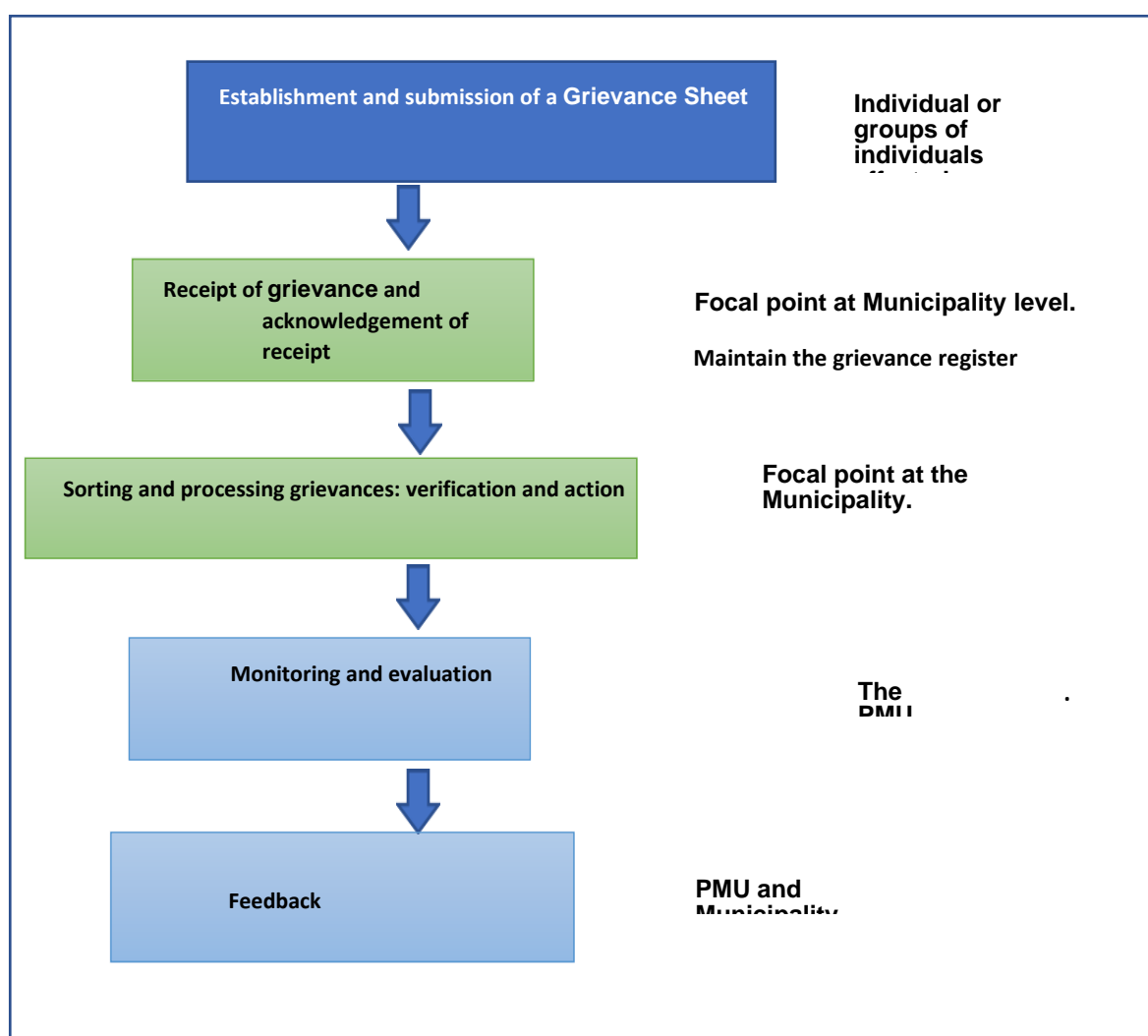
Gathering, processing and resolving grievances

For collecting grievances, a dedicated logbook will be made available to the public at all times in each municipality affected by the project activities. Public awareness about the availability of these logs in the logbook will be conducted, particularly by specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in this field.

Resolution mechanisms

The following mechanisms are available to resolve disputes amicably:

Grievance Redress and Resolution Mechanism



a) Preparing a Grievance Sheet (see example in Appendix 7)

Any person or group of people wishing to report a breach is required to fill in a grievance form. The lack of telephone network coverage means that this method cannot be used. The only way to lodge a grievance is therefore in writing. Appropriate support will be provided by municipal bodies to those who cannot read and write and who wish to do so.

These sheets are available in each municipality and on the project website. Grievance sheets can be submitted:

- To the Municipality;
- Via the project, regional and/or local websites (if available);
- At the PMU office;
- Through a dedicated e-mail address.

b) Receipt of grievance sheets

The documentation and archive manager of the PMU is responsible for centralizing external grievance sheets, assigning a unique identifier to each received grievance, and archiving the grievance sheets following a specific logic.

The documentation manager forwards a copy of the grievance sheets to the PMU manager and the municipal focal point.

c) Processing grievances

Depending on the nature, severity, and scope of the received grievance, the municipal official may decide to directly intervene, in collaboration with the municipal bodies, in the process of addressing the grievance or may forward the grievance to the relevant technical department. As a last resort, the grievance may be brought to the attention of the PMU coordinator and legal affairs.

d) Quarterly grievances report

Each quarter, a summary report on the processing of grievances (see example in Annex 5) is prepared by the PMU. The report provides information on the following

- Number of grievances registered during the period
- Summary of types of grievance
- Number of grievances handled within xx days
- Number of grievances not handled within xx days (explanations)

The report will be published on the Project's website and on those of the municipality (if any).

Summary tables will be posted quarterly at the municipality and at the PMU.

e) Validation of grievances processing

On a monthly basis, the Project Steering Committee approves or rejects decisions regarding the processing of grievances (based on reports and, in some cases, direct observations).

5.6 EMSF monitoring and indicators

Monitoring is a key component of the ESMF during the Project implementation. Monitoring will be done by PMU at all level. The program environmental and social monitoring mission will be used to verify and assess the effectiveness, efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of the environmental and social mitigation measures under ESMF and prospective subprojects. Environmental and social monitoring used to tune and regulating the sub-project impact predictions; prevention, mitigation and compensation measures are relevant to sub-projects; international and national environmental and social regulations and standards are respected. Environmental monitoring shall be carried out as part of the overall monitoring system for project activities using environmental and social indicators. The environmental and

social monitoring will be done by the program ESS expert at national and regional PMU and the inputs will be aggregated in the overall program monitoring and evaluation process.

Monitoring indicators

Monitoring indicators developed for the program ESMF and sub-project indicators from prospective ESIA will help in the implementation of mitigation measures, monitoring and evaluation of the program and sub-projects in order to assess the effectiveness of its activities. These indicators will be regularly monitored during the setting up and progress of the sub-projects and will be incorporated into the project monitoring system

Table 4: ESMF Indicators

Measures	Areas of intervention	Indicators	Schedule
Technical measures	Recruitment of the Environmental and social safeguards expert	Recruitment report	First quarter of the first year of HoA implementation
	Environmental selection (Screening) of the activities of different under-project projects	Number of sub-projects passed through screening	starting from Second quarter of the first year
	ESIA for Sub-projects subjected for the assessment	Number of ESIA recommended during screening and number of ESIA performed	before the start of the sub-projects recommended for ESIA
Monitoring and evaluation	safeguard Inspection and monitoring	Number of monitoring mission done	Quarterly per year
Training	training on environmental and social safeguards, evaluation and monitoring of sub-projects	Number of Training, Number of Trainee and Trainee Types	during the first three years
Safeguards Sensitization	Sensitization and advocacy on the environmental and social safeguards and best practices	number of sessions organized, number and profile of people participated	first year and last year

	Dissemination of ESMF and Safeguard guides to stakeholders	Number of Reports Dispatched, Number of stakeholders received the documents	throughout the project cycle
GRM	Implementation and Grievance redress mechanism	Availability of GRM database at PMU, Presence of GRM structure at sub-project level, Number of complaints received / number of complaints processed and closed	Throughout the project cycle

5.7 Institutional arrangements and roles and responsibilities for implementing the EMSF

At the institutional level, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) is responsible at government level for managing environmental issues. In conducting and monitoring ESIA procedures in Djibouti, the Ministry relies on the Environment and Sustainable Development Directorate (DEDD), which is the structure responsible for implementing the environmental assessment policy. This department is responsible for:

- (i) Preparing and implementing environmental policy
- (ii) Coordinating the implementation of government policy on the environment and monitoring its implementation;
- (iii) To ensure the participation of public and private services and associations involved in environmental management;
- (iv) Ensuring compliance with the rules of good management and with national and international standards where these apply, and ensuring that the environment is integrated into economic activities through the environmental impact assessment procedure;
- (v) take legal action against any natural or legal person responsible for pollution or environmental degradation. The DEDD provides technical support to other ministerial departments, particularly with regard to the review and approval of TORs and ESIA's drawn up by those departments.

The implementing body for the project is the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea, in charge of Halieutic Resources. Within this ministerial department, the following directorates will be involved in the project: The Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry (for support to agricultural production); the Directorate of Major Works (for the construction of agricultural facilities and mini-dams) and the Directorate of Rural Hydraulics (for boreholes and wells in rural areas). Despite the presence of agronomists, phytosanitary specialists, hydraulic engineers and hydrogeologists, these structures do not have experts in environmental and social safeguards.

It is recommended that the Ministry of Health, through the INSPD, be involved in the project in order to:

- Contribute to monitoring the state of health and well-being of the population and its determinants,
- Ensuring health safety, particularly in all matters relating to water, but also to COVID 19.

At local level, the regional prefectures and sub-prefectures act as an interface between the State and local authorities. The prefecture is involved in prior authorisations, in particular those concerning the opening and operation of loans during the works. With extensive experience in awareness-raising, they will play a major role, particularly by participating in the

implementation of the project, for social engineering operations through consultations (social mobilisation, advocacy, information and awareness-raising, conflict management, etc.).

Table 5 : Institutional arrangements and roles and responsibilities for implementing the EMSF

	Stages/Activities	Responsibility	Support/ Collaboration	Service provider
	Identification of the location/site and main technical characteristics of the sub-project	Project coordinating authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authority -beneficiaries 	
	Environmental selection and determination of the type of specific safeguard instrument (ESIA, RAP, IPP, E&S Audit, AS, etc.)	PMU Environmental and Social Safeguarding Specialists (ESSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -beneficiaries Local authority (LA) ESSS/PMU 	
	Approval of categorisation by the entity responsible for EIA and the Bank	Project coordinator	ESSS/PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direction de l'environnement et du développement durable (Environment and Sustainable Development Department) Bank
	Preparation of the specific sub-project E&S safeguard instrument (ESIA< RAP, Audit, etc.) in accordance with the national procedure and the Bank's requirements.			
	Preparation, approval and publication of the ToR	ESSS/PMU	DEDD:	Bank
	Carrying out the study, including public consultation		Procurement Specialist (PS); DEDD, LA	Consultant
	Validating the document and obtaining the environmental certificate		PS, LA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DESD, Bank
	Publication of the document		Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU; Media; Bank
	(i) Inclusion in the tender documents for the sub-project, of all the measures for the works phase contracted with the company; (ii) Approval of the company's ESMP	Technical Manager (TM) for the activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESSS PS 	
	Execution/implementation of measures not contractually agreed with the construction company	ESSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PS; TM; Finance Manager (FM); LA ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant NGO Other

	Estimated cost of implementing the EMSF	ESSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (ME-S); FM; LA ; 	Control Office
	Circulation of the internal monitoring report	Coordinator	ESSS	
	Estimated cost of implementing the EMSF	EN-EIA	ESSS	
	Capacity building for stakeholders in E&S implementation	ESSS/PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other ESSS SPM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultants Relevant public bodies
	Estimated cost of implementing the EMSF	ESSS/PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other ESSS; PS; ME-S; EN-EIA; LA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultants

Estimated cost of implementing the EMSF

Table 6 below contains an estimate of the cost of the activities required for MAEM-RH to implement the measures recommended in this ESMF at the start of the Project. The activities budgeted in the table below will make it possible to reduce the negative effects on the environment and society. Thus, the implementation of the measures recommended in the EMSF will enable MAEM-RH to improve its environmental and social management capacity. The costs of the proposed activities will be included in the project costs. They will be adjusted if necessary. The total estimated cost of implementing this ESMF is USD **590,000 (FDJ 104,725,000)**.

Table 6 : Estimated cost of implementing the EMSF

ACTIVITIES	COSTS (USD)
<i>Environmental and social studies</i>	100 000
<i>Capacity building plan</i>	50,000
Community <i>information and awareness campaign</i> (local population, service providers and administrative staff)	50,000
<i>Implementation of mitigation measures</i>	80,000
<i>Estimated cost of monitoring</i>	120,000
<i>Estimated cost for evaluating the implementation of safeguard documents:</i> two evaluations will be carried out: one at mid-term and one at the end of the project,	80,000
<i>Implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism</i>	30,000
<i>Technical support for the DESD</i>	50,000
<i>Environmental and social compliance audit</i>	30,000
Total	590,000

APPENDIX 1: List of international conventions signed by Djibouti relating to environmental and social management

Concerning the environment

- The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity [1992];
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [1992].
- The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification [CCD] [1997];
- The RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands and Wetland Bird Species [1971];
- The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes;
- The OAU Refugee Convention;
- The Migratory Waterbirds Convention;
- The Cartagena Protocol on Biotechnical Risks to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;
- The International Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora [CITES] [1973];
- The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

International social protection commitments

- 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights -
- Convention on the Rights of the Child [1990]. —
- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights [1991].
- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child [1992]. —
- Convention on the elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women [1998].
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,
- Optional Protocol on the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights,
- The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women [2005].
- Adherence to the Millennium Development Goals [2000]. —
- Accession to Recommendation 202 of the International Labour Organization concerning the adoption of National Social Protection Floors [2012].
- Adherence to the Sustainable Development Goals [2015]

Concerning vulnerable persons

- International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ICRPD) (2008).
- Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.
- Global Compact for Refugees.

Concerning Labour standards (agreements with the International Labour Organisation)

- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No. 105);
- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention (No. 87);
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (No. 98);
- Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) (1973);
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (n°182);
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (n°111);

- Occupational Diseases Convention (No. 18);
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969);
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (1976);
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1981);
- International Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990);
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2003).

APPENDIX 2: Simplified environmental and social impact assessment form

Name of sub-project:

Location of sub-project:

Type of sub-project:

Description of sub-project activities:

Infrastructure to be renovated:

Estimated cost:

Plans/technical specifications examined (circle the right answer): Yes No

Num	Potential risks of activities funded under the programme	Yes	No
Environmental risks			
1	Does the proposed activity impact a cultural heritage or archaeological area?		
2	Does the proposed activity impact a natural area including a forest, a wetland, a natural habitat, a livestock grazing area, a biological site or a protected area?		
3	Does the proposed activity have an impact on the soil (degradation, erosion, salinity)?		
4	Does the proposed activity have an impact on surface and groundwater (quantity or quality)?		
5	Does the proposed activity have an impact on the air and atmosphere?		
6	Does the proposed activity generate waste (liquid and solid)?		
7	Does the proposed activity have an impact on the health and safety of workers?		
8	Does the proposed activity have an impact on the health and safety of livestock?		
Social risks			
9	Does the proposed activity involve the expropriation of private land?		
10	Does the proposed activity involve the involuntary displacement of people?		
11	Does the proposed activity involve the employment of children under the age of 15?		

12	Does the proposed activity involve a permanent or temporary restriction on people's access to their property or to public services?		
13	Does the proposed activity involve a temporary restriction or loss of access to income or means of subsistence for local people (including informal street traders)?		
14	Does the proposed activity have a negative impact on a group of people not involved in the activity?		
15	Does the proposed activity have an impact on public health and safety?		
16	Does the proposed activity lead to conflicts between farmers and breeders?		

Activities that involve significant and non-reversible environmental and social risks will not be eligible for funding under this Programme.

- If the answer to questions 8 and/or 9 is "YES", the activity cannot be accepted.
- If there are one or more "YES" answers to questions 1 to 7 and 10 to 14, appropriate mitigation measures will need to be identified and assessed and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and/or Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) will be required for the proposed activity.

Screening Tool Completed and Reviewed by:

Date and signature:

APPENDIX 3: Content and requirements of an Environmental and Social Management Plan

An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is a document that allows each sub-project proponent with significant environmental and/or social effects to integrate environmental and social dimensions into the activity design, planning, management and implementation process.

An ESMP establishes procedures and measures relevant to the mitigation of their impacts on the environment and social environment based on procedures and mechanisms outlined in the

Technical Manual.

Content of the ESMP

- ✓ Establishment of a complete sub-project sheet
- ✓ Preparation of environmental and social review/control forms
- ✓ Establishment of supervision mechanisms
- ✓ Documentation of public consultations conducted for the ESMP
- ✓ Establishment of a simple and effective system for handling requests and complaints
- ✓ Establishment and monitoring of the implementation and evaluation of all mitigation and compensation measures
- ✓ Definition of the environmental and social reporting system
- ✓ Public disclosure of the ESMP for each selected sub-project
- ✓ Etc.

Appendix 4: Content of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report shall include, but are not limited to:

A full description of the project: justification of the objectives and expected results, determination of the geographical boundaries of the project area, methods, facilities, products and other means used;

An analysis of the initial state of the site and its environment: collection of basic data on water, soil, flora, fauna, air, physico-chemical, biological, socio-economic and cultural conditions;

1 An outline of the legal framework of the study (a brief reminder of the relevant legislation);

2 A description and analysis of the possible alternatives to the project (location, technology to be used or operational techniques):

- An assessment of the likely changes (positive or negative: direct, indirect or cumulative in the short, medium and long term) that the project is likely to generate during and at the end of operations on the various components of the environment;

- Risk of technological accidents (analysis of the risks of technological accidents and safety measures and emergency plan);

3 An identification and description of measures to prevent, control, remove, mitigate and compensate for negative impacts;

4 A framework for an Environmental Monitoring and Surveillance Plan (EMP) taking into account the knowledge gaps and uncertainties encountered in the implementation of the project. During the pre-construction phase, the promoter will submit a detailed EMS plan setting out the estimated cost of all the recommended measures, their implementation schedule and the structures responsible for monitoring;

5 A general conclusion that focuses on the main measures to be taken to limit and/or eliminate the most significant negative impacts.

Appendix 5: List of environmental and social selection and review criteria

The absence of significant negative environmental and social effects associated with interventions under the Programme is mainly due to the following considerations:

- The nature of the Programme designed excludes, as a matter of principle, any investment involving major environmental and social risks, i.e. activities classified as high risk. Thus, in accordance with this policy, the Programme will exclude any activity posing a potentially high environmental and social risk, in other words, with diverse, varied, irreversible and unprecedented negative impacts. Therefore, any sub-project pertaining to the following will be deemed ineligible:
 6. Construction or rehabilitation of works that would require a significant displacement of people or the acquisition of land, or the demolition of individual houses or significant restrictions on access to economic resources.
 7. Construction or rehabilitation of works that could exacerbate existing social conflicts of a land nature.
 8. Structures/works that could have an irreversible impact on physical cultural resources of an archaeological or historical nature.
 9. Work in areas classed as biological or ecological interest sites.
- The footprints of the projected structures are likely to have a relatively limited spatial extent and mostly fit within the existing right-of-way.
- The various developments planned under the Program will be identified following detailed pre-project studies that take into account social, economic, and environmental parameters.
- Infrastructure developments are limited in scale and involve excavation work of limited depth and surface area, generally with little or no destabilisation of the subsoil;
- Most sub-projects will be implanted in the State or municipal public domain; expropriation for cause of public utility will not be applied in the context of this Program except under exceptional circumstances;
- Due to the nature of planned activities, specific vulnerable groups should not suffer any harm because of the Programme.
- The various measures advocated for identification (screening), impact mitigation and monitoring are known, controllable and efficient, both during the construction work phase and during program operations. They correspond to measures applied to worksite monitoring and they will be included in requirement specifications of procurement agencies. implementation monitoring is performed using tools (tracking forms).
- There are institutions with the capacity to manage environmental and social impacts. Most of these bodies have knowledge of environmental and social management and risk assessment procedures, standards and techniques, as well as a clear and comprehensive legal arsenal.

APPENDIX 6: Environmental and social clauses to be included in tender documents and works contracts

a. Prior arrangements for the performance of the work

Compliance with national laws and regulations

The Contractor and its subcontractors must be familiar with, comply with and enforce domestic laws and regulations relating to the environment, solid and liquid waste disposal, noise and release standards, hours of work, etc.; take all appropriate measures to minimize harm to the environment; assume responsibility for any claims related to environmental non-compliance.

Pre-work permits and authorizations

Any work carried out must be subject to a prior procedure of information and administrative authorizations. Prior to commencing the work, the Contractor must obtain all permits required for the work under the Road Project Contract: authorizations issued by local authorities, forest services (in case of deforestation, pruning, etc.), mining services (quarrying and borrow site auctions), hydraulic services (where public water points are used), labour inspectorates, network managers, etc. Before work starts, The Contractor must consult with the local residents with whom he can make arrangements to facilitate the construction work.

Work start meeting

Prior to the commencement of work, the Contractor and the Project Owner, under the supervision of the Project Owner, shall arrange meetings with the authorities, representatives of the populations located in the project area and the relevant technical services, to inform them of the consistency of the work to be carried out and its duration, the routes concerned and the locations likely to be affected. This meeting will also allow the Owner to collect the observations of the populations, to sensitize them on the environmental and social issues and on their relations with the workers.

Site preparation and release

The Contractor shall inform the affected populations prior to any field, orchard, vegetable and vegetable destruction activities required by the Project. The release of the right of way must be done according to a schedule defined in agreement with the affected populations and the Owner. Prior to installation and commencement of work, the Contractor shall ensure that compensation/compensation is actually paid to the Assigns by the Owner.

Identification of dealer networks

Prior to the start of the work, the Contractor must instruct a procedure for locating dealer networks (drinking water, electricity, telephone, sewer, etc.) on a plan that will be formalized by an agreement signed by all parties (Contractor, Project Owner, Dealers).

Liberalization of the public and private spheres

The Contractor must be aware that the public utility perimeter associated with the operation is the perimeter likely to be affected by the Work. Work may only begin in the areas affected by private rights-of-way when they are released following an acquisition procedure.

Environmental and Social Management Program

The Contractor shall establish and submit, for the approval of the Project Owner, a detailed management program environmental and social aspects of the site, which include: (i) a land use plan indicating the location of the base and the different areas of the site according to the components of the project, the planned sites and a description of the development; (ii) a site waste management plan indicating the types of waste, the type of collection envisaged, the place of storage, the method and the place of disposal; (iii) the public information and awareness program setting out the targets, themes and method of consultation; (iv) an accident management and health preservation plan specifying the risks of major accidents that could endanger the safety or health of staff and/or the public and the safety and/or health preservation measures to be applied as part of a plan emergency.

The Contractor must also establish and submit, for the approval of the Project Owner, a site environmental protection plan that includes all site protection measures: protection of fuel storage tanks, lubricants and bitumen to contain leaks; hydrocarbon separators in drainage systems associated with vehicle and equipment washing, maintenance and fuel filling facilities, and kitchen waste water disposal facilities); description of methods of avoiding and reducing pollution, fires and road accidents; health infrastructure and access to populations in the event of an emergency; Environmental protection and safety regulations; Draft site development plan at the end of work.

The Environmental and Social Management Program will also include: The Environmental Management Staff Organization Chart with an indication of the Project Health/Safety/Environmental Lead; a description of the methods for reducing negative impacts; the management and rehabilitation plan for borrow sites and quarries; the water and sanitation supply and management plan; the list of agreements with the current owners and users of the private sites.

b. Site installations and preparation

Localization standards

The Contractor must construct temporary site facilities in a manner that minimizes disturbance to the environment, preferably in areas already cleared or disturbed where such sites exist. or on sites that will be reused in a later phase for other purposes. The Contractor must strictly prohibit the establishment of a living base within a protected area.

Posting of rules of procedure and staff awareness

The Contractor must display internal regulations in a visible manner in the various facilities of the base-life specifically prescribing: respect for local uses and customs; protection against STI/HIV/AIDS; hygiene rules and safety measures. The Contractor must make his staff aware,

in particular, of the habits and customs of the people of the region where the work is carried out and of the risks of STIs and HIV/AIDS.

Employment of local labour

The Contractor is required to engage (outside of his technical staff) as much labour as possible in the area where the work is being performed. In the absence of finding qualified personnel on site, it is authorised to engage the workforce outside the work area.

Respect of working hours

The Contractor must ensure that work schedules comply with applicable national laws and regulations. Any derogation shall be subject to the approval of the Project Owner. To the extent practicable, (except in the case of an exception granted by the Project Owner), the Contractor shall avoid performing the Work during hours of rest, Sundays and statutory holidays.

Protection of construction workers

The Contractor must provide site personnel with proper, regulatory and serviceable work clothing and all protective and safety accessories specific to their operations (helmets, boots, belts, masks, gloves, goggles, etc.). The Contractor must ensure that protective equipment is scrupulously worn on site. Permanent monitoring must be carried out for this purpose and, in the event of failure, enforcement measures (warning, dismissal, dismissal) must be applied to the personnel concerned.

Health, Safety and Environment Manager

The Contractor must designate a Health/Safety/Environment Manager who will ensure that the rules of health, safety and environmental protection are strictly followed by all levels of execution, for workers, the general public and others in contact with the site. He must establish a regular and emergency medical service at the baselife, adapted to the staff of his staff. The Contractor must deny access to the site to the public, protect the site by means of beacons and signs, indicate the various accesses and take all necessary measures to prevent accidents.

Appointment of staff on call

The Contractor shall maintain the custody, supervision and security of the Contractor's work site, including during off-site hours. Throughout the duration of the work, the Contractor is required to have staff on call, outside working hours, on all days without exception (Saturday, Sunday, public holidays), day or night, to remedy any incident and/or accident likely to occur in connection with the work.

Measures against obstacles to movement

The Contractor must avoid obstructing public access. It must maintain the flow and access of residents during construction. The Contractor shall ensure that no excavation or trench remains

open at night without proper signage accepted by the Project Owner. The Contractor must ensure that the temporary deviations permit safe movement.

b. Site withdrawal and redevelopment

General rules

Upon any site release, the Contractor shall leave the premises clean for their immediate assignment. He may not be released from his commitments and from his responsibility for their use without having formally established this good condition. The Contractor will carry out all the necessary repairs. He is required to fold all his equipment and materials and cannot abandon them on the site or the surroundings.

Upon completion of the work, the Contractor shall: (i) remove temporary buildings, equipment, solid and liquid waste, surplus materials, fences, etc.; (ii) rectify drainage defects and treat all excavated areas; (iii) clean and destroy the drain pits.

If it is in the interest of the Owner or local authorities to recover the fixed installations for future use, the Contractor must assign them without compensation during the withdrawal.

In the event of failure of the Contractor for the performance of the restoration works, these are carried out by a company of the choice of the Contracting Authority, in relation to the services concerned and at the expense of the failure.

After all the equipment has been folded, a report of the restoration of the site must be drawn up and attached to the report of receipt of the work. Failure to restore the site must result in the refusal of reception of the work. In this case, the percentage not yet freed of the amount of the "site installation" position will be retained to ensure the site withdrawal.

Protection of unstable areas

When dismantling structures in unstable environments, the Contractor must take the following precautions to avoid increasing ground instability: (i) avoid heavy traffic and overload in the instability zone; (ii) to conserve as much as possible the plant cover or to reconstitute it by using appropriate local species in case of risk of erosion.

Management of Petroleum Products and Other Contaminants

The Contractor must clean the work or storage area where handling and/or use of petroleum products and other contaminants.

Monitoring the implementation of environmental and social clauses

The monitoring of compliance and effectiveness of the implementation of environmental and social clauses by the Contractor shall be carried out by the Project Owner, whose team must include an environmental expert who is an integral part of the work control mission.

Notification

The Project Owner shall notify the Contractor in writing of all cases of default or failure to implement environmental and social measures. The Contractor shall rectify any breach of the requirements duly notified to it by the Project Owner. The Contractor shall be responsible for the resumption of work or additional work resulting from noncompliance with the clauses.

Sanction

In application of the contractual provisions, non-compliance with environmental and social clauses, duly established by the Project Owner, may be grounds for termination of the contract. The Contractor who has been terminated for failure to comply with the environmental and social clauses shall be liable to penalties up to the suspension of the right to tender for a period determined by the Contracting Authority, with a reduction on the price and a blocking of the retention of guarantee.

Reception of work

Failure to comply with these clauses exposes the Contractor to the refusal of provisional or final acceptance of the Work by the Acceptance Board. The implementation of each environmental and social measure may be partially approved by the competent authorities concerned.

Obligations under the guarantee

The Contractor's obligations extend to the final acceptance of the Work, which will be acquired only after complete performance of environmental improvement work under the contract.

d. Specific environmental and social clauses

Chance Find Procedures:

- **Suspension of Work:**

After stopping work, the contractor must immediately report the discovery to the resident engineer. The contractor may not be entitled to claim compensation for work suspension during this period.

The resident engineer may be entitled to suspend work and request that the contractor provide excavations at the contractor's expense if the engineer thinks that a discovery was made and not reported.

Demarcation of the Discovery Site

With the approval of the resident engineer, the contractor is then required to temporarily demarcate and limit access to the site.

- **Non-suspension of Work**

The procedure upon discovery may help the resident engineer decide whether the PCR can be removed and work can continue, for example, in cases where the find is one coin.

- **Chance Find Report**

The contractor should then, at the request of the resident engineer, and within a specified time period, complete a Chance Find Report, recording:

- Date and time of discovery;
- Location of the discovery;
- Description of the Physical and Cultural Resource (PCR);
- Estimated weight and dimensions of the PCR;
- Temporary protection implemented.

The Chance Find Report should be submitted to the resident engineer and other concerned parties as agreed upon with the cultural authority and in accordance with national legislation. The resident engineer, or other party as agreed, is required to inform the cultural authority accordingly.

- **Arrival and Actions of Cultural Authority**

The cultural authority ensures that a representative will arrive at the discovery site within an agreed upon time, such as 24 hours, and determines the action to be taken. Such actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Removal of PCR deemed to be significant;
- Execution of further excavation within a specified distance of the discovery point;
- Extension or reduction of the area demarcated by the contractor.

These actions should be taken within a specified period, for example, seven days.

The contractor may or may not be entitled to claim compensation for work suspension during this period.

If the cultural authority fails to arrive within the stipulated period (for example, 24 hours), the resident engineer may have the authority to extend the period by a further stipulated time.

If the cultural authority fails to arrive after the extension period, the resident engineer may have the authority to instruct the contractor to remove the PCR or undertake other mitigating measures and resume work. Such additional works can be charged to the contract. However, the contractor may not be entitled to claim compensation for work suspension during this period.

- **Further Suspension of Work**

During this seven-day period, the cultural authority may be entitled to request the temporary suspension of the work at or in the vicinity of the discovery site for an additional period of up to, for example, 30 days.

The contractor may or may not be entitled to claim compensation for work suspension during this period.

However, the contractor will be entitled to establish an agreement with the cultural authority for additional services or resources during this further period under a separate contract with the cultural authority.

Works Signage

Prior to opening the sites and as required, the Contractor shall place pre-signage and signage far from the site (exits from quarries and living quarters, routes used by construction vehicles etc.) which meets the laws and regulations in force.

Measures for earthworks

The Contractor shall keep stripping, clearing, backfilling, and grading of work areas to a strict minimum in order to respect the natural topography and prevent erosion. After stripping the topsoil, the Contractor shall retain the topsoil and use it to re-grade the slopes and other disturbed areas. The Contractor shall deposit unused spoil in storage areas if it is to be used later; otherwise, the Contractor shall transport it to previously permitted fill areas.

Materials transportation and storage measures

During the execution of works, the Contractor shall (i) limit the speed of vehicles on the site by installing road signs and flags; (ii) regularly sprinkle water on traffic ways in the residential areas (in case of mud roads); (iii) plan diversions through existing paths and roads as much as possible.

In residential areas, the Contractor shall establish the timetable and itinerary of heavy vehicles that should circulate outside the sites in order to reduce nuisances (noise, dust, and traffic congestion) and submit it to the approval of the Project Owner.

In order to ensure orderly traffic and safety on the roads, the sand, cement and other fine materials should be hermetically stored during transportation to prevent dust from flying and pouring. Materials containing fine particles should be covered with a tightly fixed tarpaulin. The Contractor should take special protection measures (nets, tarpaulins) against risks of projection, emanation and falls of objects.

The Contractor may arrange for secondary areas for parking of machinery that are not allowed to park on public ways outside working hours and working sites. These areas may also include a space for welding, assembling, small-scale machining and small maintenance of machinery. These areas shall not store oil. Any storage of whatever nature is strictly forbidden in the immediate environment, outside the sites and predefined areas.

Measures for the circulation of site machinery

Only strictly indispensable materials shall be allowed on the site. Outside the accesses, the designated ways and the working areas, it is forbidden to circulate with site machinery.

The Contractor should ensure speed limitation for all its vehicles circulating on public roads, with a limit of 60km/h in open country and of 40km/h in towns and villages. Drivers exceeding these limits should be subjected to disciplinary actions to the extent of dismissal. The fixing of speed bumps at the entrance of towns will be promoted.

The vehicles of the Contractor shall always comply with the prescription of the current traffic regulations, particularly regarding the weight of loaded vehicles.

The Contractor shall, during the dry season, depending on water availability, spray on a regular basis the paths used by its transportation vehicles to avoid dust, particularly in residential areas.

Water supply on the site

Seeking for and exploiting water supplies are the responsibility of the Contractor. The Contractor shall ensure that the water needs of the site do not jeopardize the water sources used by the local communities. It is recommended that the Contractor use public water supply as much as possible, if available.

Solid waste management

The Contractor must dispose of household waste in leak-proof bins for periodic disposal. In case of evacuation by the trucks of the site, the dumps must be watertight so as not to allow waste to escape. For reasons of hygiene, and not to attract vectors, daily collection is recommended, especially during periods of heat. The Contractor must dispose of or recycle the waste in an environmentally sound manner. The Contractor must transport the waste, if possible, to the existing disposal sites.

Protection against noise pollution

The Contractor shall be obliged to limit the noise on the site which may seriously disturb the residents, either by an excessively long duration or by their extension outside normal working hours. The maximum thresholds are: 55 to 60 decibels during the day and 40 decibels at night.

Temporary bypass and access routes

The use of local roads must be the subject of a prior agreement with the local authorities. To avoid premature degradation, the Contractor must maintain local roads in good condition during construction and return them to their original condition upon completion of the work.

Footbridges and riparian accesses

The Contractor should constantly ensure access to riparian properties and ensure the use of driveways and foot ways, of showrooms, through temporary bridges or footbridges equipped with handrails, placed over trenches or other obstacles created by the works.

Public services and relief

The Contractor must maintain access to public and emergency services at all locations. When a street is blocked, the Contractor must work with the Prime Contractor on arrangements for maintaining fire and ambulance vehicle access.

Site log

The Contractor shall maintain an up-to-date Site Log, in which claims will be recorded, and breaches or incidents that have a significant impact on the environment or an incident with the public. The site log is unique to the site and notes must be written in ink. The Contractor must inform the general public, and riverside populations in particular, of the existence of this newspaper, indicating the place where it may be consulted.

Reporting incidents/accidents

The contractor shall report to MAEM-RH, within 24 hours, any case of environmental accident/incident or involving site workers or local populations.

Control of dust and dust

The Contractor must select the location of crushers and similar equipment based on noise and the dust they produce. Goggles and dust masks are mandatory.

APPENDIX 7: Grievance sheet (example)

Date:

Municipality of

File N°.....

GRIEVANCE

Name of grievor: _____ Address: Municipality:

Land and/or Building and/or other affected property: _____

DESCRIPTION OF THE GRIEVANCE:

[If necessary, photos, documents or other supporting evidence should be included as attachments] Done at

....., on.....

Signature of grievor

.....

_____ **Reserved for the focal point responsible for grievances.**

Grievance number:

Receipt date of the grievance:

Deadline for processing grievance:

Name and signature of focal point

COMMENTS:

.....

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.....

.....

... Done at

.....,on.....

.....

(Signature)

REPLY FROM THE GRIEVOR:

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... Done at

..... on

Signature of grievor

RESOLUTION

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... Done at,

on.....

(Signature of the focal point) (Signature of the grievor)