

Annex 6b

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

to the GCF Funding Proposal

*Building the resilience of Togo's national health system and vulnerable communities to
climate-sensitive health outcomes*

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Submitted by:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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Abbreviations

AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
ANAMET	<i>Agence Nationale de la météorologie</i> (National Meteorological Agency)
CCU	Climate Change Unit
DEWATS	Decentralised Wastewater Treatment System
EE	Executing Entity
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
FP	Funding Proposal
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH</i>
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HF	Health Facility
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LCP	Local Community Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRV	Monitoring, verification and reporting
MSHPCSUA	<i>Ministère de la Santé, de l'Hygiène Publique, de la Couverture Sanitaire Universelle et de l'Assurance</i> (Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Access to Healthcare)
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMU	Project Management Unit
PURS	<i>Programme d'Urgence de Renforcement de la Résilience dans la région des Savanes</i> (Emergency Programme to strengthen resilience in the Savanes region)
RMO	Risk Management Office
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan

VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WMP	Waste Management Plan

1. Environmental and social management plan

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) documents the project's ESS risk management strategy. It serves as an "Umbrella Document" that integrates the findings of all impact studies carried out during the design phase, the plans and other provisions for complying with the requirements of the Standards that were triggered as well as country- and site-specific information relevant for the project's ESS risk management strategy. The ESMP is an integral part of the funding proposal and will be implemented, monitored and updated accordingly.

The aims of the ESMP are:

Establish measures to mitigate the E&S risks identified in the ESIA

- Ensure the project is compliant with the (Country) regulatory framework.
- Ensure the project is compliant with the Environmental and Social requirements of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and GIZ
- Ensure adequate human resources and budget have been allocated by the Project to implement the ESMP.

The ESMP is fully integrated in the project design, and its costs are fully included in the project costs.

1.1. Environmental and social management system of the project

As required under ESS1, the environmental and social management system for the project includes/covers:

- The adoption of an E&S policy for the project.
- A procedure for identification of new and upcoming risks and impacts.
- Organizational capacity and competency: the definition of staffing and training needs.
- Inclusion of environmental and social monitoring in the project MRV system.
- Updating of the ESMP.
- Implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP).
- Disclosure of the E&S documentation.
- Implementation of the project's stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) and grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

1.2. Implementation arrangements

GIZ will recruit a Gender & ESS Advisor to coordinate all ESS related processes within the project as well as the implementation of the ESMP. This includes monitoring and reporting on all gender and ESS related interventions, i.e. the Gender Action Plan (GAP), this ESMP, the Local Communities Plan (LCP) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). All Executing Entities (EE) will nominate their ESS focal points to ensure better planning, implementation, and the monitoring of the ESMP.

During the inception phase, GIZ will develop an effective Environmental and Social Safeguards Management and Monitoring System ESS-MS (defined as a set of relevant procedures and plans, organisational structure, planning activities and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and maintaining the Environmental and Social Requirements) in close coordination with all EE ESS focal points.

The Project Management Committee (PMC) will oversee the ESMP implementation (see Funding Proposal).

1.3. Training needs

Trainings for the representatives of EEs and project staff will be conducted. The overall goal of the trainings is to deliver necessary information on GCF ESS and the project's environmental and social documentation including ESIA, ESMP and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP, Annex 7b). The main concept of the training is to provide necessary knowledge and skills required for implementation of ESMP procedures throughout the project lifecycle.

The training module will be designed according to the training needs. The training includes – among other contents – i) the GCF's Environmental and Social Policy and ESS Standards as well as ii) a general overview on the ESIA and ESMP for the project iii) the SEP and the Grievance Redress Mechanism of the project and iv) specific ESS aspects for construction works

The project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), as outlined in the SEP, will be implemented during the inception phase and will be promoted in the target regions through awareness raising and information campaigns.

1.4. Monitoring, verification and reporting (MRV)

The implementation of the ESMP will be monitored. Compliance with the ESS as well as the progress of implementation of the ESMP will be monitored through Results-Based Monitoring (RbM) workshops (bi-annual) as well as through the ESS MS system itself. And for each measure it should be assessed whether the implementation is on due course and according to the schedule (e.g. delayed; on track or ahead of schedule). Where delays are encountered the reasons need to be explained and solutions suggested. Aside from progress the effectiveness of the mitigation measures will also need to be monitored, additional monitoring activities and indicators can be established where needed.

The project will use observations and stakeholder consultations to assess the measures' effectiveness (see Annex 7b – SEP). Synergies with the project's monitoring plan are used and might include indicators that can be used for judging the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Annual monitoring should also identify any additional environmental or social risks that may have emerged since the project started and establish appropriate mitigation measures for any significant new risk. These additional risks and their mitigating measures should be added to the ESMP (Template 1, Annex) and reported on as part of the annual performance report. The annual ESMP Progress is reviewed by the GCF Oversight Unit of GIZ as part of the systematic risk dialogue and periodic project supervision missions. The E&S monitoring, reporting and verification approach is integrated into the general project approach.

Aggregated and anonymised information on SEAH prevention and mitigation measures will be included in the project's environmental and social monitoring reports. These reports will form part of the annual ESMP progress reporting and will be shared with the Project Management Unit (PMU), while ensuring that survivor confidentiality is strictly maintained. As outlined in the GAP (Annex 8b), measurable indicators have been included to support the monitoring of SEAH mitigation measures. These include inter alia the number of workers trained on SEAH

prevention, the number of awareness sessions conducted, and the functionality of referral pathways to relevant service providers.

SEAH incidents reported through the project's GRM will be handled in accordance with the survivor-centred procedures outlined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. These procedures ensure confidential reporting channels, safe and ethical documentation of cases, and referral to appropriate medical, psychosocial, and legal support services where needed.

1.5. Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Table 1: ESMP measures

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assessment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time-frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
ESS 1 – Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts								
1	Environmental and social risks related to working conditions, pollution, gender disparities, biodiversity loss and stakeholder engagement may not be adequately identified, monitored and managed if Executing Entities (EEs) do not establish and operationalise a functional ESMS, including effective stakeholder engagement and grievance redress mechanisms.	Moderate (Mitigate)	Cross-cutting	Functional Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) to manage potential risks Establishment of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to handle complaints Operationalise a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to ensure meaningful, locally adapted, and gender-responsive engagement with stakeholders. 	GIZ MSHPCSUA ANAMET GIZ GIZ	Y1 Y1 Y1	GIZ Gender & ESS Advisor GIZ Construction Advisor GIZ M&E Advisor MSHPCSUA & ANAMET Gender and ESS focal points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ESMS and the GRM are operational The GRM is operational The SEP is operational

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
2	Environmental and social risks may not be effectively addressed if ESS focal points within the Executing Entities are not formally designated and sufficiently trained to implement the ESMP, coordinate E&S management, and monitor contractors' and suppliers' compliance with applicable environmental and social standards.	Moderate (Mitigate)	Cross-cutting	Reinforcement of ESS focal points' capacities within EEs				
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designate ESS focal points to oversee ESMP implementation in each Executing Entity (EE) to ensure compliance with safeguard requirements. 	GIZ	Y1	GIZ Gender & ESS Advisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All EEs have designated an ESS focal point
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build safeguards capacity of ESS focal points and focal points on environment and health in the Regional Health Directorates (RHD). 	GIZ MSHPCSUA	Y1	MSHPCSUA & ANAMET Gender and ESS focal points Trainings for Focal Points: 15,000 EUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESS focal points and RHD focal points are trained
3	There is a risk that project activities implemented in the Savanes region may expose project personnel, partners, and beneficiaries to security threats	Moderate (Mitigate)	Cross-cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up a coordination mechanism for all ESS focal points including reporting to PMC and PSC. 	GIZ MSHPCSUA ANAMET	Y1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination mechanism between focal points set up and functional
				Strengthening of security and safety arrangements in Savanes				

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
	associated with the deteriorating security situation and the presence of violent extremist groups in the area. Incidents such as armed attacks, road ambushes, or sudden changes in the security classification of operational zones could disrupt activities and endanger staff and communities if adequate security procedures and situational awareness are not maintained.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Continuous monitoring of security situation by the GIZ RMO and implementation of safety measures according to risk level	GIZ	Y1	GIZ Risk Management Officer (RMO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Availability of protocol
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conduct additional in-depth security briefings for staff, consultants and workers in Savane	GIZ	Y1-Y5	GIZ RMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All concerned staff, consultants and workers are briefed
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Obtain prior travel clearance from the GIZ RMO and the Government Emergency Programme (PURS) before undertaking travel to project areas.	GIZ	Y1-Y5	GIZ RMO PURS RMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All staff request travel clearance prior to travelling to Savanes
ESS 2 – Work and working conditions								
4	There is a risk that construction contractors and suppliers involved in project activities may not fully comply with applicable national labour laws and international labour standards, including provisions related to fair working conditions, occupational health and	Moderate (Mitigate)	1.1.1 (Installation of AWS -rain gauges) 1.1.2 (Setup of ANAMET	Require contractors to adhere to labour rights and standards <ul style="list-style-type: none">Contractually require contractors and suppliers to comply with	GIZ ANAMET	Y2-Y5	GIZ field staff of Components 1, 3 & 4 ANAMET field staff of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">EEs contractually require contractors

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
	safety, non-discrimination, and the prohibition of child and forced labour. Insufficient oversight of contractors may increase the likelihood of unsafe working conditions and labour rights violations affecting project workers.		maintenance systems) 3.1.1 (Construction and rehabilitation of HFs) 3.2.1 (Strengthening of cold chain systems) 4.1.1 (Rehabilitation of school WASH systems)	applicable national labour laws implementing ILO core labour standards, or, where not ratified, with equivalent regulations pursuing the same objectives.	GIZ ANAMET	Y2-Y5	Component 1 Consultancy and material costs included in Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 3.1.1, 3.2.1, 4.1.1	to adhere to labour rights and standards
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check contractors' and suppliers' compliance during construction supervision missions on the ground. Promote local employment and community participation in construction works 	GIZ	Y1-Y5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-compliance of contractors is sanctioned, based on contractual provisions Local employment opportunities are created and labour influx risks are reduced
5	There is a risk that construction contractors and suppliers may lack awareness of gender equality, SEAH prevention and protection of vulnerable workers, potentially increasing the likelihood of exploitation, abuse or	Moderate (Mitigate)	Cross-cutting	Sensitize construction contractors and suppliers on human rights & gender issues			GIZ Gender & ESS Advisor GIZ field staff of	

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
	harassment affecting workers and surrounding communities, as well as inadequate occupational health and safety practices during construction and related project activities.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require construction contractors to apply and comply with international human rights standards, prevent SEAH, prohibit incitement to violence or discrimination, and comply with ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work throughout construction activities (e.g. through code of conduct). 	GIZ ANAMET	Y1	Components 1, 3 & 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code of Conduct with clear rules and sanctions on misconduct applied
ESS3 – Resource efficiency and pollution prevention								
6	There is a risk that expansion and rehabilitation of health facilities may increase biomedical and solid waste generation. If waste segregation, treatment and disposal systems are inadequate, this may lead to environmental contamination, exposure of workers and communities to hazardous waste, and improper disposal practices.	Moderate (Mitigate)	1.1.1: (Installation of AWS -rain gauges) 1.1.2 (Setup of ANAMET maintenance systems) 3.1.1	Improve general and biomedical waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore or replace incinerators and waste management infrastructure based on existing and consolidated norms. 	GIZ	Y2	GIZ Gender & ESS Advisor GIZ field staff of Components 1, 3 & 4 Consultancy cost for managing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incinerators and waste management infrastructure restored or replaced

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
			(Construction and rehabilitation of HFs) 3.2.1 (Strengthening of Cold Chain Systems) 4.1.1 (Rehabilitation of school WASH systems)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce waste separation in HFs (colour-coded bins for HFs, schools, kindergartens, incl. selected outdoor areas). 	GIZ	Y2	end-of-life equipment: 8,000 EUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste separation introduced in HFs
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include waste management indicators in roll out the quality-of-care service approach in structures supported by the ProSanté project. 	GIZ	Y1	On-site training on IPC for HFs: 5,000 EUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management indicators introduced
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and disseminate a catalogue of environmentally friendly equipment for waste management and training healthcare personnel in the maintenance of waste management equipment. 	GIZ	Y2	Further consultancies and material costs included in Activity 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 4.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catalogue of environmentally friendly equipment for waste management disseminated and providers trained
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend IPC training to providers who have not yet been 	GIZ	Y1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPC training conducted

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				<p>trained, with a focus on waste management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIZ to establish a protocol for managing end-of-life (discarded) equipment, including consultant, technical validation, and implementation monitoring. 	GIZ MSHPCSUA	Y2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protocol for managing end-of-life equipment developed by GIZ and implemented by MSHPCSUA
7	Construction and demolition activities may generate debris and hazardous materials that, if not properly sorted, stored and disposed of, could lead to uncontrolled dumping, obstruction of worksites, and degradation of soil and water quality around project sites.	Moderate (Mitigate)	<p>1.1.1: (Installation of AWS -rain gauges)</p> <p>1.1.2 (Setup of ANAMET maintenance systems)</p> <p>3.1.1 (Construction and rehabilitation of HFs)</p> <p>3.2.1 (Strengthening of cold chain systems)</p> <p>4.1.1</p>	<p>Ensure proper construction waste management and disposal of hazardous waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce waste at source with selecting durable materials and avoid over-ordering in case of procurement. Construction documents, i.e. waste management plan (WMP), indicate the requirement of disposal in 	GIZ ANAMET	Y2-Y5	<p>GIZ Gender & ESS Advisor</p> <p>GIZ field staff of Components 1,3 & 4</p> <p>Consultancy and material cost for additional technical support and safeguards to ensure compliant asbestos</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors' WMP, approved by GIZ, is implemented throughout construction works

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
			(Rehabilitation of school WASH systems) 4.1.2 (Implementation of community health)	<p>authorised disposal site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management information (e.g. site maps and visible signage, safety instructions and accessibility information) includes separating zones for material storage, active construction, equipment movement, and waste sorting. Further, contractors' personnel is sensitized and trained applicable waste management provisions. 	GIZ ANAMET	Y2-Y5	managemen t: 15.000 EUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors' personnel is trained on waste management provisions before work begins, and adheres to it
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct asbestos and hazardous materials surveys prior to any renovation or demolition. Based on findings, 	GIZ	Y2-Y5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asbestos and hazardous materials are disposed of by certified

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12	Inadequate planning, design, construction and maintenance of boreholes may result in aquifer depletion, ground instability, unreliable water supply, groundwater contamination and associated health hazards.	Moderate (Mitigate)	3.1.1 (Construction and rehabilitation of HFs) 4.1.1 (Rehabilitation of school WASH systems)	Safe and Sustainable Borehole Siting, Construction and Maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure evidenced-based borehole planning and siting, informed by a baseline needs assessment and supported by geophysical and hydrogeological surveys 	GIZ	Y1-2	Consultancies and material costs included in Activity 3.1.1, 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 Consultancy and material cost for water-level monitoring infrastructure: 50.000 EUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of needs assessment
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIZ will oversee borehole planning, construction, rehabilitation and handover, with rigorous quality assurance, groundwater monitoring, and capacity- 	GIZ	Y1-5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Averted contamination and system failure

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
				building to ensure long-term safety, functionality, and compliance with technical and health standards.				
ESS 4 – Community Health, Safety and Security								
13	There is a risk that construction and rehabilitation activities may create unsafe conditions for workers and nearby communities if site-specific occupational health and safety (OHS) assessments, safety plans and labour standards are not properly implemented. This could increase the likelihood of accidents, injuries or unsafe working environments during project works.	Moderate (Avoid)	1.1.1 (Installation of AWS -rain gauges) 1.1.2 (Setup of ANAMET maintenance systems) 3.1.1 (Construction and rehabilitation of HFs) 4.1.1 (Rehabilitation of school WASH systems) 4.1.2	Measures for OHS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct site-specific OHS risk assessments and require contractors to implement corresponding health and safety measures (in line with international human rights and ILO core labour standards, child protection, non-discrimination and gender equality, etc.). For this purpose, EEs implementing construction works are required to 	GIZ ANAMET	Y2-Y5	GIZ Gender & ESS Advisor SOPs Medical Emergency Evacuation and Business Travel GIZ field staff of Components 3, 4 ANAMET field staff of Component 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and safety concepts are approved by GIZ and implemented by contractors; workers are trained where needed.

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
				management considerations into communal sanitation and hygiene plans.				management considerations integrated into communal sanitation and hygiene plans
15	There is a risk that contractors, suppliers and project workers may not adequately respect human rights, gender equality and SEAH prevention measures, potentially leading to exploitation, discrimination, violence or community tensions if awareness and enforcement measures are not in place.	Moderate (Mitigate)	Cross-cutting	Sensitize construction contractors and suppliers on human rights & gender issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require construction contractors to apply and comply with international human rights standards, prevent SEAH, prohibit incitement to violence or discrimination, and comply with ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work throughout 	GIZ	Y2-Y5	GIZ Gender & ESS Advisor GIZ field staff of Components 1,3&4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code of Conduct with clear rules and sanctions on misconduct applied

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
				<p>construction activities (e.g. through code of conduct).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising on gender equality, SEAH prevention, and the GRM for construction staff, private sector cooperation partners and community actors 	GIZ ANAMET	Y1-Y5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising conducted
16	Women, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups may continue to face barriers to safe, dignified and accessible health services if infrastructure design and service delivery approaches do not adequately address their specific needs.	Moderate (Avoid)	<p>3.1.1 (Construction and rehabilitation of HFs)</p> <p>4.1.1 (Rehabilitation of school WASH systems)</p>	<p>Measures to strengthen human rights and to improve access to health services of women and vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the preference- and dignity centred humanised childbirth approach in existing and newly built maternity wards to account for specific needs 	GIZ	Y1-Y5	<p>GIZ Gender & ESS Advisor</p> <p>GIZ field staff of Components 3 & 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanised childbirth approach is promoted in HFs

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
				and choices of women.				
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure infrastructure is accessible and equipment is adapted to people with reduced mobility/ disabilities. This will reduce barriers to access to health services and increase safety for persons with reduced mobility (e.g. pregnant women and persons with disabilities). 	GIZ ANAMET	Y1-Y5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure is constructed and rehabilitated with designs adapted to needs of persons with reduced mobility
ESS 5 – Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement								
17	Construction and rehabilitation works will only be undertaken on sites owned by public partners, and no land acquisition will take place under the project. However, there remains a residual risk that the public status or boundaries of some intervention sites for health facilities (HFs) and automated weather stations (AWS) may not be fully documented or clearly recognised by surrounding communities. In some cases, historical land donations, informal	Low to moderate (Avoid)	3.1.1 (Construction and rehabilitation of HFs) 4.1.1 (Rehabilitation of school WASH systems)	Clarify land tenure status of intervention sites (HFs and AWS) Selection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions can only be conducted in locations that are government-owned. Consequently, a reputable and qualified legal 	GIZ	Y1-Y5	GIZ Gender & ESS Advisor GIZ field staff of Component 3 & 4 Consultancy cost regularisatio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on legal advice, a central register of land use rights is established

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
	community use, or unclear site boundaries could create misunderstandings or perceptions of competing claims. If site verification and consultations with local authorities, traditional leaders, and community members are insufficient, this could lead to local tensions, implementation delays, or reputational risks for the project.			consultant will clarify land rights at all sites from project start on to ensure full legal compliance with ESS 5. This will allow the project team to establish and maintaining a central register of land use rights.	GIZ	Y1-Y5	n of land tenure: 8.000 EUR Further consultancies and material costs included in Activity 3.1.1	and maintained at project level
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct transparent consultations with local authorities, traditional leaders and affected people before selecting sites to confirm land status and community consent. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community consent is ensured through consultations
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise MSHPCSUA and ANAMET on land tenure regularisation for HFs and locations of Automated weather stations and rain gauges. 	GIZ	Y2-Y5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EEs are advised on tenure regularisation

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
ESS 6 – Conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of living natural resources								
18	There is a risk that biodiversity and ecosystem considerations, including antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and environmental health linkages, may be insufficiently integrated into One Health decision-making if the Climate Change Unit (CCU) and ESS focal points within Executing Entities are not actively engaged in the One Health Platform and related policy discussions..	Low (Mitigate)	2.1.1 (CCU established at MSHPCSUA) 3.1.1 (Construction and rehabilitation of HFs) 4.1.1 (Rehabilitation of school WASH systems) 4.2.2 (Training of community multipliers)	Consider one health considerations in policy and strategic planning in Togo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure active participation of the Climate Change Unit (CCU) at national level and ESS focal points in providing relevant ESS inputs to the One Health Platform. 	GIZ MSHPCSUA	Y1-Y5	GIZ Gender & ESS Advisor MSHPCSUA & ANAMET Gender and ESS focal points GIZ field staff of Component 3 & 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCU and ESS focal points regularly participate in One Health Platform coordination
19	In the context of health facility infrastructure improvement, there is a risk of localized habitat degradation, heat stress and cumulative ecological impacts if biodiversity considerations, ecological assessments and nature-based solutions such as revegetation or ecosystem restoration are not integrated into infrastructure planning and rehabilitation activities.	Low (Mitigate)	3.1.1 (Construction and rehabilitation of HFs) 4.1.1 (Rehabilitation of school WASH systems)	Biodiversity assessment and inclusion of revegetation interventions in infrastructure rehabilitation activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ecological assessment around HFs identifies potential 	GIZ	Y2	GIZ Gender & ESS Advisor Consultancy cost to carry out ecological assessment: 30,000 EUR Material for community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological assessment is carried out

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
				<p>interventions to slow down degradation, biodiversity and habitat loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based ecological restoration around HFs (e.g. reforestation with native species) engages local communities, women's groups and school children in nurseries and tree planting. Interventions include environmental education messages (e.g. risk communication on heat exposure; benefits of biodiversity conservation; and other livelihood co-benefits. 	GIZ MSHPCSUA ANAMET	Y2-Y5	<p>engagement : 10,000 EUR</p> <p>Further consultancies and material costs included in Activity 3.1.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological restoration activities, including environmental education elements are carried out
ESS 7 – Indigenous Peoples								

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
	<p>There is a risk that local communities with semi-nomadic livelihoods, including Fulani pastoralists and other mobile groups, may not adequately benefit from project activities if engagement, communication and service delivery approaches are not adapted to their mobility patterns, cultural norms and communication channels. This could lead to exclusion from early warning systems (EWS), health services and training programmes, as well as tensions related to infrastructure sitting along transhumance routes or areas collectively used by pastoralist communities. These risks may increase if customary institutions and traditional leadership structures are not adequately included in project governance and consultation processes.</p> <p><i>(Mitigation measures are detailed in the Local Communities Plan – Annex 8c.)</i></p>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESS 8 – Cultural Heritage								
20	<p>There is a risk that project activities promoting modern medicine and vaccination may face resistance in communities if they are perceived as disregarding traditional beliefs, healing practices or the role of traditional medicine practitioners. Insufficient understanding of local health practices and cultural norms may reduce</p>	Low (Minimize)	<p>3.1.1 (Construction and rehabilitation of HFs)</p> <p>3.2.1 (Strengthening of cold chain systems)</p>	<p>Improve acceptance of conventional/modern medicine without undermining traditional health practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an analysis of acceptance of 	GIZ	Y1-Y5	<p>GIZ Gender & ESS Advisor</p> <p>GIZ field staff of component 3</p> <p>Consultancy cost for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culturally adapted approaches

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
	community trust and weaken acceptance of project interventions.			conventional/ modern medicine and vaccination among communities, in collaboration with traditional medicine practitioners, to identify culturally adapted approaches that promote uptake without undermining traditional health practices.			study: 30,000 EUR	are applied in the project that enhance the uptake of treatment for climate- sensitive diseases
21	There is a risk that Executing Entities' field teams, contractors and suppliers may unintentionally act in ways that are not culturally appropriate during project implementation (e.g., infrastructure works, community engagement or health activities), potentially disturbing culturally significant sites or practices, undermining trust and generating community resistance to project activities.	Low (Minimize)	3.1.1 (Construction and rehabilitation of HFs) 3.2.1 (Strengthening of cold chain systems) 4.1.2 (Implementation of Community Health & Malaria Actions)	Enhance cultural sensitivity of EEs and contractors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide cultural sensitivity and local communication protocols briefings to contractors and field teams, covering local customs, communication norms and community engagement 	GIZ MSHPCSUA ANAMET	Y1-Y5	GIZ Gender & ESS Advisor GIZ field staff of component 3 & 4 Consultancy and material costs included in Activities 3.1.1, 4.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EE field teams, contractors and suppliers received briefings in cultural sensitivity

# No	ESS risks	Risk Assess- ment & strategy	Project Activity	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Time- frame (Y=Year)	Resources & cost estimation	Expected result or evaluation criteria
			4.2.3 (Rollout of Mass Behaviour- Change Campaigns)	protocols, and chance find procedures for cultural heritage.				

(Source: Own Elaboration)